COLLECTOR'S STANDING ORDERS

OF THE 25(a).10

BELLARY DISTRICT

REVISED AND REISSUED

E. BENNETT, Esq., I.C.S
Collector of Bellary

R.Dis.C.No.2532/30-A-3. Collector's Office,

Dated. 16th April 1930.

Collector's Standing Order No. 15.

Encroachment - roads and road margins - vested in Municipalities - treatment - instructions issued.

G.O. No.4482 L & M., dated 17-11-1927.

G.O. No.5528 L & M., dated 21-11-1929 (34) (D.Dis.C. 6591/29 B-4).

Government Memo No.10081-1 C L & M., dated 2-4-30.

R.Dis. 103/19.

G.O. No.5022 L & M. dated 6-11-1929 (R.Dis.C.6515/29 dated 9-11-1929 (D.Dis.C.366/29 dated 28-1-1929)1

The following instructions are issued for the guidance of subordinate officers.

(1) The encroachments in roads and road margins vested in the Municipal Councils should be detected and the fact intimated to Chairmen, Municipal Councils concerned by the Tahsildars. The Tahsildar should watch whether necessary action has been taken by the Municipality either by getting the encroachments removed under the District Municipalities Act or by issuing lease deeds in form No. III prescribed in G.O. No.4482 L & M dated 17-11-1927.

(2) No lease shall be valid without the sanction of the Collector of the district in case the period of the lease exceeds twelve months.

3. The extents of encroachments either with or without permission are liable to be charged with ground rent.

4. All occupations of a permanent nature i.e., by buildings etc., should be brought to the notice of the Collector. In unobjectionable cases action shall be taken to assign the sites under G.O. No. 21 in consultation with the Municipal Council. Draft notification under Section 61 (2 should follow each proposal.

(By order, E. Bennett. Collector

Eng. Head clerk.

(True Copy)

R.Dis.C.No.2552/30-A-3. Bellary Collector's Office,

Dated. 16th April 1930.

Collector's Standing Order No. 15.

Encroachment - roads and road margins - vested in Municipalities - treatment - instructions issued.

G.O. No.4482 L & M., dated 17-11-1927.

G.O. No.5528 L & M., dated 21-11-1929 (34) (D.Dis.C. 6591/29 3-4).

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R.Dis. 103/19.

G.O. No.5022 L & M. dated 6-11-1929 (R.Dis.C.6510/29 dated 9-11-1929 (D.Dis.C.366/29 dated 28-1-1929)1

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(1) The encroachments in roads and road margins vested in the Municipal Councils should be detected and the fact intimated to Chairmen, Municipal Councils concerned by the Tahsildars. The Tahsildar should watch whether necessary action has been taken by the Municipality either by getting the encroachments removed under the District Municipalities Act or by issuing lease deeds in form No. III prescribed in G.O. No.4482 L & M dated 17-11-1927.

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(By order, E. Bennett Collector

Eng. Head clerk.

(True Copy)

Proceedings of the Collector, Bellary

A. Galletti Esq., M.A., I.C.S.,

R.Dis.C.No. 2123/31 A.3 Dated 30.4.31

Assessment. land under precarious sources-charge for sugarcane-(duffasal crop) instructions issued - C.S.O.No. 16.

ORDER

The charge for sugarcane grown on single crop wet lands is ordinarily regulated by the rules in B.S.O.No. 5 A. But sugarcane grown under precarious sources should be treated differently and charged in accordance with the instructions contained in B.P.Mis.No. 1133 dated 22.5.1923 communicated with this office D.Dis.C. 2235/23 dated 29.5.23. According to this, fasaljasti should be levied only when the crop is irrigated during two seasons, and if water is taken only in one season, whether in the first crop season or in the second crop season, only single wet assessment should be charged. This means that only 1½ wet assessment should be charged for sugarcane on lands under precarious sources irrespective of the fact that it was planted in one [illegible] and harvested in the next fasli. If a land is left waste or [illegible] irrigated or unirrigated crops are grown in a fasli, waste or [illegible] Kamil remission should be granted in the ordinary course in that fasli though sugarcane is planted on thatland at the flag end of the fasli. This sugarcane crop should be treated as a dufassal crop of the succeeding fasli in which it is hargested and charged fasaljasti as stated above.

2. The Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars Yemmiganur are requested to follow these instructions carefully.

By order

Eng.Hd.Clerk

R.V. 2.5.

To all Rev.Dvl.Officers.Tahsildars, Dy.Tahsildar, Yemmiganor (2 co pi

All Revenue Inspectors.

Copy to A.3 and all subject clerks of A and B. Sections.

100

D.Dis.C.No. 2875/1931 B.10 Dated 12th June 1931.

COLLECTOR'S [illegible] G ORDER

NO.17 o[illegible]931.

A.M.A.C. Galletti Es[illegible], M.A., I. C.S.,

Vital Statistics - Birth and Death Registers - Deposit in Taluk and Sub Registrar's Offices - instructions issued -

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Many Birth and Death Registers are missing from the Taluk offices.

2. Attention is drawn to C.S.O. I of 1929, the due observance of which should prevent Birth and Death registers being left uncollected in future. But as Birth and Death -- registers are of special importance, the Collector is pleased to prescribe an annual certificate by Tahsildars. They will certif on 1st July each year in the register of village accounts that all the Birth and Death registers were duly received and those for the compulsory areas transferred to the Sub Registrars and the rest filed in the taluk record, a note being made in the certificate of any missing registers, and the action taken to obtain them. They will also certify when they receive the -- registers that all the corrections have been attested.

3. The Divisional Officers will see at their [illegible] inspection that this certificate has been made and what steps have been taken to trace missing Birth and Death registers.

4. The Collector observes that the names of children are frequently omitted in the Birth Register because at the time of the registration no name has been given. It should be made a rule that if the child's name is not given at birth, it should invariably be entered afterwards as soon as given. -- Tahsildars will issue a circular accordingly to village headmen.

5. As regards the missing registers, a list of them should be maintained in each taluk office, vigorous steps should

vigorous steps should be taken to trace as many of them as po le
monthly progress reports being sent to Revenue Divisional Of
until all attempts at recovery have failed. Bailable and wha.
necessary deterrent disciplinary action should be taken in cases
of culpable negligence or deliberate intrigue.

Sd. A.Gallatti

Collector.

By Order

Asst. Sarishtadar

R.V. I5.6.

To Revenue Divisional Officers.
Tahsildars
Agrev Tahsildar, Yemmiganur
Revenue Inspectors.
Treasury Deputy Collector,Bellary (2 copies)
All Subject clerks. (A and B sections)
20 Spare copies for P.10.

2 copies each.

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COLLECTOR'S STANDING ORDER
No 18 OF 1931

COLLECTOR'S PLAGUE STANDING ORDER

(Supplementary to the Plague Manual)

ADMINISTRATIVE ROUTINE—A PLAGUE INSPECTORS

I *Scale of requisites*—

(1) Camp box, one
(2) Inoculation set, one
(3) Lantern, one
(4) Dissecting instruments, one set
(5) Basin, one
(6) Scale with weights
(7) Taluk Map

II *Files to be maintained for*—

(1) Circulars
(2) Letters concerning plague infection—villagewar
(3) Letters—Miscellaneous
(4) Periodicals
(5) Office copies of diaries
(6) Do rat destruction statements
(7) Do progress reports
(8) Do inoculation statements
(9) Do Haffkine Institute statements
(10) Do monthly narratives
(11) Do quarterly narratives
(12) Do pay bills
(13) Do travelling allowance bills
(14) Do Contingent bills
(15) Inoculation lists

III *Registers to be maintained*—

(1) Stock register
(2) Stationery register
(3) Travelling allowance acquittance roll
(4) Pay acquittance roll
(5) Despatch register with stamp account
(6) Receive register and current register
(7) Plague register
(8) Prosecution register
(9) Periodical register

IV Indent for stationery, forms, etc, must be sent in the month of March

V Plague Inspectors shall apply for casual leave through the Assistant Plague Officers to the District Health Officer, sending a copy of the same to the Tahsildar concerned Copies of the sanction of leave shall be sent to all the officers concerned

They shall apply for privilege leave through the Assistant Plague Officer and the District Health Officer to the Collector, sending a copy of the same to the Tahsildar concerned

Copies of the sanction order shall be sent to all the officers concerned

VI *Duties of the Plague Inspectors*—

(i) Plague Inspectors shall do rat destruction work throughout the year—particularly, during the off season as per instructions and circulars issued from time to time by the Assistant Plague Officer and the District Health Officer.

(ii) They shall do intensive rat destruction work in all the villages and hamlets surrounding a village reporting plague cases or rat falls

(iii) L M P Plague Inspectors shall in addition conduct inoculations and give advise as regards treatment in the infected villages

(iv) Plague Inspectors shall visit a village (infected) as often as necessary They shall maintain a pocket book and enter in it the details of each inspection of the several infected villages

Other duties are mentioned under technical routine

VII *Returns to be sumitted by the Plague Inspectors*

(i) They shall submit diaries for every week ending Saturday They shall be despatched promptly on the following Sunday They shall prepare four copies as follows —

(a) Office copy
(b) To the Assistant Plague Officer, for his office file
(c) To the District Health Officer through the Assistant Plague Officer for his office file
(d) To the Sub Collector through the Assistant Plague Officer to be filed in Tahsildar's Office

Remarks by the District Health Officer if any to be communicated to the Plague Inspector through the Assistant Plague Officer who shall send a copy of the remarks to the Sub Collector to be filed in the Tahsildar's office

Remarks by the Sub Collector if any to be communicated to the Plague Inspector through the Assistant Plague Officer who shall send a copy of the remarks to the District Health Officer

(ii) Plague Inspectors shall submit rat destruction statements for every week ending Wednesday They shall be despatched promptly on the following Thursday

Forms are already prescribed

They shall prepare four copies as follows —

(a) Office copy
(b) To the Assistant Plague Officer for his office file
(c) To the District Health Officer through the Assistant Plague Officer for his office file
(d) To the Sub Collector through the Assistant Plague Officer to be filed in Tahsildar's office

If there are any remarks by superior officers same procedure as in the case of diaries

(iii) Plague Inspectors shall submit inoculation statements for every week ending Wednesday

They shall prepare three copies as follows :—

(a) Office copy
(b) To the Assistant Plague Officer
(c) To the District Health Officer through the Assistant Plague Officer

Items for inoculation statements—

(a) Taluk
(b) Village.
(c) Hamlet

(d) Population
(e) Date of first case
(f) Date of last case
(g) Date of inoculation
(h) Number of persons inoculated on the date
(i) Number inoculated there up to date
(j) Remarks

(iv) Plague Inspectors shall submit a progress report of the infected villages in his circle every Thursday in addition to the one contained in the back of the diary which is despatched on every Sunday

Items for progress reports—
(a) Villages
(b) Population
(c) Date of first rat fall
(d) Date of first attack
(e) Date of last attack
(f) Date of evacuation
(g) Cause of persistence of plague after evacuation
(h) Number of inoculations from the beginning
(i) Number of prosecutions from the beginning
(j) Steps taken to prevent further spread
(k) Remarks

They shall prepare three copies as follows —
(a) Office copy
(b) To the Assistant Plague Officer
(c) To the District Health Officer through the Assistant Plague Officer

(v) Plague Inspectors shall submit the Haffkine Institute's statement for each village after its re-occupation

Forms are already prescribed- Shall prepare three copies—
(a) Office copy
(b) To the Assistant Plague Officer
(c) To the District Health Officer through the Assistant Plague Officer

(vi) Plague Inspectors shall submit monthly narratives for plague in their respective circles so as to reach the Assistant Plague Officer's office before the third of the succeeding month Three copies as above

(vii) Plague Inspectors shall submit quarterly narratives for plague in their respective circles so as to reach Assistant Plague Officer's office before the third of the succeeding month Three copies as above
(a) Office copy
(b) To the Assistant Plague Officer
(c) To the District Health Officer through the Assistant Plague Officer

B ASSISTANT PLAGUE OFFICERS

I *Scale of requisities*—
(1) Table—one
(2) Chairs—two
(3) Record box—one
(4) Camp box—one
(5) Inoculation set—one
(6) Lantern—one
(7) Disinfecting instruments set—one
(8) Maps of the taluks in his jurisdiction

II *Files to be maintained for*—
(1) Circulars
(2) Letters of plague infected village
(3) Miscellaneous letters
(4) Periodicals
(5) Returns from the Plague Inspectors sorted as per the item and Inspectors
(6) Office copies of the diaries
(7) Office copies of fortnightly reviews of plague situation and rat destruction
(8) Office copies of inoculation statements.
(9) Do quarterly narratives
(10) Do pay bills
(11) Do travelling allowance bills
(12) Do contingent bills

Registers to be maintained.

(1) Receive register or current register
(2) Despatch register with stamp account.
(3) Stock register
(4) Stationery register
(5) Travelling allowance acquittance register.
(6) Pay acquittance register
(7) Plague register
(8) Prosecutionregister

III Indent for stationery, forms, etc, for the office must be sent in the month of March

IV Assistant Plague Officers shall apply for casual leave to the Collector through the District Health Officer sending a copy of the same to the concerned Tahsildars Copies of the sanction of the leave shall be sent to all the officers concerned.

Same as regards the privilege leave

V The Assistant Plague Officers will be the immediate superiors of the Plague Inspectors on all technical matters allied to them

VI They will act always under the instructions of the District Health Officer on all matters carrying out the agreed and outlined policy of plague administration

VII They shall be responsible for the supervision and check of the work of the Plague Inspectors—
(i) Half-yearly inspection of the offices of the Plague Inspectors
(ii) Scrutiny of the diaries of the Plague Inspectors
(iii) Scrutiny of the rat destruction statements of the Plague Inspectors
(iv) Surprise inspection of the rat destruction work or work in the infected villages done by the Plague Inspectors

VIII Assistant Plague Officers shall prepare before the commencement of the off season a comprehensive programme for intensive rat destruction work in as many villages as possible and certainly in particularly in villages, that are prone to the infection very often

IX The Assistant Plague Officer being local tehsildar officer shall be responsible for the initiation of all necessary preventive measures promptly with regard to villages where plague breaks out either among the rat population or human population

X The Assistant Plague Officers shall direct the Plague Inspectors as often as necessary to proceed to the various infected villages for preventive work and if number of villages report at the same time they will divide the work amongst themselves

XI The Assistant Plague Officers shall be entirely responsible for inoculation work in the ranges in which there are no L M P Plague Inspectors

XII The Assistant Plague Officers shall see that intensive rat destruction work is effectually carried out in all the villages and hamlets surrounding a newly reporting focus in order to stem the spread of infection

XIII The Assistant Plague Officers shall send diaries twice a month from 1st to 15th and then from 16th to the end of the month They shall despatch it promptly on the very next day. They shall prepare three copies—
(i) To the Collector through the District Health Officer.

(ii) Copy to the District Health Officer

(iii) Office copy

XIV The Assistant Plague Officer shall send along with the diaries, inoculation statements for inoculations done by him during the period

Items for the inoculation statements—same as in the case of Plague Inspectors

XV The Assistant Plague Officers shall send fortnightly review of the plague situation, rat destruction work, etc, in between the diaries on the 8th and 23rd of each month

XVI The Assistant Plague Officers shall submit quarterly narratives so as to reach the District Health Officer's office before the 5th of the succeeding month

Technical Routine

I An initial report must be made immediately after the inspection of a place for rat falls This shall be the duty primarily of the Plague Inspector If the Assistant Plague Officer has reason to believe that the Plague Inspector is engaged elsewhere or if he gets the information earlier and if he is not satisfied with the facts submitted to him by the Plague Inspector, he may at his discretion visit the place in question

Items for the initial report—

1 Taluk
2 Village
3 Hamlet
4 Population
5 Rat falls first date
6 Extent of rat falls
7 Duration of rat falls
8 Source of infection
9 Cases, if any—(a) date of attack and (b) whether imported or indigenous
10 Chance of spread
11 Camping sites (a) easy availability and (b) water supply
12 Remarks

If sent by the Plague Inspector, three copies shall be prepared as follows —

1 Office copy
2 To the Assistant Plague Officer
3 To the District Health Officer straight

If sent by the Assistant Plague Officer, three copies shall be prepared—

1 Office copy
2 Copy to the District Health Officer
3 Copy to the Plague Inspector for information

II Plague report or detailed report where there are plague cases in a place to be submitted by the Plague Inspector (within 24 hours) after the discovery of a plague case in the printed forms already in force

III *Recommendation for evacuation*

Plague Inspectors are simply to suggest the possibilities in the initial report

Assistant Plague Officers shall recommend to the Collector through the District Health Officer with copy to the Plague Inspector and another to the Sub Collector through the Tahsildar concerned The District Health Officer may make a direct recommendation to the Collector with copies to the Assistant Plague Officer, Plague Inspector and all other officers concerned

IV Evacuation orders shall be issued by the Collector to the Tahsildar to enforce it with copies to all the officers concerned

Either the Plague Inspector or the Assistant Plague Officer may also officially publish the orders to avoid delay and communicate at once to the Tahsildars, the fact of having so published the order Sites to be selected by the Health Department with the help of the Revenue Department, if necessary Sites must be as far as possible with a minimum of 300 yards as working basis in no case less than 200 yards The distance must be measured from the outermost building of the village For this purpose, factory outside the village must be taken as a building

A reasonable time limit may be fixed for complete evacuation and announced while tom toming

Plague Inspectors shall be present at the time of evacuation to see to scientific evacuation and enforce through sun disinfection

V A final report shall be made by the Plague Inspector after the expiry of the time limit allowed for evacuation stating whether evacuation is complete or not and the steps necessary to enforce complete evacuation

Three copies shall be prepared—(i) office copy, (ii) The Assistant Plague Officer, (iii) The District Health Officer straight

VI Prosecutions

Plague Inspectors can prosecute subject to the approval of the Assistant Plague Officer and shall prosecute when directed by any of his superiors in either the Health or Revenue departments Prosecutions may originate from the Health Department or the Revenue Department

If it originates from the Health Department Assistant Plague Officer shall prepare four copies

1 To the Collector through the District Health Officer
2 Copy to the District Health Officer
3 Copy to the Sub Collector to be filed in Tahsildar's office
4 Office copy

If form the Revenue Department, Tahsildar shall prepare four copies —

1 To the Collector through the Sub Collector
2 Copy to the District Health Officer to be filed in Assistant Plague Officer's office
3 Copy to the Sub Collector
4 Office copy

Items for prosecution roll —

(1) Taluk, (2) village, (3) hamlet, (4) name of the person prosecuted, (5) father's name, (6) age, (7) sex (8) caste (9) occupation, (10) section under which he is prosecuted, (11) nature of offence, (12) signature and designation of the prosecutor and (13) signatures of witnesses

Prosecutions may be for (i) camping within the minimum distances, (ii) living, sleeping or working in the rickyards inside the prohibited area, working in the rick yards shall only be with the permission of the Assistant Plague Officer, (iii) entering the village disobeying Collector's order of evacuation If there is no water supply, only the outermost well in the village can be used

Prosecutions shall be conducted by the Assistant Plague Officer but he may depute the Plague Inspector to conduct it according to exigencies of service If conducted by the Plague Inspector, he shall at once make a report to the Assistant Plague Officer regarding the result of the trial

VII Inoculations shall be done both by the Assistant Plague Officers and the Plague Inspector if he is an L M P In cases where the Plague Inspector is not an L.M P the Assistant Plague

Officer shall be entirely responsible for inoculations in that particular jurisdiction. Inoculations shall be conducted with due regard to departmental orders.

The inoculations shall be entered in a list and the lists of the several villages shall be in the custody of the Plague Inspector of the range. The Assistant Plague Officer shall after inoculating send a copy of the list for the Plague Inspector's file.

Items of the inoculation list.

(1) taluk, (2) village, (3) hamlet, (4) population, (5) serial number, (6) name, (7) father's name, (8) sex, (9) age, (10) caste, (11) Brew number and date, (12) date of inoculation, (13) date of attack, if attacked subsequently, (14) date of death—if it should occur and (15) signature and date of the Inoculating Officer.

The Plague Inspectors shall now and then enquire of the village munsifs of the several villages as to the particulars of attacks sand deaths amongst the inoculated for entry in the list

VIII Continuance of cases after evacuation

If cases continue after a reasonable period to allow for those already infected while within the village, the Plague Inspector or the Assistant Plague Officer shall investigate the cause and take preventive measures which must be mentioned in progress reports.

IX. Cessation of cases.

If the infected villages under evacuation are quite, stray, surprise visits will suffice.

X. Re-occupation shall be recommended by the Assistant Plague Officer, to the Collector through the District Health Officer or by the District Health Officer if it so happens The District Health Officer shall send copies of his recommendation to all the concerned

XI. Copies of re-occupation orders shall be sent to all the officers concerned. A copy shall go straight to the Plaugue Inspector concerned so that he may be on the spot in time

XII The Plague Inspectors shall be present at the stated time to ensure proper disinfection which shall be at owner's cost at this stage

XIII. *Picketing*—The Assistant Plague Officer shall suggest and the District Health Officer shall send proposals to the Collector or the local bodies, if found necessary

A GALLETTI,
Collector and District Magistrate.

Bellary, 24th September 1931.

Ref.C. 5741/31 A.3 Bellary Collector's Office

Dated 4.11.31

Collectors - Standing Orders -errata issued -

Ref. This Office Ref.C. 5574/31 A.5 dated 28.10.31 and R.Dis. 5309/31 dated 28.10.31.

ORDER

For Collector's Standing Orders Nos. 18 and 19 issued with this office Ref.C. 5574/31 A.5 dated 28.10.31 and R.Dis. 5309/31 dated 28.10.31 respectively read Collector's Standing Orders Nos. 19 and 20 respectively.

By order

For huzur Sarishtedar

R.V. 5.11.49 5711

To Rev.Dvl.Officers, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildar, Remembrancers & Revenue Inspectors.

All Clerks in A and B sections.

Copy to District Health Officer, Bellary

Try.Dy.Collector, Assistant Collector, Harpanahalli.

Plague Inspectors.

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C F 32-(a)

In reply, please quote number, date and short title.*

.....DEPARTMENT.

Received ..... *Registered* .....

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. F.W. Stewart, C.I.E., I.C.S.,

(Designation) Collector of

Post Box....., (STATION)..... Bellary.

Telegraphic Address..

To The Collector, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor.

22 OCT 1934

CHITTOOR

Ref. C.*No.* 257/34 P.*dated* 16th October 1934.

Sir

* Plague - Collector's Standing Order No.19/31 as revised - spare copy - sent.

A spare copy of the Collector's Standing Order No.19/31 as revised, dated 25-7-1934, of this district is enclosed.

(By Order)

Eng. Head clerk.

ENCLOSURES

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.....

SPARE COPIES.....

K.K.R.19-10-34.

19/10

122—20-8-34

122—20-8-34.

BELLARY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
25th July 1934.

Collector's Standing Order No. 19/31 as revised.

(Supplementary to the Madras Plague Regulations and Standing Orders.)

Outside the municipalities the District Health Staff is responsible for suppressing plague and is supplemented when necessary by special officers who are subordinate to the District Health Officer. The following orders apply to the special officers. The District Health Officer will apply to the ordinary staff such of these orders as he finds necessary.

Administrative Routine.

(A) Plague Inspectors.

I. Scale of requisites—
(1) Camp box, one.
(2) Inoculation set, one.
(3) Lantern, one.
(4) Dissecting instruments, one set.
(5) Basin, one.
(6) Scale with weights.
(7) Taluk map.

II. Files to be maintained—
(1) Circulars.
(2) Letters concerning Plague infection—Village war.
(3) Letters—Miscellaneous.
(4) Periodicals.
(5) Office copies of diaries.
(6) Office copies of rat destruction statements.
(7) Office copies of quarterly narratives.
(8) Office copies of pay bills
(9) Office copies of travelling allowance bills.
(10) Office copies of contingent bills.
(11) Office copies of inoculation lists.

III. Registers to be maintained—
(1) Stock register.
(2) Stationery register.
(3) Travelling allowance acquittance roll.
(4) Pay acquittance roll.
(5) Despatch register with stamp account.
(6) New case i.e., current register.
(7) Plague register.
(8) Prosecution register.
(9) Office list of periodicals.

IV. Indent for *Stationery, forms, etc.,* must be sent in the month of March.

V. Plague Inspectors shall apply for *casual leave* through the Assistant Plague Officers to the District Health Officer, sending a copy of the same to the Tahsildar concerned Copies of the sanction of leave shall be sent to all the officers concerned.

They shall apply for *privilege leave* through the Assistant Plague Officer and the District Health Officer, to the Collector, sending a copy of the same to the Tahsildar concerned. Copies of the sanction order shall be sent to all the officers concerned.

VI. Duties of the Plague Inspectors.—

(i) Plague Inspectors shall do rat destruction work throughout the year particularly during the off-season as per instructions and circulars issued from time to time by the Assistant Plague Officer and the District Health Officer.

(ii) They shall do intensive rat destruction work in all the villages and hamlets surrounding a village reporting plague cases or rat falls.

(iii) L.M.P. Plague Inspectors shall in addition conduct inoculations and give advice as regards treatment in the infected villages.

(iv) Plague Inspectors shall visit a village (infected) as often as necessary. They shall maintain a pocket book and enter in it the details of each inspection of the several infected villages.

Other duties are mentioned under technical routine.

VII. Returns to be submitted by the Plague Inspectors.—

(i) On Sundays they shall submit diaries in the form prescribed in the annexure for the week ending Saturday. They shall prepare three copies as follows :—

(*a*) Office copy, (*b*) to the Assistant Plauge Officer for his office file, and (*c*) to the District Health Officer for his office file.

(ii) On Thursdays Plague Inspectors shall submit rat destruction statements for the week ending Wednesday. Forms are already prescribed. They shall prepare four copies as follows :—

(*a*) Office copy, (*b*) to the Assistant Plague Officer for his office file, (*c*) to the District Health Officer through the Assistant Plague Officer, for his office file, (*d*) to the Sub-Collector through the Assistant Plague Officer to be filed in the Tahsildar's Office.

(iii) Plague Inspectors shall submit quarterly narratives for plague in their respective circles so as to reach the Assistant Plague

Officer's office before the 3rd of the succeeding month. They shall prepare two copies as follows :—

(*a*) Office copy, (*b*) to the Assistant Plague Officer.

B. Assistant Plague Officers.

I. Scale of requisities—

(1) Table, one.
(2) Chairs, two.
(3) Record box, one.
(4) Camp box, one.
(5) Inoculation set, one.
(6) Lantern, one.
(7) Disinfecting instruments set, one.
(8) Maps of the taluks in his jurisdiction.

II. Files to be maintained—

(1) Circulars.
(2) Letters of plague infected villages.
(3) Miscellaneous letters.
(4) Periodicals.
(5) Returns from the Plague Inspectors sorted as per the item and Inspectors.
(6) Office copies of the diaries which include inoculation statements.
(7) Office copies of fortnightly reviews of Plague situation and rat destruction.
(8) Office copies of quarterly narratives.
(9) Office copies of pay bills.
(10) Office copies of travelling allowance bills.
(11) Office copies of contingent bills.

II-A. Registers to be maintained—

(1) New cases, i.e., current register.
(2) Despatch register with stamp account.
(3) Stock register.
(4) Stationery register.
(5) Pay acquittance register.
(6) Travelling allowance acquittance register.
(7) Plague register.
(8) Prosecution register.

III.—*Indent for Stationery forms, etc.*, for the office must be sent in the month of March.

IV.—The Assistant Plague Officers shall apply for *casual leave* to the Collector through the District Health Officer, sending a copy of the same to the concerned Tahsildars. Copies of the sanction of the leave shall be sent to all the officers concerned. Same procedure for *privilege leave.*

V.—The Assistant Plague Officers will be the immediate superiors of the Plague Inspectors on all technical matters.

VI.—They will act always under the instructions of the District Health Officer on all matters carrying out the agreed and outlined policy of plague administration.

VII.—They shall be responsible for the supervision and check of the work of the Plague Inspectors, including :—

(1) Half-yearly inspection of their offices.

(2) Scrutiny of their diaries.

(3) Scrutiny of their rat destruction statements.

(4) Surprise inspection of the work of destroying rats where there is no plague and of all branches of plague work where there is plague.

VIII.—The Assistant Plague Officer shall prepare, before the commencement of the off-season, a comprehensive programme for intensive rat destruction work in as many villages as possible, and certainly and particularly in villages that are prone to infection very often.

IX. The Assistant Plague Officer being local technical officer shall be responsible for the initiation of all necessary preventive measures promptly with regard to villages where plague breaks out either among rat population or human population.

X. The Assistant Plague Officers shall direct the Plague Inspectors as often as necessary to proceed to the various infected villages for preventive work and if a number of villages report at the same time they will divide the work amongst themselves.

XI. The Assistant Plague Officers must do the inoculation in the ranges in which there are no plague inspectors specially trained in plague inoculation work.

XII. The Assistant Plague Officers shall see that intensive rat destruction work is effectually carried out in all the villages and hamlets surrounding a newly reporting focus in order to stem the spread of infection.

XIII. The Assistant Plague Officers shall submit diaries twice a month from 1st to 15th and from 16th to the end of the month. They shall despatch it promptly on the very next day. They shall prepare three copies—(1) To the Collector through the District Health Officer; (2) Copy to the District Health Officer; and (3) Office copy.

XIV. The Assistant Plague Officer shall submit along with the diaries inoculation statements for inoculations done by him during the period.

Items for the inoculation statements—same as in the case of Plague Inspectors.

XV. The Assistant Plague Officers shall send fortnightly review of the plague situation, rat destruction work, etc., in between the diaries on the 8th and 23rd of each month.

XVI. The Assistant Plague Officers shall submit quarterly narratives so as to reach the District Health Officer's office before the 5th of the succeeding month.

Technical Routine.

I. An initial report must be made immediately after an inspection of a place for rat falls. This shall be the duty primarily of the plague inspector. If the Assistant Plague Officer has reasons to believe that the Plague Inspector is engaged elsewhere or if he gets information earlier and if he is not satisfied with the facts submitted to him by the Plague Inspector he may, at his discretion, visit the place in question.

Items of Initial Report.

1. Taluk.
2. Village.
3. Hamlet.
4. Population.
5. Rat falls, first date.
6. Extent of rat falls.
7. Duration of rat falls.
8. Source of infection.
9. Cases, if any—(*a*) date of attack ; (*b*) whether imported or indigenous.
10. Chance of spread.
11. Camping sites—(*a*) easy availability ; (*b*) water-supply
12. Remarks.

If sent by the Plague Inspector, three copies shall be prepared as follows :—

(1) Office copy; (2) to the Assistant Plague Officer; and (3) to the District Health Officer straight.

If sent by the Assistant Plague Officer, three copies shall be prepared—(1) Office copy ; (2) Copy to the District Health Officer : (3) Copy to the Plague Inspector for information.

II. *Detailed report.*—On a place where there are human attacks to be submitted by the Plague Inspector (within 24 hours after the discovery of the attack) in the form printed as Appendix B of the official book.

III. *Recommendation for Evacuation.*—In the initial report Plague Inspectors are simply to suggest the possibilities.

Assistant Plague Officers shall recommend to the Collector through the District Health Officer, with copy to the Plague Inspector and another to the Sub-Collector through the Tahsildar concerned. The District Health Officer may make a direct recommendation to the Collector with copies to the Assistant Plague Officer, Plague Inspector and all other officers concerned.

IV. *Evacuation orders* shall be issued by the Collector to the Tahsildars to enforce it, with copies to all the officers concerned. Either the Plague Inspector or the Assistant Plague Officer may also officially publish the orders to avoid delay and communicate at once to the Tahsildars the fact of having so published the order. Sites to be selected by the Health department with the help of the Revenue department, if necessary. Except under unavoidable circumstances, no camping grounds should be selected closer than half to one mile from the affected areas. The distance must be measured from the outermost building of the village. For this purpose, factory outside the village must be taken as a building.

A reasonable time-limit may be fixed for complete evacuation and announced while tom-toming.

If possible Plague Inspectors should be present at the time of evacuation and insist on disinfection in the sun, of clothes, bedding, grain, etc. before it is moved to camp.

V.—A final report shall be made by the Plague Inspector after the expiry of the time-limit allowed for evacuation stating whether evacuation is complete or not and the steps necessary to enforce complete evacuation. Three copies shall be prepared—(1) Office copy ; (2) to the Assistant Plague Officer ; and (3) to the District Health Officer straight.

VI. *Prosecutions.*—Ordinarily prosecution rolls shall be prepared by the Taluk officers or the Plague Inspectors. The roll should be prepared in quadruplicate and submitted as follows :—

(1) To the Collector in duplicate ; (2) copy to the Assistant Plague Officer ; and (3) Office copy.

Items for Prosecution Roll.—(1) Taluk ; (2) village or hamlet ; (3) name of the accused ; (4) father's name ; (5) age ; (6) sex ; (7) caste ; (8) occupation ; (9) nature of offence ; and (10) names of witnesses.

Prosecution shall be conducted by the Tahsildars or Revenue Inspectors and the results intimated by Tahsildars to the District Health Officer.

VII. *Inoculations* shall be done by the District Health Officer, Assistant Plague Officer, Health and Plague Inspectors who, if not L.M.Ps., must be specially trained in Plague Inoculation work, or by private qualified medical practitioners.

When a village or hamlet is attacked by Plague *a list of inoculations* in the form prescribed below shall be started by the first officer who inoculates in the village and given to the headman for safe custody.

Inoculations shall be entered in this list by the Officers who inoculate in the village. At the end of the visit the inoculating officer shall note for his own information in his note-book the total number of inoculations done by him each day and the brew number used on each occasion, and furnish these particulars to the Health Inspector of the range for every week ending Saturday to enable the latter to incorporate them in the weekly epidemic reports.

The headings of the columns of this list will be—(1) serial number; (2) full name; (3) father's name; (4) sex; (5) age; (6) caste; (7) brew number and date; (8) date of attack, if attacked subsequently; and (9) date of death, if it should occur.

The village headman shall make a note in his daily epidemic report when any inoculated person is attacked with plague giving the date of inoculation. When the Plague season is over, the list of inoculations should be sent by the headman to the taluk office for destruction after a year.

VIII. *Continuance of cases after evacuation.*—If cases continue after the last possible date of an attack due to infection before evacuation, the Plague Inspector or the Assstant Plague Officer shall investigate the cause and take preventive measures which must be mentioned in progress reports.

IX. *Cessation of Cases.*—If the infected villages under evacuation are quiet, stray surprise visits will suffice.

X. *Re-occupation* shall be recommended by the Assistant Plague Officer to the Collector through the District Health Officer or by the District Health Officer, if it so happens. The District Health Officer shall send copies of his recommendation to all concerned. Copies of re-occupation orders shall be sent to all the officers concerned. A copy shall go straight to the Plague Inspector concerned so that he may be on the spot in time. The Plague Inspectors shall be present at the stated time to ensure proper disinfection which shall be at owner's cost at this stage.

BELLARY,
25th July 1934.

F. W. STEWART,
Collector.

III. 2

19 k 1

SELECTIONS

FROM

THE RECORDS

OF THE

MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Published by Authority.

No. XXXIX.

REPORT

UPON THE

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM

AND

THE LOCAL MUSEUMS

IN THE PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR 1855-56,

WITH APPENDICES

BY

EDWARD BALFOUR,

SURGEON, MADRAS ARMY,

Officer in charge of the Government Central Museum, Madras.

Madras:

PRINTED AT THE ASYLUM PRESS,

BY WILLIAM THOMAS,

1857.

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imbricate. Calyx of six segements ovate, obtuse, imbricate in ostivation, persistent, stamens inserted on the Corolla, in number 18, all fertile, stigma one persistent fruit erect pointed. Containing one nut like seed, ovary 6 celled often only one or two seeded by abortion. The outward appearance of the bark is a dull green, though the real color is dull brown, the green arises from a licken which in a great measure covers the whole tree, there being no less than 4 or 5 distinct lickens and one moss on the specimen before me. The bark when cut is dark brown. The wood is hard of a light brown color (not unlike Mimusops), works well in the carpenters' hands but hardly fit for any thing but house building purposes, posts, &c. There can scarcely be much difficulty in distinguishing this tree from any of the other Isonandrias. The pendulous stalked flowers and erect fruit are a sufficient guide. The flowers of the other species being sessile.

(Signed) A. T. JAFFREY.

Extracts from the correspondence in the Government Central Museum, Madras, on the subject of a product of the Isonandra Polyandra, *possessing some of the properties of the Gutta Percha of Commerce.*

1856, *29th January.* TRICHOOR.—The Pauchontee tree seems to be partially in flower again, but in places too far off for me to secure good specimens * * * * * *; I beg to send you a few of the seed vessels. They a good deal resemble those of the Isonandra Candolliana of Wight's Icones : but they are smooth, not hispid externally, though straited on one side and do not appear to be 5 celled. The inflorescence, however, of Isonandra Candolliana congestive and sessile does not at all correspond with my drawing (if it be a correct one), my drawing answers better to Wight's Isonandra Polyandra * * * *. The tree has not been recognised in these (Trichoor ?) forests.—(From Lieutenant General W. CULLEN.)

1856, *5th February.* COCHIN.— * * My explorers on the table land of the cardamom hills have just represented to me the discovery of the (Pauchontee) tree there also, at an altitude of 3,000 feet. They saw two trees 80 to 90 feet high by 3 or 4 feet diameter, and the tree was said to be common, though its properties as a gum were not known. The tree was there called (Thempallay ?) Shempallay.—(From Lieutenant General CULLEN.)

1856, *8th February.* OOTACAMUND.—Mr. Lascelles * thinks that the gum is had from more than one species. I believe this to be the case,

but will be able to speak with certainty on this point when I return. Mr. Lobb, who was several years a Botanical Collector in Malacca, informed me that the real Gutta Percha is produced by one species only, but that two gums somewhat similar but much inferior, are procured from other species to mix with the true article. I also got 24 Gutta Percha plants from Malacca for these (Ootacamund) Gardens, and they are all one species, so I am led to suppose that only one species in the Straits yields the true article, from Mr. McIvor, Ootacamund. Mr. McIvor in another letter (letter dated 21st November 1855) remarks that the Isonandra Gutta or Gutta Percha from the Straits of Malacca is likely to succeed well in many parts of Malabar. It is of rapid growth and easily cultivated. Two species of this gum (Isonandra) occur on the Coondah Ghauts, but neither of them yield Gutta Percha. The substance discovered by A. Lascellas, Esq., in the Nelamboore jungle is not Gutta Percha but a gum which may prove of some value.

1856, *9th February.* ALURE, 12 miles up the river East of Cochin.—I hope to be back to Trivandrum by the 25th, and I shall take an early opportunity of going to the forests to examine the tree. I have parties now up the ——— ? river some 20 or 30 miles farther east to search for the flowers of the tree which I have ascertained to grow there, and I furnished Mr. Clarke, the Calicut Collector, who was recently at Cochin, with some of the gums and some young plants to take back with him, as a guide to his own enquiries. I have not yet heard of it in the *Cochin* forests. You say one of my late notes first shewed you the discovery was mine. As far as I can judge from the newspapers, I seem to be the first who has brought a really useful gum to notice and at the same time furnished a drawing with dried specimens of the flowers and leaves and fruit; imperfect certainly, but I have not noticed as much done by others, and every body writes to me for descriptions. I recollect some notice in the papers about the time of the Exhibition, of some discoveries in Wynaad of the Isonandra, but not I think of the flower or gum.—(From Lieutenant General CULLEN.)

1856, *15th February.* COCHIN.— * I have despatched to you today by banghy, a small box with some tolerable specimens of the leaf, flowers and fruit of the Pauchontee. Still not sufficient, I feel, for a Botanist; but having just procured them from the forest I sent them. I will try to get better hereafter. One packet is from the Travancore forests east of this; the other from the Cochin forests some miles farther north. The tree in Cochin is called Pauly. We have now established

a tolerably extended habitat. Except in seed vessel, it answers very well to the Isonandra Lanceolata, but the seed is like the Bassia. I thought the stamen 6, but Dr. Waring dissected and thought he had made out 16. Had you not better send the specimens to Dr. Cleghorn† * * (From General CULLEN.)

1856, 19*th February*. CUNDAPOOR IN CANARA.—* I have just ascertained from Dr. Gibson, Conservator of Forests, Bombay, that the Pauchontee gum tree is known in Canara as Halimurra (Chrysophyllum acuminatum) and is common throughout the district. I shall lose no time in taking measures for the preservation of such of these trees as are in Government jungles, and will procure and forward a sample of the gum in the course of a few days—(From W. FISHER, Esq.)

1856, 19*th February*. CALICUT.— * * I have the honor to forward for your information copies of two letters from Mr. Brook, a merchant at Cochin and a gentleman competent to give an opinion—from T. CLARKE, Esq., 1856, 1*st February*. COCHIN.—* "I do not think the gum in question is Gutta Percha as it is deficient in toughness and when melted in hotwater is extremely viscid. Gutta Percha on the contrary is similar to India Rubber in its freedom from stickness. The leaves are not like those of the Gutta Percha which is very similar to the India Rubber plant in both form and size.

A sample of a substance similar to that you were kind enough to send me, was exhibited in London about four years ago, but though attracting some attention from its novelty did not appear of any commercial value.—(H. BROOK, Esq., to Mr. CLARKE.)

26*th February* 1856. TRIVANDRUM— * * The Pauchontee tree is now found to prevail in the forests along the foot of the Ghauts from the latitude 8° 30' North to 10° 30' N. in the Cochin Sircar? territories. I sent you from Cochin some of the flowers and seed of the tree in that latitude, though badly dried or prepared, but I yesterday dispatched to you from this place some specimens of the flower, leaf and seed procured from our forests N. E. of Trivandrum. * * * I have also sent some specimens to Dr. Cleghorn. I have also sent therewith the specimens of the flower, seed and leaf of the tree furnishing the handsome redwood, like Mahogany, that I sent to the Madras Exhibition.

I sent you, some days ago, specimens of the milk of the Pauchontee

† This was done.—(Signed) E. B.

from the Cochin forests and from those of Travancore in about the same latitude, and to-day I have despatched to you fresh specimens of the milk from the Cochin forests. I have already told you that the tree of Cochin is called "Pauly."

The Pauly tree of Cochin, like the Pauchontee in Travancore is said to grow to a height of 70 or 80 feet, with a diameter of 2 to 3 feet. The timber of no value but said to be quick of growth. I must now make enquiries as to the best mode of collecting the milk without destruction of the forests. I will send you another chatty of the gum.—(From General CULLEN.)

1856, 10*th January*. MUNDOKYUM, ALEPPIE.—* * I saw your pamphlet about the Gutta Percha: my hill people have long used the bark in lieu of Areca nut and call the tree Chemään. The juice flows only I think from the tick bark—and the trees are to be found scattered all through the Travancore or primitive forests of this country. The name in the Resident's letter you could not decipher is "Malliatoor," about 40 miles east of Cochin. I do not think that the present price would repay the collection, but however as that is out of my line, I may be wrong * *.—(From Revd. HENRY BAKER, Junior.)

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR,

MUSEUM, 8*th March* 1856. *Officer in Charge.*

The Chemään mentioned above, Mr. Lascelles informs me, is not an Isonandra. The latest information from General Cullen, regarding the Pauchontee or Isonandra Polyandra, is connected with its qualities as a timber tree. He says that in gravity it is not less than lbs. 55 the cubic foot, and that a bar of one inch square, with 18 inches clear of the supports, at each end, broke with a long fibrous fracture, after a weight of 440 lbs. had been imposed, but only after this weight had been suspended for some minutes from the bar: a tenacity equal to that of teak.

General Cullen likewise ascertained the Pauchontee tree when tapped (two taps at every three feet, from the base to 60 feet high, or 40 taps in all) yielded in twelve hours about eight pints or pounds of the sap.

In a conversation with Mr. A. R. W. Lascelles, and from what has appeared in the public papers from him, I learn that he considers the number of species of the Isonandra in the Wynaad forests to be not less than five or six, the native names of which he gives as (1) the black Pali

tree, which he says has a single jet black seed; (2) the Pali kai with an edible fruit, used by the natives; (3) the Chinna pali marm, which last attains a height of 60 feet, and has, he mentioned, a high resemblance to the true Isonandra Gutta, though not so common as the Isonandra acuminata. These are all different from the Pauchontee or Shempullay which likewise grows in the ghauts. Mr. Lascelles mentions that he made his first discovery of these trees towards the end of 1854, and in January 1855 he sent to England samples of the produce per ship *Owen Glendower*. The tree, the produce of which was sent Home, was named by Dr. Lindley as the Isonandra acuminata. This species is common from 150 to 200 feet high and grows straight with clean timber, of the best description. Mr. Lascelles informed me that from 20hs. to 40hs. of sap is procurable from one tree. Mr. Lascelles has obligingly placed the following letter at my disposal, and informs me that he has now sent another and larger consignment Home. The letter, it will be observed, gives a report on the properties of the Isonandra acuminata;

COLLEGE ROAD, HIGHBURY PARK, *June 18th*, 1856.

MESSRS. WILLIAM AND HENRY THOMPSON,

GENTLEMEN,—We have carefully examined the vegetable substance from Madras, the properties of which you desired us to ascertain, and beg to submit to you the following remarks; the results of our observation.

This substance is heavier than water; its floating in that fluid being due to air enclosed in the cavities to be seen in the mass.

It is brittle at ordinary temperature, becoming more so (almost fragile) at low temperatures. It softens by the heat of the hands or mouth and may be moulded between the fingers. By the application of heat it readily melts, emits a somewhat agreeable perfume, and froths up, giving off watery vapour; by the loss of this water, it deepens in colour, may be drawn out into long threads, and is greatly increased in its adhesive properties. In this state it is the most "sticky" substance with which we are acquainted, and retains the stickness (in the absence of water) for several days probably for a long period of time.

The stickness is destroyed (gradually) by contact with water with which liquid this substance enters into combination and is thereby hardened.

It is insoluble in water, in solution of caustic, soda and in wood-naphtha; rectified spirits exerts a very slight action upon it.

It breaks down and readily forms a paste with coal tar-naphtha and oil of turpentine.

If heated with sulphur at various temperatures, simple mechanical admixture takes place but apparently no combination. It is the same, if lime be used in lieu of sulphur.

If melted in contact with water it becomes a whitish brown viscid colour, whilst hot, which is "sticky" after cooling, remaining so for many days, but gradually hardening till it resumes its former condition.

From the above properties it is evident that this substance belongs to the class of vegetable products of which Caoutchouc and Gutta Percha are types and that it greatly resembles "bird-lime" in its leading characteristics, but in a higher degree. It is evident that for water-proofing purposes, it is (in its crude state) unfit, for although the coal tar, oil or turpentine paste might be applied to fabrics, as similar solutions of Caoutchouc now are, and a material obtained impervious, for a time, to wet, yet that owing to the capacity of this substance to combine with water and become brittle in consequence at ordinary temperatures, such a water-proofed fabric would become useless very quickly. We do not of course in any way imply that in the hands of some inventors this and other difficulties to its useful application may be overcome. Although unfit for water-proof clothing, moveable tarpauling and its like, yet it might be usefully employed to water-proof fixed sheds, or temporary erections of little cost covered with calico or cheap canvas; but there are already a numerous class of cheap varnishes equally adapted for such a purpose; so that as a water-proofing material it is but advisable for the present to look upon it as useless.

Its perfume when heated might possibly render it of some value to the pastille and incense makers.

Its bird-lime sticky quality might be made available by the game keeper and poacher in this country for taking vermin and small birds: we almost doubt whether a rabbit, hare or pheasant could free itself if hair feathers or feet came in contact with it. We think it might be usefully and more legitimately employed by the trapper, for taking the small fur-bearing animals; turpentine would cleanse the soiled furs. The only extensive and practical use, however, in this country to which we at present think it may probably be advantageously applied is as a subaqueous

cement or glue. We beg to forward you some dealwood glued together with this substance melted and applied hot, which we have now kept under water for several days, and two fragments of glass which have been similarly treated. You will observe that the cement has hardened at the edges, but probably without injury to its cementing properties. We have no reason to think that it would rot under water more rapidly than wood does, but experience must be the sole guide here. We have reason to think such a glue or cement would be readily tried and if found good, employed by joiners and others, having been applied some time since, to examine a glue which after application resisted the action of water.

Should any other use for this substance suggest itself to us, we shall have much pleasure in submitting it to your notice.

We remain,
Gentlemen,
Your's respectfully,
(Signed) E. F. TESCHEMACHER,
" J. DENHAM SMITH.

Mr. Lascelles mentions that in Wynaad and Coorg "thousands of the trees were annually destroyed in the course of cultivation," and is of opinion that unless Gutta Percha rises very considerably in value, Malabar alone will supply the world for the next quarter century.*

Another interesting discovery has been that of a hot spring in the bed of the upper Godavery, and the following report on its water has been made by the Chemical examiner ;

Report on the water taken from a hot spring in the bed of the upper Godavery nearly opposite Riagoodium.

This is sulphuretted water, containing in addition to this fœtid gas, with which it is saturated, a copious sediment consisting of sulphuret of iron, silicate of alumina, and organic matter. When first poured out it was nearly clear, but on shaking the bottle and pouring its contents into a glass vessel, it had an inky appearance. The specific gravity of the water was 1·002, one thousand grains of it contained 2·7 grains

* What I formerly printed is appended.

of fixed residue: analysis shewed the presence of the following bases and acids;

Bases.	*Acids.*
Alumina.	Sulphuretted hydrogen, free and combined with iron.
Iron.	Silica.
Lime.	Sulphuric acid.
Soda.	Chlorine, or Hydrochloric acid.
Potash (presence inferred.)	

The results of analysis shew that the water is not fit to be employed internally, the silicates of alumina, the organic matters, &c., present, being opposed to such an idea. The water is so far interesting as it points to the more abundant constituents of the stratum where it arises, and also to chemical actions beneath the surface of the earth still in continuance; the temperature as issuing from its bed of sand is stated to be 23° above the surrounding bodies; probably the use to which the spring is occasionally put by the Natives, is the only one for which it is suitable.

(Signed) J. MAYER,
Professor of Chemistry.

LOCAL MUSEUMS.—Some of these institutions, those of Cuddalore, Mangalore, Ootacamund and Rajahmundry seem to have made progress; that of Bellary has only made arrangements for beginning and the Coimbatore one has wholly failed. The Rajahmundry Museum seems to take precedence of all the others, though the progress in the Cuddalore and Mangalore Museums is great and the Ootacamund Institution will probably ere long surpass the whole. I would suggest to Government to remove from the Coimbatore District the sanction accorded in Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 27th April, No. 543 of 1855, and allow from the same date, the same sum of rupees fifty for establishing a Museum at Madura.

REMARKS ON THE GUTTA PERCHA OF SOUTHERN INDIA, NOTICING ALSO THE HISTORY AND MANUFACTURE OF THE GUTTA PERCHA OF COMMERCE.

Many of the readers of this will remember that the announcement of the discovery, in the forests on the Western Coast of the Gutta Percha tree, was first made to the public in the columns of the *Athenæum* when publishing the Report of the Jury on the articles in Class IV sent to the Madras Exhibitions. The Jury's remarks regarding it were as follows:—

GUM ELASTICS.—" From different parts of the Presidency, valuable specimens have been received possessing the useful properties of Caoutchouc and Gutta Percha, in more or less degree. The exhibition of the inspissated gum elastic juice of a number of trees, from different localities, and prepared in different manner, renders it probable that there are a number of similar vegetable productions, which may be advantageously introduced into commerce.

General Cullen has forwarded a drawing and description of a large forest tree, abounding at the foot of the ghauts, N. E. of Trevandrum. The plant delineated is evidently one of the Sapotaceæ, and the Malayalim name is "*pauchonthee*" and the product, of which a good sample is forwarded, on examination bears a strong resemblance to gutta percha, both in external appearance and mechanical properties. It appears to the Jury, that this gum elastic is possessed of valuable properties, and they beg to recommend that a 2d class Medal be awarded."

I have now an opportunity of furnishing, from the records of the Museum, copy of a letter I have received from General Cullen, dated 2d instant, to the following effect:

"You have seen I believe, the milky juice and substitute for Gutta Percha: you will probably, also, have seen the drawings of the flower and leaf that I sent to Dr. Cleghorn.

"I have now ascertained the tree to be rather common, some 1,500 or 2,000 trees, near the base of the mountains north east of this. These have been found also, by Mr. Kohloff, our Conservator of Forests, the forest is ——? upon Cochin.

"I send some pieces of the gum, prepared by him : could you

oblige me with some of the processes for its preparation, in a fit state for the market, and of its market price in the Straits."

The product which General Cullen has sent to the Museum, resembles the best of the crude gum imported from the Straits. Its outer surface is brownish red, and mottled, but this deep tinge may probably have been given to it by the plantain leaf which it was wrapped in, for a fresh fracture has a cream yellow colour, slightly tinged with red. The fracture is smooth but conchoidal, and it is plastic under the heat of the hand. It has been ascertained by myself and Mr. G. Norton, to be a perfect non-conductor and possessing this quality, could be applied to all the uses for which the Malayan Gutta Percha is adapted, for isolating the wires of the Electric Telegraph, &c.

The latest advices shew that, for the crude material, as imported, the London price ranges from 10d. to 1s. per lb. At Singapore by the latest reports, Gutta Percha, was in less request. Sales of good at Sp. D. 20 and inferior Sp. D. 12* to 15 per picul. Imports from April 15th to the 10th instant, 1395 pils; the exports, 547 pils; at this rate the gum was worth from 4¾d. to 8d. per lb. at Singapore.

With two thousand trees discovered in one district, it may be assumed that they will be found growing along the whole line of the Western Ghauts and I will be happy to find the following extracts of use to those who may direct their attention to the collection of this material.

GUTTA PERCHA.

According to Dr. Montgomerie, this word is a pure Malayan one, *gutta* meaning the gum or concrete juice of a plant, and *percha* the particular tree from which this is procured. The *ch* is not pronounced hard, like a *k*, but like the *ch* in the English word *perch*.

It is the concrete juice of a forest tree, a native of the shores of the Straits of Malacca, Borneo, and the neighbouring countries. The natives had themselves discovered its valuable properties before they became known to Europeans. They constructed whips, buckets, and vessels of various kinds out of the hardened juice, and thus excited the attention of travellers to a substance which has since been applied to a vast variety

* The picul = 133⅓ lb. The dollar = 4s. 9d.

of domestic and scientific purposes in this country. Their method of proceeding, however, has been of the most destructive kind, especially since the demand of a European market for this substance has had to be met. Instead of economising their treasure, as is done in the case of the caoutchouc, by tapping the tree and allowing its juice to ooze gradually from the incision, they fell the trees at once, and removing strips of bark at intervals, collect indeed a large quantity of sap at one time, but destroy all future supplies from that source. This wholesale destruction of the gutta trees, which are naturally slow of growth, must, if unchecked, necessarily involve the destruction of the traffic which is now so brisk and advantageous in this article. To put any check upon these proceedings is said, moreover, to be extremely difficult; because each set of explorers, in searching after these trees, is more anxious for present profit, than for future benefit, to the trade. A very small quantity, comparatively speaking, is to be obtained by tapping, and it is evidently to the interest of the first comers to get a full supply of sap for themselves, without considering those who come after, and who might very probably cut down the trees if they had been spared previously

The first accounts which reached us of these trees were given by Dr. Montgomerie, of Bengal, who appears to have been the first person to notice the native use of this substance: this was in 1842. In 1843, Dr. D'Almeida presented a specimen of their inspissated juice to the Royal Society of Arts, and described some of the advantages which would accrue from its use. This communication led to no results; but another, made shortly after by Dr. Montgomerie, was more successful, so that by the united efforts of these gentlemen gutta percha was introduced to public notice, and soon told its own tale to our manufacturers. They could not be blind to the advantages offered by a material possessing many of the properties of caoutchouc, with others in addition essentially its own. The abundance of the supply also encouraged invention, and in a very short time gutta percha was applied to multifarious uses, and became a valuable auxiliary in the arts.

The tree which produces this substance is from sixty to seventy feet high, and three or four feet in diameter. Its foliage is of a pale green on the upper side, and covered with reddish-brown hairs beneath. Specimens of the flowers and fruit are exceedingly difficult to be obtained. The tree flourishes luxuriantly in alluvial tracts, at the foot of hills, and forms in many places the principal part of the jungle in such situations.

From communications of Sir W. J. Hooker to the London Journal of Botany, it appears that numerous well-dried specimens of the gutta percha, though unfortunately without corollas, were sent to this country, by Mr. Lobb, during his botanical mission in the east, accompanied by sections of the wood, which is peculiarly soft, fibrous and spongy, pale-coloured, and traversed by longitudinal receptacles or reservoirs, filled with the gum, forming ebony black lines. Application was then made to Dr. Oxley, of Singapore, for flowering specimens, and these were immediately supplied by him in the most obliging manner, and transmitted to England in a thin box, the top and bottom of which were made of sheets of the gum itself (now deposited in the Museum of the Royal Gardens at Kew). From the more accurate knowledge obtained by means of these specimens, Sir W. J. Hooker was able to refer the plant to Dr. Wright's new genus of Sapotaceæ, called Isonandra, and to name the plant *Isonadra gutta*. Fig. 1116 represents a branch of the *I. gutta*, and various portions of the blossom as,—1, the flower scarcely expanded; 2, ditto, with the corolla expanded; 3, the pistil; 4, transverse section of the ovary; 5, vertical section of ditto; 6, the anther; 7, the scarcely matured fruit, natural size; 8, transverse section of the same.

After the natives have cut down the full-grown trees, they make rings in the bark at the distance of every ten or twelve inches, placing under each, as they make it, a cocoa-nut shell, or the spathe of a palm, as a receptacle for the milky sap which begins to flow immediately that the incision is made. The sap is collected in bamboos, taken to their houses, and boiled in order to drive off the watery particles, and inspissate it to the proper consistence. Boiling appears necessary when the juice is collected in large quantity, but when a small quantity is allowed to exude from a freshly-wounded tree, and is collected and moulded by the hand, it consolidates perfectly in a few minutes, and has all the appearance of the prepared article.

Gutta Percha when quite pure is greyish white, but it is generally brought to market of a reddish-brown hue. This is ascribed to chips of the bark, which fall into the sap and give it their colour, but in addition to this there are frequently other matters, such as saw-dust, purposely introduced as adulterants. Dr. Oxley, of Singapore, in an interesting description of this substance, first printed in a Singapore periodical in the year 1847, states that the tree which yields gutta percha was formerly very abundant on that island, but already all the large timber has been felled, and few but very small plants are to be found. "The range of its

growth," he says, "appears to be considerable, it being found all up the Malayan peninsula, as far as Penang, where I have ascertained it to be abundant, although as yet the inhabitants do not seem to be aware of the fact, several of the mercantile houses there having sent down orders to Singapore for supplies of the article, when they have the means of supply close at hand. The tree is also found in Borneo, and I have little doubt is to be found in most of the islands adjacent." Respecting the wholesale destruction of the trees, the same writer observes,—"The quantity of gutta obtained from each tree varies from five to twenty catties, so that, taking the average at ten catties, which is a tolerably liberal one, it will require the destruction of ten trees to produce one picul. Now the quantity exported from Singapore to Great Britain and the Continent, from 1st January 1845 to July 1847, amounts to 6,918 piculs, to obtain which 69,180 trees must have been sacrificed. How much better would it, therefore, be to adopt the method of tapping the tree, practised by the Burmese in obtaining the caoutchouc from the *Ficus elastica*, (viz., to make incisions in the bark, placing bamboos to receive the sap, which runs out freely) than to kill the goose in the manner they are at present doing. True, they would not at first get so much from a single tree, but the ultimate gain would be incalculable, particularly as the tree seems to be one of slow growth, by no means so rapid as the *Ficus elastica*. I should not be surprised if the demand increases, and the present method of extermination be persisted in, to find a sudden cessation of the supply."

The great peculiarity which makes Gutta Percha convenient and valuable for a variety of purposes is, that when plunged into boiling water, it becomes so soft and plastic as to be easily moulded into any desired form, and this form it permanently retains on cooling. It was the discovery of this fact which first led the Malays to fabricate it into whips, and subsequently into basins, jugs, shoes, traces, &c. The Medical profession soon became aware of its extreme value and applicability in the practice of surgery. Dr. Oxley early discovered it to be "the best and easiest application ever yet discovered in the management of fractures, combining ease and comfort to the patient, and very much lessening the trouble of the Surgeon." He also employed it for bougies, capsules, tubes for syringes, &c."

Gutta Percha tubing has been found extremely useful for water service, and for the conveyance of sound. Its extraordinary strength fits it for the former use in a remarkable degree. A series of interesting experiments were made two or three years ago at the Birmingham water-

works, to ascertain the strength of tubes of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter, and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thickness. These were attached to the iron main, and subjected for two months to a pressure of two hundred feet head of water without being in any way deteriorated. In order to ascertain the maximum strength of the tubes, they were connected with the Company's hydraulic proofing pump, the regular load of which is 250 lbs. on the square inch. At this point they are unaffected, and the pump was worked up to 337 lbs., but to the astonishment of every one the tubes still remained perfect. It was then proposed to work the pump up to 500, but it was found that the lever of the valve would bear no more weight. The utmost power of the hydraulic pump, therefore, was ineffectual to burst these tubes.

In the conduction of sound gutta percha is also found remarkably useful. Speaking tubes of this substance for the conveyance of messages are now fitted up in mines, railway stations, prisons, workhouses, hotels, and other large establishments. Partially deaf persons are found to appreciate its value: an ingenious apparatus for their use has been devised, including the distribution of the gutta percha tubing over a church or other large building, so that, by seating themselves at particular parts where these tubes terminate, such persons are able to hear distinctly the sermons or speeches delivered therein.

Gutta percha is also brought to the aid of the architect in the ornamental work of the interior of houses. It appears to be admirably adapted for cornices and centres for ceilings, also for picture-frames, and many other uses to which plaster and papier machie have hitherto been applied. It has likewise been employed for door handles and plates, for knife handles, vases, baskets, &c., for the stopping of decayed teeth and for printing in relief. The clear, sharp impression it receives, and the toughness of the substance, have made it very useful in books for the blind, and in maps embossed for their benefit. In solution this substance is employed in waterproof clothing; mixed with caoutchouc and other substances it is made into a light, porous, spongy material, suited for stuffing or forming the seats of chairs, cushions, and mattresses. Springs of clocks, clasps, belts, garters and string, are prepared from the modification of the above mixture, while moulds and balls of gutta percha are produced of a hardness sufficient to bear turning in the lathe, like wood or ivory. A varnish may also be made in which gutta percha, being the principal ingredient, may be used to give a waterproof covering to other substances.

Gutta percha dissolves at ordinary temperatures, and still better at a higher heat in sulphuret of carbon. The solution leaves behind on a glass plate a thin coating possessing all the properties of gutta percha, unaltered. Pasteboard boxes coated over with this may be made to hold water.

Electrical experiments are aided by the use of gutta percha, for it has been found by Dr. Faraday to possess high insulating power. A letter from this distinguished philosopher, published in the "Philosophical Magazine," in March 1848, gives the following among other particulars:—"A good piece of gutta percha will insulate as well as an equal piece of shell-lac whether it be in a form of a sheet, a rod, or filament; but being tough and flexible when cold, as well as soft when hot, it will serve better than shell-lac, in many cases where the brittleness of the latter is an inconvenience. Thus it makes very good handles for carriers of electricity in experiments on induction, not being liable to fracture; in the form of thin band or string, it makes an excellent insulating suspender; a piece of it in sheet makes a most convenient insulating basis for anything placed on it. It forms excellent insulating plugs for the stems of gold-leaf electrometers, when they pass through sheltering tubes, and larger plugs supply good insulating feet for extemporary electrical arrangements: cylinders of it, half an inch or more in diameter, have great stiffness, and form excellent insulating pillars. Because of its good insulation, it is also an excellent substance for the excitement of negative electricity. It is hardly possible to take one of the soles sold by the shoemakers out of paper, or into the hand, without exciting it to such a degree as to open the leaves of an electrometer one or more inches; or if it be unelectrified, the slightest passage over the hand or face, the clothes, or almost any other substance, gives it an electric state. Some of the gutta percha is sold in very thin sheets, resembling, in appearance, oiled silk; and if a strip of this be drawn through the fingers, it is so electric as to adhere to the hand or attract pieces of paper. The appearance is such as to suggest the making of a thicker sheet of the substance into a plate-electrical machine for the production of negative electricity. Then as to inductive action through the substance, a sheet of it is soon converted into an excellent electrophorus; or it may be coated, and used in place of a Leyden jar, or in any of the many other forms of apparatus dependent on inductive action."

The properties thus noticed could hardly fail to bring this substance into use in telegraphic communication. Being flexible, impervious to water, and possessing insulating power, it is the most efficient of all substances as a coating or tubing for the copper wire of submarine telegraphs. Thus it aids in producing the most marvellous annihilation of time and space our age has yet witnessed. Gutta percha has been analysed by Dr. Maclagan, who obtained as its per centage composition, carbon 86·36; hydrogen 12·15; the remainder 1·49, was most probably oxygen absorbed from the air during the process of purifying it, as the substance whilst heating on the vapour bath acquired a brown colour.

Respecting the purification of gutta percha, Dr. Oxley gives a good hint to manufacturers when he says that gutta ought not to require an elaborate process: the simple boiling in water, and rolling out into sheets, whence all foreign matter can be easily picked off, is the only process he employs, and this he thinks would be generally sufficient, if manufacturers in giving their orders would take the precaution of requiring that the article should be strained through a cloth at the time of its collection, and if they would encourage the natives to do this, by offering a somewhat higher price for gutta percha so prepared. A vast deal of trouble and expense might, in his opinion, be saved in this way, and the various processes rendered unnecessary, which have from time to time been suggested for the purification of gutta percha.

The preparation of this substance for use is carried on on a large scale in the following manner;—the lumps of gutta as they are received at the factory are first brought within the action of a vertical wheel, on the face of which are fixed three knives, which, as the wheel moves at the rate of two hundred revolutions, per minute, rapidly cut the lumps into thin slices, discovering whatever adulterating materials may be contained therein. The gutta thus torn up is not uniform in colour or texture, but it is rendered so by the subsequent operations. It is first softened by soaking in hotwater (by which also the dirt and other impurities become separated from it) and then thrown into a rotating machine, where it is dragged asunder by jagged teeth and reduced to fragments. These fragments fall into water, which still further tends to purify them, and are then softened into a paste in hotwater, kneaded, and rolled between heated cylinders so that all parts may become thoroughly mixed and uniform. It may be then rolled out into sheets between steel rollers, or passed in the mass through heated iron cylinders, and made into tubes, or converted to the thousand purposes of ornament or use which

we have briefly indicated. In the Great Exhibition gutta percha was seen in a vast variety of forms, but none were more interesting than those which illustrated the successive stages of its manufacture. The original lump, the slices, the shreds, the kneaded mass, the sheets ready for use; all appeared there. A very ingenious adaptation of the substance to making stereotype plates attracted much notice. A mould is taken by pressure of a page of type with woodcuts, in gutta percha; from this mould a cast is obtained on a cylinder of gutta percha, and from this last the printing is carried on. An hour, it is said, suffices to make both mould and cylinder.

EDWARD BALFOUR,
In charge of the Museum.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM,
MADRAS, 25*th November* 1855.

From the REVEREND J. MORANT,
Hony. Secretary of the Govt. Committee of the Bellary Museum.

To SURGEON EDWARD BALFOUR, ESQ.,
Officer in charge of the Govt. Central Museum.

SIR,

I have the honor, in compliance with your request, to forward to you the Report of the Committee of the Bellary Museum, for 1855 and as far as June 1856.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

BELLARY, *24th June* 1856. (Signed) JAMES MORANT.

REPORT.

The Committee of the Bellary Museum much regret that, at present, there is so little of interest on which to draw up a Report.

Owing to the ill health of the late President of the Sub-Committee (who has left the station) and the difficulty of procuring a suitable building, the Committee have not, as yet, formed a collection of objects.

The Institution at Bellary is now thus composed:

C. Pelly, Esq., is President of the General Committee. The Rev. James Morant, President of the Sub-Committee and Honorary Secretary of the General Committee, and Captain Greenlaw, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Sub-Committee.

The south-west angle of one of the wings of the old European Barracks in the Fort is being repaired and put in order, the sanction for its use having been obtained from the General Commanding the Division. An indent has been sent in for cases and furniture, and the sanction has been obtained for the application of the Government allowance from February 1855: so that the Sub-Committee are prepared to use their best energies towards the collection of objects of interest, and the formation of a Museum. The Committee confidently hope, in their next Report, to be able to state, for the satisfaction of the Museum Committee at Madras and the Government, that a good Museum has been established.

(By order.)
(Signed) JAMES MORANT,
Hony. Secy. of the General Committee of the Museum at Bellary.

COIMBATORE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
CAMP MATOOPOLLIEM, 25*th January* 1856.

No. 41.

From G. L. MORRIS, ESQ.,
Acting Sub Collector, in charge Coimbatore.

To SURGEON EDWARD BALFOUR,
In charge of the Government Central Museum

SIR,

In reply to your letter, No. 542, of the 20th December 1855, I have the honor to inform you that little could be done towards the formation of a Museum here, till a fit place has been secured for it: no building of any kind has as yet been found available, but the Collector is still in treaty for the Gin House, and progress will be made with as little delay as possible.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) G. L. MORRIS,
Acting Sub Collector in charge.

COIMBATORE, 21*st March* 1856.

No. 127.

From E. B. THOMAS, ESQ., T. B. ROUPELL, ESQ., AND GEORGE MACKAY, ESQ.

To SURGEON EDWARD BALFOUR,
Secretary to the Central Museum, Madras.

SIR,

In reply to your letter asking for a report of the Local Museum at Coimbatore, we have the honor to inform you, that the want of a suitable building has delayed the commencement of the Museum. Government sanctioned the purchase of the Cotton Gin House here, but it is still doubtful whether it can be safely bought. Under these circumstances, we are inclined to think that it will be better to give all encouragement and assistance to the formation of the Museum at Ootacamund, instead of dividing our efforts and means in the hopes of establishing one at Coimbatore also: should the building referred to, be eventually

procured, it will be required for other public purposes, though a portion of it might be reserved, for a *branch* Museum, when the one on the Hills (also in the District) is fully established. Contributions have already been sent from hence to Ootacamund, and we fear that a second collection would not progress very rapidly at present. In fact it is our opinion, on fuller enquiry, that it is scarcely practicable to obtain contributions for keeping up the two Museums, within 50 miles of each other; the one on the Hills, with Mr. Ross and many other gentlemen at *leisure* to attend to it, gets on but slowly; and at present the two would necessarily and naturally interfere with each other.

We have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) E. B. THOMAS,
" T. B. ROUPELL,
" GEORGE MACKAY, M. D.

COIMBATORE, 30*th June* 1856.

No. 323.

From E. B. THOMAS, ESQ., T. B. ROUPELL, ESQ., AND G. MACKAY, ESQ.,

To SURGEON EDWARD BALFOUR,
Officer in charge of the Government Central Museum.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 6th ultimo, No. 317, calling for our Report on the Coimbatore Museum, we beg to refer you to our letter of the 21st March last, No. 129, in which we reported that the want of a suitable building at first delayed the commencement of the Museum, and that we are now led to believe that it will be better to give all encouragement and assistance to the Museum at Ootacamund, instead of dividing our efforts and means, in the hopes of establishing one here, also, at present.

We have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) E. B. THOMAS,
" T. B. ROUPELL,
" G. MACKAY.

From the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM
AT CUDDALORE.

To EDWARD BALFOUR, ESQ., SURGEON, MADRAS ARMY,
Officer in charge of the Government Central Museum.

SIR,

As you have called for a Report on the progress of the Government Museum established at this place for the half year ending 31st December last, I am instructed by the Committee to express their regret that as yet there is nothing to report except that the collection of specimens is proceeding gradually although slowly.

2. It was not thought hitherto advisable formally to announce the Museum as open to the public, as the paucity of good or interesting specimens might have created an unfavorable impression at first, but it is proposed now that the collection increases more rapidly, to throw it open to the public in a day or two, and the names of all visitors will be registered from the 1st proximo.

3. The Committee expect that the Public Exhibition of agricultural and other produce of this District which will be held here on the 20th proximo, will give them a favorable opportunity of purchasing many articles that may be worthy a place in the Museum.

4. The number of specimens already collected is as follows :

Vegetable products, grains, oils, gums, &c.....	62	specimens
Illustrations of Natural History.....	126	do.
Illustrations of Arts and Manufacture.....	17	do.
Stones and ores.....	110	do.
Total...	315	

This last includes a well arranged series of characteristic rocks for which the Committee are indebted to Dr. Burrell.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN ARMOUR,
Secretary to the Government Museum, Cuddalore.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM, CUDDALORE, 12*th January* 1856.

CUDDALORE, 30*th June* 1856.

From the SECRETARY TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM AT CUDDALORE.

To EDWARD BALFOUR, ESQ., SURGEON, MADRAS ARMY,
Officer in charge of the Government Central Museum, Madras.

SIR,

As requested by the Committee, I have the honor to report to you, the progress of the Government Museum established at this place, during the 6 months ending this day. In my letter to you of date 12th January last, I had the honor to inform you that it was then proposed to throw open the Museum to the Public in a few days thereafter. This was accordingly done, and a register of the daily number of visitors has been kept since the 1st of February. Accompanying this is a tabular statement shewing the visitors on each day and also the totals of visitors during each of the 5 months embraced in the Report. You will observe that the number of visitors during the month of February (6,827) greatly exceeds that of any subsequent month, but this was to be expected as the Museum ceased to be a novelty: it is hoped however that as the variety and number of articles exhibited gradually increase, there will be a corresponding increase in the number of visitors.

2. The Committee beg to remind you of the hopes originally held out to them, that you might be able occasionally to forward articles of interest, of which you might have specimens to spare from the collection in the Central Museum.

3. Appended to this is a statement of the total expenditure incurred on account of this Museum from its commencement up to this date. The Committee hope to recover the amount expended on account of the furniture (in terms of the original orders of Government on the subject, specifying that furniture would be supplied in addition to the monthly allowance); but they do not propose to apply for the refund of the sum expended for this purpose from the monthly allowance, until some other glass cases, &c. have been made, the number already purchased being fully occupied by specimens, of which we have received many of every variety since the date of my last report.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN ARMOUR,
Secretary to Museum Committee.

STATEMENT

Shewing the total expenditure on account of the Government Museum at Cuddalore, from its commencement to the 30th June 1856.

1.	Furniture (glass cases, shelves, &c.).....	Rupees	211	11	0
2.	Floor mats, whitewashing and repairing Museum rooms, supplying new door locks, bolts, &c. ...	„	32	7	0
3.	Purchasing and preserving specimens of Natural History, &c.....	„	145	9	8
4.	Models, Figures, &c.....	„	61	4	0
5.	Salary of Servant in charge (up to 31st May)..	„	96	0	0
	Total Rupees...		546	15	8

Monthly allowance from Government up to 31st May.....	Rupees	818	3	5
Balance in Collector's Treasury to the credit of the Museum on the 30th June.....	„	271	3	9

E. E.

(Signed) JOHN ARMOUR,
Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF DAILY VISITORS TO THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM AT CUDDALORE FOR THE MONTHS OF

1856 FEBRUARY.			1856 MARCH.			1856 APRIL.			1856 MAY.			1856 JUNE.		
Date.	Males.	Females.	Date.	Males.	Females.	Date.	Males.	Females.	Date.	Males.	Females.	Date.	Males.	Females.
1	164	86	1	67	12	1	6	4	1	15	0	1	0	0
2	236	14	2	0	0	2	15	7	2	10	2	2	15	0
3	0	0	3	24	12	3	23	7	3	14	0	3	14	0
4	183	106	4	31	9	4	14	2	4	0	0	4	16	0
5	99	22	5	27	8	5	19	16	5	14	0	5	8	4
6	207	21	6	18	7	6	0	0	6	15	1	6	30	0
7	50	34	7	0	0	7	8	2	7	6	1	7	13	7
8	140	34	8	2	8	8	10	2	8	17	1	8	0	0
9	132	30	9	0	0	9	21	1	9	8	4	9	16	9
10	0	0	10	20	6	10	12	3	10	15	0	10	14	2
11	183	40	11	11	9	11	11	2	11	0	0	11	20	2
12	185	48	12	12	3	12	14	0	12	22	8	12	10	6
13	278	67	13	19	0	13	6	0	13	35	5	13	20	0
14	233	40	14	13	0	14	12	3	14	10	2	14	23	3
15	341	84	15	0	0	15	10	9	15	14	10	15	0	0
16	510	93	16	0	0	16	12	3	16	26	10	16	12	3
17	0	0	17	10	7	17	10	1	17	0	0	17	7	3
18	540	160	18	15	0	18	12	0	18	9	3	18	19	6
19	1,150	352	19	10	3	19	10	5	19	3	3	19	8	8
20	348	90	20	8	3	20	0	0	20	3	0	20	5	6
21	0	0	21	19	31	21	13	2	21	9	6	21	2	4
22	0	0	22	9	3	22	13	2	22	18	10	22	0	0
23	158	127	23	0	0	23	7	5	23	17	0	23	4	0
24	0	0	24	15	0	24	11	4	24	25	0	24	4	0
25	46	33	25	8	2	25	12	4	25	0	0	25	7	1
26	65	30	26	18	0	26	14	3	26	8	3	26	6	0
27	14	11	27	15	7	27	0	0	27	9	3	27	10	0
28	19	4	28	7	3	28	8	4	28	26	4	28	14	0
29	30	0	29	7	5	29	13	2	29	5	7	29	0	0
			30	0	0	30	8	2	30	7	3	30	8	0
			31	9	1				31	17	0			
	5,301	1,526		358	139		326	74		377	86		305	64

2d *July* 1856. (Signed) JOHN ARMOUR, *Secretary.*

MANGALORE, *4th January* 1856.

To SURGEON E. BALFOUR,

In charge of Government Central Museum, Madras.

SIR,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, calling for the Report on the Museum at this station for the half year ending the 31st December 1855.

2. As yet our measures are entirely of a preliminary character. During the past half year we have obtained the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council for the appropriation as a Museum of a very suitable upstairs tiled building, the property of Government, and for the expenditure of the sum required to alter and adapt it for a Museum. The works are now being carried on.

3. We have received information of 240 species of stuffed birds, male and female, and upwards of 100 single birds from Malabar being ready for transmission to this station; also of 230 shells of different species having been despatched from Ceylon. A gentleman in Bombay has kindly undertaken a commission to send us specimens of the most remarkable Geological and other curiosities procurable in the Bombay Presidency and Scinde.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) F. ANDERSON, } *Members of the local*
,, W. FISHER, } *Committee in Canara.*

MANGALORE, *30th June* 1856.

From

JOHN BRETT, ESQ., M. D.,
Secretary to the Canara Museum.

To

SURGEON E. BALFOUR,
In charge of Government Central Museum, Madras.

SIR,

I have the honor, with reference to your letter No. 321, dated 6th

May 1856, to submit the following Report of the Mangalore Museum, for the half year ending June 30th 1856.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN BRETT, M. D.,
Secretary to the Canara Museum.

REPORT.

1. The building appropriated as the Mangalore Museum has been undergoing repairs and alterations to adapt it for its intended use.

2. On carrying out the work according to the first estimate sanctioned by Government, 5th September 1855, it was found that the repairs, &c. required would, from the decayed state of timbers both of roof and flooring, be of a more extended character than originally supposed.

3. A second small estimate was therefore submitted with the recommendation in addition that the walls of the room should be increased in height about 2 feet, and that two more windows should be made on either side of the portico to throw light upon the entrance room.

4. It had also been discovered that some of the beams required renewing in the lower story and which had not been included in the first estimate.

5. This additional estimate was sanctioned by Government on the 8th March 1856.

6. The work set in force agreeably to the sanctioned estimates has not yet been completed owing to the early setting in of the rains. The walls have however been raised, the timbers repaired, the roof nearly tiled, and the unfinished portion (temporarily protected from the weather) will be finished on the first favorable opportunity. The other parts of the work that were in progress when the monsoon commenced, such as the windows, portico, &c. will, it is hoped, be early completed when a break in the weather ensues.

7. As regards additional collections for the Museum:

i. There are two boxes of stuffed birds containing a considerable variety (both male and female) in all 240 species; couples, and 100

single specimens; many of these were named by F. Anderson, Esq., before his departure for Madras.

ii. A valuable collection of shells received from Ceylon.

iii. A case of Mineralogical specimens was lately forwarded to this station per H. C. Steamer "Assaye," but owing probably to the monsoon, the Commander did not touch on the coast. A letter has been addressed to him at Bombay requesting that the box may be forwarded upon the first opportunity after the monsoon.

iv. The case of Geological, &c. specimens alluded to in the last half yearly Report of the Committee, dated 4th January 1856, as being promised from a gentleman at Bombay, has, by mistake, been forwarded to the former President of the Mangalore Museum Committee at Madras.

A few sundries consisting of gold coins, native oils, and medicines, &c.

8. It has been proposed that the furniture required for the Museum room should be made from the different woods of the Canara district, to test their respective value as regards durability, lightness, colour, grain, and capability of polish. No cases for specimens have yet been made.

The Account Current of Receipts and Expenditure is annexed.

(Signed) JOHN BRETT, M. D.,

Secretary to the Canara Museum.

MANGALORE, 30*th June* 1856.

Account Current of the Receipts and Expenditure connected with the Museum at Mangalore, for the half year ending 30th June 1856.

Dr.

1856			Rs.	A.	P.
June	30th	To amount of monthly allowance sanctioned for the Museum—			
		From March to June 1855, @ 50 Rupees per month under authority, dated 16th February 1855	200	0	0
		From July 1855 to May 1856, @ 55 Rupees per month, under ditto 31st August 1855...	605	0	0
		Company's Rupees...	805	0	0

Cr.

1855			Rs.	A.	P.
June	15th	By amount paid for the purchase of 10 dozens mill-board boxes	16	4	0
		„ Purchase of blackwood for preparing furniture	7	8	11
July.....	6th	„ Expended for the purchase of stuffed birds	119	5	0
1856					
February	1st	„ Remittance to Ceylon for a supply of shells, &c.	100	0	0
		„ Ditto to Dr. Wilson at Bombay for Geological, &c. specimens	150	0	0
June.	7th	„ Remittance to Dr. Balfour at Madras for a set of Lecturer's collections	140	10	9
	30th	„ Amount paid for duplicates of such of the collections for the Madras Exhibition as were retained for the use of the Museum	101	8	9
			635	5	5
		Balance on hand	169	10	7
		Company's Rupees...	805	0	0

Mangalore,
30th June 1856.

(Signed) JOHN BRETT, M. D.,
Secretary to the Canara Museum.

OOTACAMUND MUSEUM, 12*th July* 1856.

To EDWARD BALFOUR, ESQ.,

In charge of the Central Museum, Madras.

SIR,

In conformity with your request, under date the 6th of May last, I am instructed by the Committee of the Museum here to report as follows regarding it, viz. :

That it was formally opened on Monday the 19th of May, in presence of the Lord Bishop of Madras, and several of the leading members of the Society here, when the Secretary read an address detailing the objects of the Government in founding and supporting such Institutions, and he also gave a lecture introductory to a course, on Mineralogy and Geology, on Saturday last, the 5th instant, which will be followed by lectures twice a month on these subjects, and also on Botany by the Superintendent of the Government Gardens here.

We have lately received a complete Lecturer's collection of Mineralogical and Geological specimens from Germany, but they cannot be publicly exhibited, until we have the long promised glass cases to put them in, for without them we are completely brought to a stand, both in regard to these specimens, and a vast number of others, which are promised to us, as soon as we have proper depositories for such curiosities. On this subject I have repeatedly urged compliance with the Minute of Consultation, under date the 19th of December last, and I subjoin an Extract from my last letter to you relative to it.

We have already a considerable collection of minerals, shells, woods, and various stuffed and preserved animals, besides other curiosities (a catalogue of which shall be sent shortly), and we can rely on considerable additions, as soon as we have proper cases, in which to deposit them.

The visitors since the opening of the Museum, on the 19th of May last, were 197 in that month, and in June 270, and we have every reason to believe this Museum will prove a source of attraction, amusement, and instruction, as soon as it is fully established.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) D. ROSS,

Honorary Secretary to the Committee of the Ootacamund Museum.

Extract of a letter addressed to the Superintendent of the Central Museum, under date the 13th of June last, but not fully replied to.

" We beg to be informed when the so very long promised pattern " case, and glass for the whole twelve cases is likely to be forwarded to " us, for by these cases being withheld, we are deprived not only of the " benefit of the newly arrived Minerals, but of a vast number of curi- " osities which would otherwise be presented to the Museum, in fact we " are completely at a stand for want of them, therefore I am instructed " to request you will say positively whether or not there is any probabi- " lity of the orders of Government, under date the 19th of December " 1855 being complied with, otherwise we must not any longer delay " taking measures to supply the deficiency, for without proper cases the " Museum cannot succeed, nor in any way answer the expectation of " the Right Honorable the Governor in Council."

HALF YEARLY REPORT UPON THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM AT RAJAHMUNDRY, FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING 31st December 1855.

1. In the last Report furnished, it was intimated that certain steps had been taken to organise the Institution. Since that period, but little progress has been made, the opening of the Institution being dependent upon the receipt of the specimen, &c. ordered from England and which were despatched by the ship *Essex* in November last, and may consequently be expected to reach this about March next.

2. The Committee at a meeting held on the 4th instant have decided that a temporary building be immediately erected so that the Museum may be opened on their arrival.

3. But although the Committee sanction the erection of a temporary building so as to ensure the opening of the Museum on the receipt of the consignment of specimens from England, they still think it highly desirable that steps be taken to commence a permanent building.

Mr. Faulkner has kindly prepared a plan and estimate which the Committee approve of and which they would wish to adopt.

4. A grant-in-aid is however necessary to enable them to commence the desirable work and the plan, &c. is therefore forwarded for the information of the Officer in charge of the Central Museum who is requested to lay the Committee's application for a grant of money before Government.

5. The estimated cost of the building is 4,000 Rupees.

6. The fund raised by private subscription the Committee regret to say has fallen far short of what was anticipated and it is doubtful if more than 2,000 Rupees will be collected, of this 100£ has to be placed to the credit of the goods ordered from England so that they cannot pledge themselves to contribute more than 1,000 rupees towards the building fund, and consequently they have to solicit a grant from Government of rupees (3,000) to cover the estimated cost of the building.

7. The Committee regret that up to the present time their applications for contributions have not been generally responded to, only a few specimens of rocks and minerals from the upper Godavery district having been presented by Messrs. Tuke and Grove.

8. An abstract statement of the accounts of the Institution is appended for the information of the Officer in charge of the Central Museum.

(Signed) J. L. RANKING,

Rajahmundry, 6*th January* 1856. *Honorary Secretary Local Museum.*

The plan and estimate alluded to in the above report is not quite ready for transmission, but will be forwarded immediately.

(Signed) J. L. RANKING.

RULES

FOR THE LEASE OR SALE

WASTE LANDS IN INDIA.

COMPILED IN THE REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SIMLA.
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE.
1892.

COORG.

INTRODUCTORY MEMORANDUM.

THE existing rules for the sale of waste land in the district of Coorg were approved by the Governor General of India in Council on the 10th May 1884, and published by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg in his Notification No. 6 of 3rd June 1884.

Grants of land under these rules are not confined to any particular class of settlers.

By paragraph 35 of the rules the right of Government to all mines and minerals on or under any lands sold under the rules is reserved. The general reservation of the rights of Government to minerals in all waste lands the property of the State has also been specially published by Notification No. 27, dated 19th March 1881, which lays down the conditions on which mining leases may be obtained. These conditions are, however, subject to the general rules now under consideration.

COORG.

RULES FOR THE SALE OF WASTE LAND IN THE DISTRICT OF COORG.

Waste lands in which no rights of private proprietorship or exclusive occupancy exist, and which may not be reserved as hereinafter * provided, will, until further notice, be sold under the following rules —

* Rule 24

1 Applications for land under these rules shall be addressed to the Commissioner of Coorg, and shall comprise the following particulars —

(a) The estimated area of the lot applied for.

(b) The situation of the lot and its boundaries as accurately as can be stated

2 No lot shall exceed 500 acres Within the limits of the towns the maximum extent of a lot shall be 10 acres. But any person may apply for several contiguous lots, each not exceeding the above limit.

3 Every lot shall be compact, and shall include no more than one tract of land capable of being surrounded by a ring fence; and when the lot touches a public road, the length of the road frontage shall not exceed one-half of the depth of the lot

4 Every application for land shall be accompanied by an eye-sketch of the land, which should clearly define the boundaries and give the names of the adjoining proprietors, if any It should likewise show the position and estimated extent of any unculturable ground included in the land applied for The position of streams and Government roads, with any belts of forest to be reserved on either side, should also be shown in the sketch

5 On receipt of application, the Commissioner will take such measures as are necessary to have the eye sketch furnished by the applicant verified, and the general limits of the tract as pointed out by him roughly but clearly marked, and will also have a rough measurement made of the tract so marked out This should be ordinarily done by the subedar of the taluk or by the parpattigar of the nad or hobli, accompanied by the patel, in the presence of the applicant or his agent, who shall put up any marks that are required for the rough demarcation

The eye-sketch, when verified and, if necessary, amended, shall be signed by the applicant and the patel, and transmitted to the Commissioner with a statement of the rough measurement, and with a report as to the mode in which it was effected With these papers the subedar or parpattigar will also submit a full report of all objections made to the grant by the ryots of surrounding holdings or others, and his opinion as to whether these objections are valid in respect to the whole tract or any part thereof, and as to whether any other reasons exist for not allowing the grant in whole or part.

6 On receipt of this report, the Commissioner may, if he thinks right, reject the application in whole or part, recording his reasons in writing

An appeal shall lie from such order or objection to the Chief Commissioner, whose decision shall be final.

If, however, the Commissioner is of opinion that the application should be granted in whole or part, or if his objection has been overruled by the Chief Commissioner, he shall forward the application, together with the verified eye-sketch and statement of rough measurement, to the Forest Officer, who shall arrange for an examination of the land in company with the subedar or any subordinate official deputed to point out the ground, the attendance of the applicant or his agent during such examination, though desirable, is not absolutely necessary if the verification of the proposed limits has been duly carried out in the first instance

7 The Forest Officer, after inspecting the land, shall return the eye-sketch and rough measurement papers, with a report containing his opinion The report shall state whether the sketch and measurements are, in his opinion, sufficiently accurate, and shall describe any corrections which he has found it necessary to make It shall also give an account of the position of the land, of its surroundings, soil, water supply, drainage, and the forest growing upon it Should the Forest Officer recommend that the grant be refused, he will give his reasons in full Should he recommend that it be granted, his report shall also contain—

(1) a determination and description of the width of the belts of jungle, if any, to be reserved and excluded from the grant on either side of any stream or public road, and of any other plots in the tract marked out, which the Forest Officer, for special reasons, proposes to exclude,

(2) a valuation of all the timber and sandalwood in the tract which the Forest Officer recommends to be granted This valuation shall be made in accordance with such rules as may from time to time be made by the Chief Commissioner

8 If the Forest Officer recommends the grant should be refused and the Commissioner agrees, the Commissioner may refuse the grant An appeal shall lie from such order to the Chief Commissioner If the Commissioner disagrees and thinks the grant should be made, he may report the case for the orders of the Chief Commissioner If the Forest Officer recommends the grant being made, or if the Chief Commissioner, on a reference by the Commissioner, orders it to be made, the Commissioner will first call upon the applicant to deposit Rs 2 per acre on the estimated area for expenses of survey, &c, and, should the Forest Officer's valuation of timber exceed Rs 100, a sum not exceeding one-tenth of that valuation as earnest money

9 If the applicant fails to deposit the sum required under Rule 8 within six weeks from the date of demand, his application shall be rejected

10 On receipt of the deposit money, the Commissioner will arrange for the survey of the land

11 On the completion of the survey, the applicant and patel will be called on to sign certificates regarding the survey and demarcation in Forms D and E appended

12 Within six months from the date on which the purchaser is placed in possession of the land, all marketable sandalwood trees shall, so far as conveniently may be, be cut and removed by the Forest Officer, and their value shall be deducted from the amount of purchase-money to be paid by the purchaser

13. On receipt of the bill for timber and sandalwood, the Commissioner will advertise the lot for sale on a given day to be fixed, so as to

admit of the notice required in the following rule being given.

14. The advertisement shall be in English and in Canarese, and shall specify the locality, extent, and boundaries of the lot, the upset price, the value of timber and sandalwood, the annual assessment, and the place, time, and conditions of sale. It shall be posted for three months at least on the land itself, as well as in the neighbouring villages, in the offices of the Commissioner and the Subedar of the taluk, and the nearest police office The Commissioner shall at his discretion fix the time and place of sale, and may alter both if necessary, provided that not less than 14 days' notice be publicly given of every such alteration, and that no land be sold until it has been advertised as aforesaid for three full months at least.

15. The Commissioner shall send written notice of the place and time of sale, as also of any alteration under the provisions of Rule 14, to the applicant; but no sale shall be disturbed in consequence of the non-receipt of such notice, or delayed in consequence of the non-appearance of the applicant.

16. An applicant withdrawing his application prior to the sale of the lot will not be entitled to a refund of the money deposited by him; but if any claim preferred under the provisions of Rule 19 be established, and the sale of the land, or any portion of the land, applied for be in consequence stopped, the Commissioner may refund the amount deposited by the applicant, or such portion thereof as, under the special circumstances of the case, he may consider right.

17. On the withdrawal of an application, it shall be discretional with the Commissioner to proceed with the sale of the lot or not, as he considers best for the public interests.

18 The upset price shall be in all cases two rupees three annas an acre, with, in addition thereto, the price of timber and sandalwood standing on the lot at the time of sale, as estimated under Rule 7, and such fee for engrossing the title-deeds as the local Government may from time to time prescribe. If the original applicant be the purchaser, he shall receive credit for his deposit in payment; otherwise the amount of deposit shall be repaid to him from the sale-proceeds.

19. If, before the time of sale, a claim of private proprietorship or of exclusive occupancy, or of any other right incompatible with the sale of the land under these rules, shall be preferred by suit in the civil court to the lot, or any part of it, the Commissioner shall postpone the sale of the lot until such claim shall be disposed of in due course of law.

20. When the lot as advertised shall be put up to auction, it shall be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price, subject to an annual assessment after four years from the date of sale of one rupee an acre, and after twelve years of two rupees an acre, on the whole area: provided that such annual assessment shall not be levied on barren and uncultivable land, which shall, after the said period of four years, be assessed under the provisions of Rule 6 for the assessment of coffee lands in Coorg, which is as follows :—

Barren and uncultivable land included in a coffee holding may be retained by the tenant exempt from assessment if the extent is not more than one-fourth of the whole area of the estate. If in excess of this proportion, the excess will, if retained by the tenant, be subject to a fixed assessment of one rupee an acre. Exemption or reduced assessment, as above described, will be claimable only on the proprietor producing a certificate of the extent of the barren land on his estate furnished by a surveyor approved by the Superintendent.

21. The successful bidder shall immediately on the sale being declared pay down 10 per cent. of the price of the land and of the value of the timber and sandalwood, and sign an acknowledgment in Form A hereto annexed. The residue of the purchase-money shall be paid in full within thirty days: provided that, whenever the value of the timber and sandalwood exceeds Rs. 10 per acre, the Commissioner may, at his discretion, allow payment for such timber and sandalwood to be made within two years by two annual instalments.

22. The sale shall be conducted under, and subject to, the following conditions of sale :—

(1) The highest bidder above the upset price shall be the purchaser of the lot; and if any dispute arise between two or more bidders at the same price, the lot shall be immediately put up again at the last preceding undisputed bidding and be resold.

(2) If the purchaser shall pay to the Commissioner the residue of his purchase-money, he shall thereupon be placed in possession of the lot

(3) All persons desirous of becoming purchasers are to satisfy themselves as to the identity as well as to the correct description surveyed or estimated area, and boundaries of the lot previous to the sale; and after the sale is closed, no objections by the purchaser, ensuing out of any informality or error in the description or other particulars of the lot, shall be admissible

(4) If the purchase-money or the residue thereof remains unpaid on the date fixed by or under Rule 21 for the payment of the same, interest shall be payable at the rate of Rs. 12 per cent. per annum, to be computed on such purchase-money or residue from that date until final payment, unless the sale is rescinded in manner provided in the following condition.

(5) If the purchaser does not pay the purchase-money or the residue thereto before the expiration of three months from the date fixed by or under Rule 21 for the payment of the same, or fails to comply with the above conditions, or any of them, his deposit money shall be forfeited and retained by Government, and the Commissioner of Coorg shall be at liberty to resume the lot, or to resell it either by public auction or private contract, without the necessity of previously tendering a conveyance to the purchaser; and the deficiency, if any, arising from such re-sale, together with all expenses attending it, shall be chargeable to the defaulting purchaser as liquidated damages :

Provided that in any case the Chief Commissioner shall have the power to remit, for good cause shown, all or any of the penalties imposed by this rule.

23. If in any case the applicant, after paying the deposit as required by Rule 8, desires to have the land put up for sale in anticipation of the survey, in accordance with the conditions hereinafter described, the Commissioner may, if no special object is apparent, accede to the request, and proceed to advertise the land for sale on a given day to be fixed so as to admit of the notice required in Rule 15 being given.

In such case the advertisement required by Rule 15 will give the estimated extent and assessment, and shall declare that the assessment will be finally fixed after the survey is completed. When a sale is ordered to be made in anticipation of survey under this rule, the procedure will in all other respects be the same as if the survey had already been completed.

The Commissioner will arrange for the survey being made after the sale is effected, or before that time, if this can be conveniently arranged.

On the completion of the survey, the estimate of assessment will be revised and fixed in accordance with the system of assessment described in Rule 20. No increase or abatement of the auction price of land and of the valuation of trees will be made because the area by survey is found to differ from the estimated area. No deed of grant will be given to the purchaser till after the survey has been completed; nor will the purchaser be allowed to redeem the annual assessment till it has been fixed after survey.

24. Land demarcated as Government forest or reserved forest under the Coorg Government Forest Rules, or such other rules as may from time to time be in force, reserves of grazing land, of land for the growth of firewood, for building sites, and of land required for other special purposes, are not to be sold under these rules without the express sanction of the Government.

25. A grant as provided in Rule 27 shall be made to the purchaser, provided he shall have paid his purchase-money in full within the prescribed time.

26. The annual assessment on lands sold under these rules may at any time be redeemed by the owner by payment of a sum equal to 25 times the annual assessment of two rupees an acre on the whole area, and the land so redeemed shall thereafter be for ever free from all demand on the part of the State on account of land revenue. On payment of the redemption money, the owner of the land shall be furnished with a deed as provided in Rule 27.

27. Subject to the condition expressed in Rule 25, the grant shall be made to the purchaser—

(a) if he does not redeem the annual assessment at the time of purchase in Form B (1) annexed to these rules;

(b) if he redeems the annual assessment under Rule 26 at the time of purchase in Form B (ii) annexed;

(c) if the owner of the land redeems the annual assessment under Rule 26 at any time subsequent to receiving a grant in form B (1), he shall be entitled to a deed in Form C annexed to these rules.

28. Arrears of annual assessment shall be recoverable under the provisions of Regulation III, 1880.

29. Lands sold or redeemed under these rules shall continue subject to all general taxes and local rates payable by law or custom.

30. The existing and customary rights of Government, of other proprietors, and of the public in existing roads and paths and in streams running through or bounding lands sold under these rules are reserved, and in no way affected by the sale of such lands under these rules.

31. Nothing contained in these rules shall be held to debar the Government from granting waste land on patta, kaul, or otherwise at its discretion, as heretofore.

32. The Government reserves certain rights in respect of all sandalwood which may now or hereafter be growing upon any land sold under these rules in the manner and to the extent hereinafter provided.

The purchaser may remove, damage, or destroy *bonâ fide* for purposes of coffee cultivation, or in executing works of improvement, any sandalwood trees which may now or hereafter be growing on land purchased by him.

The purchaser may not sell or remove, except as provided in the preceding clause, the wood of any sandal trees which may now or hereafter be growing on any land sold to him under these rules, except for the purpose of sale or surrender to Government, and with the permission of Government.

33 The Government may appoint any officer to control and protect the sandalwood growing on any land sold under these rules. Such officer may enter upon such land, and may fend and cut any sandalwood trees growing on such land. For all sandalwood cut upon and removed from such land by the Forest Officer, the Government engage to pay to the purchaser of the land a sum of money equal to the estimated net amount realised by the sale of such wood, less a royalty the rate of which shall be fixed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner, but which shall not exceed 25 per cent. on such net amount. The amount thus payable by Government will be determined by the Forest Officer, subject to appeal to the chief civil officer of Coorg, whose decision in this matter shall be final.

34. All sandalwood, timber, or other forest produce on any land sold under these rules, cut or removed in contravention of these rules, may be seized and sold on behalf of Government by the Forest Officer or any officer empowered under this rule.

35. All mines and minerals lying in or under any land sold under these rules shall be reserved to the Secretary of State for India in Council. And the said Secretary of State or his assigns, and his or their lessees, may at all times enter upon the said land to search for, get, dress, and carry away the said minerals, and may erect any engines or machinery thereon, and may do all acts necessary and convenient for getting, working, dressing, and carrying away the said minerals, making compensation to the owners of such surface for damage to the surface of the land. Such damages to be claimed, ascertained, and awarded as nearly as may be in accordance with the procedure of Act X of 1870.

APPENDICES TO COORG RULES.

FORM A.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT REQUIRED FROM PURCHASER.

[*See Rule 21.*]

, of , do hereby acknowledge that I attended at the sale mentioned in the annexed notice, dated the day of 189 , No. ; that I bid for the premises therein specified and distinguished as lot No. the sum of Rs. ; that I was declared the purchaser thereof at that price under and subject to the conditions of sale set out in the said notice; and that I have paid to the the sum of Rs. , being a deposit of ten rupees per cent. in part of my purchase-money; and I covenant and agree that I will pay the balance of the purchase-money and obtain the necessary grant of the said premises in terms of the said conditions of sale.

Dated the day of one thousand eight hundred and

(Sd.) A. B.———,
Signature of Purchase.

(Sd.) ———,
Signature of Witness

FORM B (I).

DEED OF GRANT.

[*See Rule 27 (a).*]

BY THIS DEED made the day of between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and A. B. of of the other part the said Secretary of State in consideration of the purchase-money or sum of Rs. duly paid by the said A. B. the receipt of which is hereby admitted grants to the the said A. B. his heirs representatives and assigns the parcel of Government land situated in the village of in of the taluk in the district of Coorg and included within the following boundaries [ ] save and except—

(*a*) a belt of land yards in width on either side of any public road that may pass through or bound any part of the said land and

(*b*) a belt of land in width* reserved by the Forest Department on either side of any stream passing through or bounding any part of the said land with a view to the protection of such stream.

* Here specify.

To have and to hold the said land with all its appurtenances save and except as aforesaid unto the said A. B. his heirs representatives and assigns for ever subject to the payment by him and them of the Government revenue assessed on and hereafter payable in respect of the said land as hereinafter mentioned and subject to the covenant also hereinafter contained And it is hereby declared and the said A. B. for himself his heirs representatives and assigns covenants and agrees with the said Secretary of State for India in Council that the Government revenue assessed on and hereafter payable in respect of the said land is and shall be paid as follows

from 18 to 18 annually one rupee per acre

from 18 two rupees annually per acre in the whole area except so much of the said land as may be certified by a surveyor approved by the Commissioner to be barren and uncultivable :

Provided that a fixed assessment of one rupee annually per acre shall be payable and paid by the said A. B. his heirs representatives and assigns from the day of 18 in respect of so much (if any) of the land so certified as exceeds in extent one-fourth of the whole area of the said land and is retained by him or them.

And the said A. B. for himself his heirs representatives and assigns hereby further covenants and agrees with the said Secretary of State that he and they shall and will have hold and enjoy the said land subject in all respects to the provisions of the rules for the sale of waste land in the district of Coorg promulgated and in force at the date of these presents and hereto annexed as a schedule to this deed which said rules shall so far as they or any of them are or is applicable be deemed and taken as if they or any of them had been embodied in these presents and further that he and they shall and will at all times hereafter maintain and keep in good repair at his and their own cost the boundary marks of the said land erected by the Government Surveyor.

Signed sealed and delivered by the Chief Commissioner for the affairs of Coorg for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State and by the said A. B. the day and year first above written. In the presence of

(Sd.) ———,
Signature of Chief Commissioner.

(Sd.) ———
Signature of Witness.

(Sd.) A. B.
Signature of purchaser.

SCHEDULE.

[*Here enter the Rules for sale of Waste Lands.*]

FORM B (II).

DEED OF GRANT.

[*See Rule 27 (b).*]

BY THIS DEED made the day of between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and A. B. of of the other part the said Secretary of State in consideration of the purchase money or sum of Rs. duly paid by the said A. B. the receipt of which is hereby admitted grants to the said A. B. his heirs representatives and assigns the parcel of Government land situated in the village of in of the taluk in the district of Coorg and included within the following boundaries [ ] save and except

(*a*) a belt of land yards in width on either side of any public road that may pass through or bound any part of the said land and

(*b*) a belt of land in width* reserved by the Forest Department on either side of any stream passing through or bounding any part of the said land with a view to the protection of such stream.

* Here specify.

To have and hold the said land with all its appurtenances save and except as aforesaid unto the said A. B. his heirs representatives and assigns for ever freed and discharged from all claim in respect of Government land revenue but subject to the covenant hereinafter contained.

GENERAL REPORTS

OF THE

BOARD OF REVENUE,

TO THE

Honorable the Governor in Council,

SENT HOME TO THE

URT OF DIRECTORS,

Dated 1st February 1830.

VOLUMES 44 & 45.

MADRAS:

PRINTED AT THE SCOTTISH PRESS, BY GRAVES, COOKSON AND CO.

POPHAM HOUSE.

1884.

SUNDRY SMALL FARMS AND LICENSES.

Authority solicited for writing off Rs. 37-8-0.

'The total amount due under this head is Rupees 37-8-11 and is of more than 15 years' 'standing. It is explained to be due by persons who are dead, and 'both the Principal Collector and Sub-Collector have reported its 'recovery to be totally hopeless. Under this explanation the Board 'recommend that authority be granted for writing it off.

MOTURPHA.

	RS.	A.	P.
1226	529	15	11
1227	801	14	2
1228	531	14	4
1229	486	15	2
1233	340	9	3
1234	221	12	3
	2,913	1	1

Authority solicited for writing off Rs. 2,913-1-1.

'The total amount due under this head is Rupees 2,913-1-1 belonging to the Fuslies noted in 'the margin, the whole of which is considered irrecoverable. The 'Principal Collector in reporting on the balances due under this head 'to the end of Fusly 1235 remarks: "The balance of Moturpha 'amounts as per statement to Rupees 2,917-1-1, which is due by poor 'weavers, many of whom emigrated to other countries, from a want 'of food in consequence of the want of demand for piece goods, as this 'balance is likewise irrecoverable. I have the honor to recommend 'its being written off." The Sub-Collector has now explained that 'a recovery of 4 Rupees has been made since the transmission of the above report, but that 'the remainder is entirely irrecoverable. Under these circumstances, 'the Board recommend that authority be given for writing off the 'whole of the balance under this head.

	RS.	A	P.
Salt Tuccavy ...	104	12	6
Sayer ...	15,825	11	9
Abkarry ...	8,551	3	8
Sundry Small Farms ..	37	8	0
Moturpha ...	2,913	1	1
	27,432	4	0

'The total amount which the Board now solicited authority to 'write off from the public accounts is Rupees twenty-seven thousand 'four hundred and thirty-two and annas four, being the arrears of 'balances of long standing under the respective heads as per margin, 'and esteemed entirely irrecoverable.'

From the Secy. to Govt., in Cons, 24th Sept. 1829.

	RS.	A.	P.
Salt Tuccavy ...	104	12	6
Sayer ...	15,825	10	9
Abkarry ...	8,551	3	8
Sundry Small Farms	37	8	0
Moturpha ...	2,913	1	1
	27,432	4	0

186. In a letter from the Secretary to Government, dated 22nd September 1829, in answer to the above, it was stated that agreeably to our recommendation the Right Honorable the Governor in Council granted authority for writing off the sum of Rupees 27,432-4-0, which was considered irrecoverable.

187. A copy of the foregoing letter we transmitted to the Acting Sub-Collector on the 24th September.

Appointment. From Govt., in Cons, 12th Oct 1829.

188. On the 6th October Mr. C. A. Thompson was appointed Principal Collector.

BELLARY.

EXTRA REVENUE FOR FUSLY 1237.

Proceedings, in Cons., 16th March 1829

29th Dec 1828, in Cons, 22nd Jany. 1829.

189 On the 19th March we submitted for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the following extract from our proceedings, under date the 16th of that month, on the management of the several sources of extra revenue in the district of Bellary for Fusly 1237, as detailed in the Principal Collector's letter noted in the margin.

The following abstract Statement exhibits the Demand, Collection and Balance of current 'revenue under each head for Fuslies 1236 and 1337 respectively.

Abstract Statement of Demand, Collection and Balance of Current Revenue.

	Fusly 1236															Fusly 1237.														
	Settlement of Fusly 1236			Collections to the 11th July 1827			Extra Collections			Total Collections of Fusly 1236.			Balance of Fusly 1236 on the 12th July 1827.			Settlement for Fusly 1237.			Collections on account of Fusly 1237 to the 11th July 1828.			Extra Collection Fusly 1237.			Total Collection on account of Fusly 1237.			Balance of current revenue on the 12th July 1828.		
	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS	A.	P	RS.	A	P	RS.	A	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS	A.	P	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Salt	...			...		.	...	...		...	.	.	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Sayer	3 67,999	0	0	3,66 932	5	5	...		.	3,66,932	5	5	1,066	10	7	3,75,778	0	0	3,63,712	5	6	...	...	..	3,63,712	5	6	12,065	10	6
Sea Customs	..			..	.	..	..		..	...	.	.	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	..
Abkarry	2,46,648	14	0	2,43,657	7	11	.			2,43,657	7	11	2,991	6	1	2,48,345	9	0	2,37,443	14	0	...	...	...	2,37,443	14	0	10,901	11	0
Sundry Small Farms and Liconses	17,039	7	2	15,938	0	9	...			15,938	0	9	1,101	6	5	18,071	7	0	17,256	8	11	...	..	..	17,256	8	11	814	14	1
Stamps	23,757	3	0	23,757	3	0	..	..		23,757	3	0	.	...	.	25,180	2	0	25,180	2	0	...	.	..	25,180	2	0	...	...	..
Moturpha	2,77,154	5	3	2,75,408	5	6	..		.	2,75,408	5	6	1,745	15	9	2,75,693	10	0	2,65,815	15	5	..	...	..	2,65,815	15	5	9,877	10	7
Total .	9,32,598	13	5	9,25,693	6	7				9 25,693	6	7	6,905	6	10	9,43,068	12	0	9,09,408	13	10	...	..		9,09,408	13	10	33,659	14	2

'The demand for Fusly 1237 on account of Sayer revenue, the whole of which was under rent, amounted to Rupees 3,75,778, being Rupees 7,779 above the rent for Fusly 1236, but in 'the current collections there was a decrease of Rupees '3,219-15-11, and at the close of the Fusly there remained a 'balance due on account of it amounting to Rupees 12,065-10-6 'of which Rupees 1,218-5-0 had been recovered at thedate of 'the Principal Collector's report, leaving Rupees 10,847-5-6 'still to be collected. This balance is stated to be due by two persons named Borshetty and 'Mooneappah, whose failure in their engagements was owing in a great measure to losses 'sustained by them from the great drought of the season, and the transfer of the Hunnur 'choukey from Mysore to Canara, whither many merchants now go to receive Rowannahs 'instead of paying the duties as usual at the frontier choukies of Bellary. The reason of this pre-'ference the Principal Collector has not stated, he will be pleased to report upon it particularly 'The claim of the defaulting renters for remission on that score, the renters were informed by 'him, "would be favorably considered, provided they would make a satisfactory arrangement 'regarding their other balances; but after allowing a reasonable time for that purpose they still 'persisted in refusing to come to any adjustment" and, he adds, "I have in consequence 'found it necessary to send them with one of their securities to the Zillah Jail." The Princi-'pal Collector expects that after being some time in confinement, they will in all probability see 'the necessity of coming to a settlement, and he does not doubt their ability to pay off the 'amount due by them by moderate instalments after such remission shall have been allowed as 'they may justly be entitled to.

LAND CUSTOMS.

	RS.	A.	P.
Collection Fusly 1236.	3,66,932	5	5
Do. „ 1237.	3,63,712	5	6
Decrease ...	3,219	15	11

'The refusal or inability to fulfil one part of their contract on the score of which they may 'have no claim to favorable consideration, ought not to affect the leniency to which they may 'with justice advance a claim with regard to another. The Principal Collector seems clearly to be of 'opinion that the defaulters are entitled to some remission on account of the transfer of the Hunnur 'choukey, it would therefore have been proper to submit at once a recommendation in their 'favor to the extent to which they may have a claim, and to proceed in other respects to enforce 'the penalties to which they had subjected themselves.

'The recoveries of arrears within Fusly 1237 amounted 'to Rupees 2,893-1-9, raising the gross collections within the 'year to Rupees 3,66,605-7-3. In the amount of charges there 'was a decrease of Rupees 955-14-10, and the net revenue fell 'below that of Fusly 1236 in the sum of Rupees 7,381-12-6. 'In the collections of arrears there was a decrease of Rupees '5,117-11-5, those in Fusly 1236 having amounted to Rupees '8,010-13-2, in Fusly 1237 to Rupees 2,893-1-9.

Charges.

	RS.	A.	P.
Fusly 1236	13,959	13	10
„ 1237	13,003	15	0
	955	14	10

Net Revenue

Fusly 1236 . ..	3,60,983	4	9
„ 1237	3,53,601	8	3
	7,381	12	6

'In the current demand on account of Abkarry there was an increase of Rupees 1,696-11-0 in 'Fusly 1237 compared with Fusly 1236, but in the collections 'there was a decrease amounting to Rupees 6,213-9-11. At 'the close of the Fusly there remained a balance of current 'revenue of Rupees 10,901-11-0, of which Rupees 9,115-1-3 'had been collected at the date of the Principal Collector's 'report, and the remainder is stated to be recoverable.

ABKARRI

	RS	A	P
Collection Fusly 1236	2,43,657	7	11
Do „ 1237	2,37,443	14	0
Decrease	6,213	9	11

'The collections of arrears within the Fusly, amounting to 'Rupees 3,259-0-8, raised the gross collections to Rupees '2,40,702-14-8, deducting from which the charges of the year, 'there remained a net revenue of Rupees 2,38,539-10-2.

Fusly 1237

	RS	A	A
Gross Collections ...	2,40,702	14	8
Charges . ..	2,163	4	6
Net Revenue ...	2,38,539	10	2

'There was an increase in the demand on account of Sundry Small Farms and Licenses 'amounting to Rupees 1,031-15-10, and in the current collections 'to Rupees 1,318-8-2, at the close of the Fusly there was a balance outstanding on account of it of Rupees 814-14-1, the 'whole of which, with the exception of Rupees 14-3-2, had 'subsequently been recovered. Adding to the collections on 'account of current revenue those on account of arrears, there was an increase in favour of Fusly 1237, of Rupees 1,150-1-9.

Sundry Small Farms and Licenses.	RS	A.	P.
Collection Fusly 1237	17,256	8	11
Do. ,, 1236	15,938	0	9
Increase ..	1318	8	2

'The demand on account of Vissabudee and Moturpha exceeded that for Fusly 1236 by Rupees '1,460-11-3; but in the collections there was a decrease 'amounting to Rupees 9,592-6-1. At the close of the Fusly 'there was a balance of current revenue amounting to Rupees '9,877-10-7, of which, at the date of the Principal Collector's 'report, Rupees 9,589-14-11 had been realized, the remainder was expected to be recovered shortly.

Vissabudee and Moturpha.	BS.	A.	P.
Collections Fusly 1236.	2,75,408	5	6
Do, ,, 1237	2,65,815	15	5
Decrease ...	9,592	6	1

'The collections of arrears within the Fusly amounted to Rupees 1,573-9-8, raising the total 'collections to Rupees 2,67,389-9-1, from which, deducting the 'amount of charges, Rupees 3,688-10-9, there remained a 'net revenue of Rupees 2,63,702-14-4, being Rupees 10,450-7-0 'below the net collections within Fusly 1236. The decrease in 'the collections of Moturpha the Principal Collector attributes 'chiefly to deaths and emigration owing to the prevalence of the cholera, and the want of rain.

Fusly 1236.	BS.	A.	P.
Gross Collection .	2,78,328	3	7
Charges . .	4,174	14	3
Net Revenue ...	2,74,153	5	4

'Of the total amount of balances of current revenue under 'the several heads at the close of Fusly 1237, Rupees 33,659-14-2, 'it is satisfactory to observe that recoveries to that amount of 'Rupees 20,724-0-1 had taken place at the date of the Principal 'Collector's report.'

Current Balance.	RS	A	P.
t the close of Fusly 1237.	33,659	14	2
ubsequent recoveries	20,724	0	1
utstanding balance ..	12 935	14	1

190. A copy of the foregoing proceedings we transmitted to the Principal Collector on the 9th March for his information and guidance

BALANCES OF EXTRA REVENUE OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF FUSLY 1237

191. On the 11th May 1829, we submitted for the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council the following extract from our Proceedings, under date the 7th of that months on the balances of extra revenue outstanding in the District of Bellary at the close of Fusly 1237, as detailed in the statement enclosed in the Principal Collector's letter noted in the margin —

Proceedings, in Cons, 7th May 1829. 23rd Dec. 1828, in Cons, 15th Jany. 1829.

	RS	A	P
Sayer	6 240	13	9
Abkariy	3,755	10	9
Sundry Small Farms and Licenses	262	8	0
Moturpha	2,302	0	0
Total	12 561	0	6

'The total amount of the balances entered in this statement is Rupees 12,561-0-6, of which Rupees 2,367-7-2 are 'classed as recoverable, and Rupees 10,193 9-4 as irrecoverable.

Sayer.			
Fusly 1234	941	0	8
,, 1236	735	3	1
Recoverable	1,676	3	9

'The total amount of the balances under the head of 'Sayer is Rupees 6,240-13-9, of which the Principal Collector 'considers Rupees 1,676-3-9 to be recoverable.

	Rs	A.	P.
Fusly 1232 ..	315	5	3
„ 1233 ...	2,688	4	8
„ 1234 .	1,561	0	1
Irrecoverable ..	4,564	10	0

Fusly 1232.

Punchapollem .	205	0	10
Tadputry .	110	4	5
	315	5	3

'The particulars of the portion of Sayer balances deemed 'irrecoverable are exhibited in the margin, the total amount being 'Rupees 4,564-10-0. The first item comprised in the sum is Rupees '315-5-3 due by the Sayer renter of the Punchapollem and Tadputry 'divisions, for Fusly 1233, both of whom it appears are unable to 'liquidate the demand against them.

Fusly 1233.

Statement No 3 in letter from Principal Collector, 26th Nov. 1827

In Cons, 13th Dec, 1237.

	RS.	A	P.
Adnamee ..	2,587	0	8
Punchapollem.	101	4	2
	2,688	4	8

In Cons., 13th Dec. 1827.

	RS	A	P.
Fusly 1234 .	44,000	0	0
„ 1235 .	45,000	0	0
„ 1236 .	45,390	0	0
„ 1237 ...	46,390	0	0
Unadjusted arrear	4,261	12	0
Agreed to be paid .	1,674	8	3
Still out standing	2,587	3	9

Quarterly Return of Revenue defaulters released, &c, from 1st Oct to 31st Dec 1824, dated 27th March 1825

'The next item, amounting to Rupees 2,688-4-8, is outstanding in 'the accounts against Comalapoor Seenapah, the renter of Adnamee 'Sayer for Fusly 1233, and another defaulter, the renter of the Puncha-'pollem division, for the same Fusly. This last person, by whom a 'balance of Rupees 101-4-2 was left unpaid, is dead. Regarding the 'former the Principal Collector reported, under date the 26th November '1827. It appears that the amount at which he agreed to take his 'farm was Rupees 50,001, which, judging from the rents for subse-'quent years, was beyond its value. Having at an early period fallen 'in arrears, he was, in the month of April 1824, confined in jail for a 'balance of Rupees 10,254, of which, having subsequently liquidated 'Rupees 5,992-0-4, he made a proposal to the Principal Collector 'agreeing to pay Rupees 1,674-8-3 of the arrear still unadjusted, 'provided he were excused the payment of the remainder, Rupees '2,587-3-9, which, under consideration of all the circumstances of the 'case, was accepted, and the defaulter was released on the 8th 'October 1824.

Fusly 1234

'The same report stated the circumstances connected with the failure of Sokapah Sayer 'renter of the Goolem Taluq for Fusly 1234 to fulfil his engagements 'He agreed to pay Rupees 9,500 for his farm—an amount exceeding 'the highest terms ever received for it Owing to the failure of the cotton crop, on the out-'turn of which the value of the farm chiefly depends, in that Fusly the renter fell in arrears, and 'his farm was sequestered in the middle of April. The result of an enquiry into his receipts 'from the farm proved that his loss had been very heavy, and the Principal Collector considering 'his means of discharging the whole arrear hopeless, ultimately settled, and not without difficulty, 'that he should pay Rupees 718, and that the rent Rupees 1,561-0-1 should be remitted.

Authority solicited for writing off Rupees 4,564 10 0

'Under the foregoing explanation the Board recommend that the total amount of the Sayer 'balances entered in the Principal Collector's statement as irrecover-'able, Rupees 4,564-1-0, may be written off to profit and loss.

ABKARRY.

Recoverable.

	RS	A	P
Fusly 1234 ..	8	10	5
„ 1235 .	219	15	8
„ 1236 ..	328	14	2
	587	8	3

Irrecoverable.

	RS	A	P.
Fusly 1233 .	1,354	0	0
„ 1234	1,314	2	6
	3,168	2	6

'The balances under the head of Abkarry 'entered as recoverable amounts to Rs. 587-8-3, 'those entered as irrecoverable to Rupees '3,168-2-6, making a total of Rupees 3,755-10-9

	Rs	A.	P.
Fusly 1233 ...	1,854	0	0
„ 1234 ...	1,314	2	6
	3,168	2	6

Fusly 1233.

Due by persons deceased ...	974	12	0
Recommended for remission on account of heavy losses sustained by the renter ...	879	4	0
	1,854	0	0

Statement No 4 in letter from the Pl. Collr., 26th Nov. 1827.

'The amount appearing as irrecoverable is due on account of 'Fuslies 1233 and 1234, the balance on account of the former is 'ascribed to the badness of the season, and is outstanding partly 'against two defaulters who are dead, and partly against two who 'sustained heavy losses from their respective rents.

From Pl. Collr., 26th Nov, in Cons., 13th Dec. 1827.

Para. 4.

Statement No 4, Pl. Collr, letter 26th Nov. 1827.

'The balance due for Fusly 1234 was occasioned by the death of the person who originally 'offered for the farm of Punchapollem before the engagement was 'finally closed, and to its being in consequence necessary from the 'want of any other adequate offer to arrange for its being retained 'under Aumanie after the proper period for doing so had elapsed. 'Of the total amount of the balance for Fusly 1234, Rupees 81-12-5 'stand against a deceased defaulter, Rupees 794-15-4 against persons who have emigrated, and 'Rupees 437-6-9 against persons unable to discharge their arrears.

Authority solicited to write off Rupees 3,168-2-6.

'Under these circumstances the Board recommended that the 'Principal Collector be authorized to remove from the public accounts 'the amount of the Abkarry balances reported to be irrecoverable.

SUNDRY SMALL FARMS AND LICENSES.

Recoverable, Fusly 1234, Rs 13-0-0.

'Of the total amount of the balances under the head of Sundry 'Small Farms and Licenses, Rupees 262-0-8, the Principal Collector 'considers Rupees 13-0-0 to be recoverable, the remainder Rupees '249-8-0 to be irrecoverable.

Irrecoverable.

	Rs.	A	P
Fusly 1232 .	99	5	5
„ 1233	5	3	10
„ 1234 ..	20	14	7
„ 1235	98	2	6
„ 1236 ..	25	13	8
	249	8	0

Authority sanctioned for writing off Rs 249-8-0.

'This last amount is reported to comprise Rupees 27-9-1 out-'standing against persons deceased, Rupees 110-6-6 against persons 'unable to pay, Rupees 14-10-0 on account of loss sustained by the 'renters in Fuslies 1232 and 1234, Rupees 62-15-5, which was to have 'been paid on account of Inam land in Fusly 1235, but the land having 'been left waste, the fee was not levied on it, and Rupees 33-15-0 owing 'to errors of account The whole amount being irrecoverable, the Board 'recommend that authority be granted for writing it off to profit 'and loss.

MOTURPHA.

Recoverable

	Rs	A	P
Fusly 1233	14	12	5
„ 1235	2	3	3
„ 1236	72	11	8
	90	11	2

'The total amount of the Moturpha balances, Rupees 2,302, is 'divided into recoverable, Rupees 90-11-2, and irrecoverable Rupees '2,211-4-10.

Irrecoverable.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Fusly 1232 ...	96	8	6
„ 1233 ...	1,328	2	1
„ 1234 .	459	4	6
„ 1235 ..	201	5	11
„ 1236 .	125	5	10
	2,211	4	10

'The amount entered as irrecoverable consists of sums due on 'account of the several Fuslies from Fusly 1232 to Fusly 1236 in-'clusive, and is recommended by the Principal Collector to be written 'off from the public accounts for the following reasons. Rupees '168-9-8 being demand against persons who are dead, Rupees 668-6-6 'against persons who have emigrated, Rupees 844-0-2 against persons 'who are unable to pay, Rupees 154-7-0 being the amount of

'customary remission to Maistries of Advance inadvertently included in the Kistbundy, Rupees '129-12-8 a sum appearing against persons not being liable to this 'tax or being taxed elsewhere, and Rupees 246-0-10 entered as arrears 'owing to errors of account. Under which explanation the Board solicit authority for writing 'off the aggregate amount.

Authority solicited to write off Rs. 2,211-4-10.

	RS.	A.	P.
Sayer ...	4,564	10	0
Abkarry ...	3,168	2	6
Sundry Small Farms and Licenses ...	249	8	0
Moturpha ...	2,211	4	10
Total ..	10,193	9	4

'The total amount now recommended to be removed as a 'demand from the public accounts is Rupees 10,193-9-4.'

From the Acting Secy., to Govt., dated 22nd, in Cons., 28th May 1829.

Sayer ...	4,564	10	0
Abkarry ..	3,168	2	6
Sundry Small Farms ...	249	8	0
Moturpha ...	2,211	4	10
	10,193	9	4

192. In reply to the above it was stated that, under the explanation we had afforded, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council was pleased to grant sanction for writing off from the public accounts the sum of Rupees 10,193-9-4 considered irrecoverable.

193. A copy of the foregoing letter was transmitted to the Principal Collector on the 28th May.

CUDDAPAH.

Observations of Government on the Settlement of Land Revenue in the District of Cuddapah for Fusly 1236.

194. In a letter from the Acting Secretary to Government, dated 24th April 1829, it was observed that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council concurred with us in considering the increase in the Settlement of the Cuddapah District for Fusly 1236 above that of the preceding one, amounting to Rupees 65,067-13-2,* to be very satisfactory, more especially as this increase appeared to have arison chiefly from extended cultivation, while it seemed that the revenues were collected with facility, notwithstanding the almost unprecedented cheapness of produce in the district, that the small balance which was outstanding at the close of the Fusly, and which by the 2nd of October following appeared to have been reduced to the trifling sum of Rupees 653-14-9, The Right Honorable the Governor agreed with us in regarding as "satisfactory evidence of the "moderation of the present reduced assessment and of the equality and correctness of the "original survey."

From the Ag. Secy. to Govt, in Cons., 4th May 1829.
Vide para. 324 of last G R.

	RS.	A	P.
Fusly 1235 ..	19,61,129	3	3
" 1236 ...	20,26,197	0	5
	*65,067	13	2

195. We were also informed that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council approved of our having called the Principal Collector's attention to the mode introduced of allotting pasture lands to the ryots of the Doopaud Taluq, which practice, it was observed, appears to have been of recent origin, and from the information hitherto obtained, to be of an objectionable tendency.

196. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council further approved of our having furnished the Principal Collector of Cuddapah with the forms of statements in use in the adjacent District of Bellary, which we stated to be very full and comprehensive, and hoped that the Principal Collector would in future be able to afford every detailed and requisite information regarding the Inam lands and those cultivated under cowle, as well as regarding every particular of his revenue management.

197. It was stated also that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council considered the favorable testimony borne by a gentleman of Mr. Harris's experience of the prosperous and flourishing state of the Cuddapah District, which he mainly attributed to the beneficial operation of the Ryotwar system to be extremely satisfactory, and that it was gratifying to him to observe that the revenue balances are so much smaller under the Ryotwar than they were under the renting system, as remarked in the 17th para. of our report, in which we stated, "that the propor-

INTRODUCTION.

THE memoirs and statistics of the Gudiyattam Minor Basin, North Arcot district, published in this book, are based on the investigation of No. V Party, Tank Restoration Scheme, during the years 1895–96 to 1898–99.

The Tank Restoration Scheme estimates of cost of repairs in this minor basin amount to Rs. 1,36,609, of which about Rs. 31,834 have already been spent.

The memoirs are interleaved with blank sheets, so that any alterations made during execution or subsequently, may be noted by the local Public Works Department and Minor Irrigation officers, to whom falls the duty of the future maintenance of these works.

Any such alterations should be reported to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, so that the memoirs may be kept up to date. From time to time, as alterations accumulate, new editions will be published.

NOTE.—For numbers of pages in which the memoirs of individual works are printed—*vide* column 16 of the statement of financial details.

CHEPAUK,
30*th March* 1900.

(Signed) R. N. H. REID,
Assistant Chief Engineer for Irrigation
in charge of Tank Restoration Scheme.

REVISED EDITION,
6*th September* 1915.

DESCRIPTIVE MEMOIRS OF IRRIGATION WORKS

IN THE

GUDIYATTAM MINOR BASIN

OF THE

PALAR RIVER BASIN

Position and extent of the minor basin.

THIS minor basin, a sub-division of the Palar river basin, is called after the town of Gudiyattam situated within its limits. It lies in Palmaner and Chittoor taluks and Punganur and Bangarupallem zemindaries of the Chittoor district and Gudiyattam taluk of the North Arcot district a small portion extending also in Madanapalle taluk of the Chittoor district and into the Mysore territory. It covers an area of about 860 square miles, comprising all lands drained by the Kavundinniyanadi, and other tributary drainages of the Pālār flowing into the river from the left side between No. 139, Melpati village, on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway south-west line, in Gudiyattam taluk, and No. 31, Tiramani village, situated near the river in the same taluk.

Source of supply

The local rainfall forms the chief source of supply to the irrigation works in this minor basin, but some of them, however, get an additional supply from channels from the Kavundinniyanadi.

Rainfall

The average rainfall at Gudiyāttam and Palmaner which lie within the minor basin, as registered by the Revenue Department up to the year 1892, is 38·99 inches and 36·72 inches, respectively; the heaviest recorded rainfall in 24 hours being 8·65 inches and 10·00 inches respectively

Maximum flood discharge

The formula $D = CM^{\frac{2}{3}} - cm^{\frac{2}{3}}$ has been adopted for calculating the discharges from the catchment areas within the minor basin, the value of C (as a working co-efficient) being taken at 500 and 550, and that of c at 100 and 110, for the area of basins of upper tanks, which operate as moderators of flood discharge.

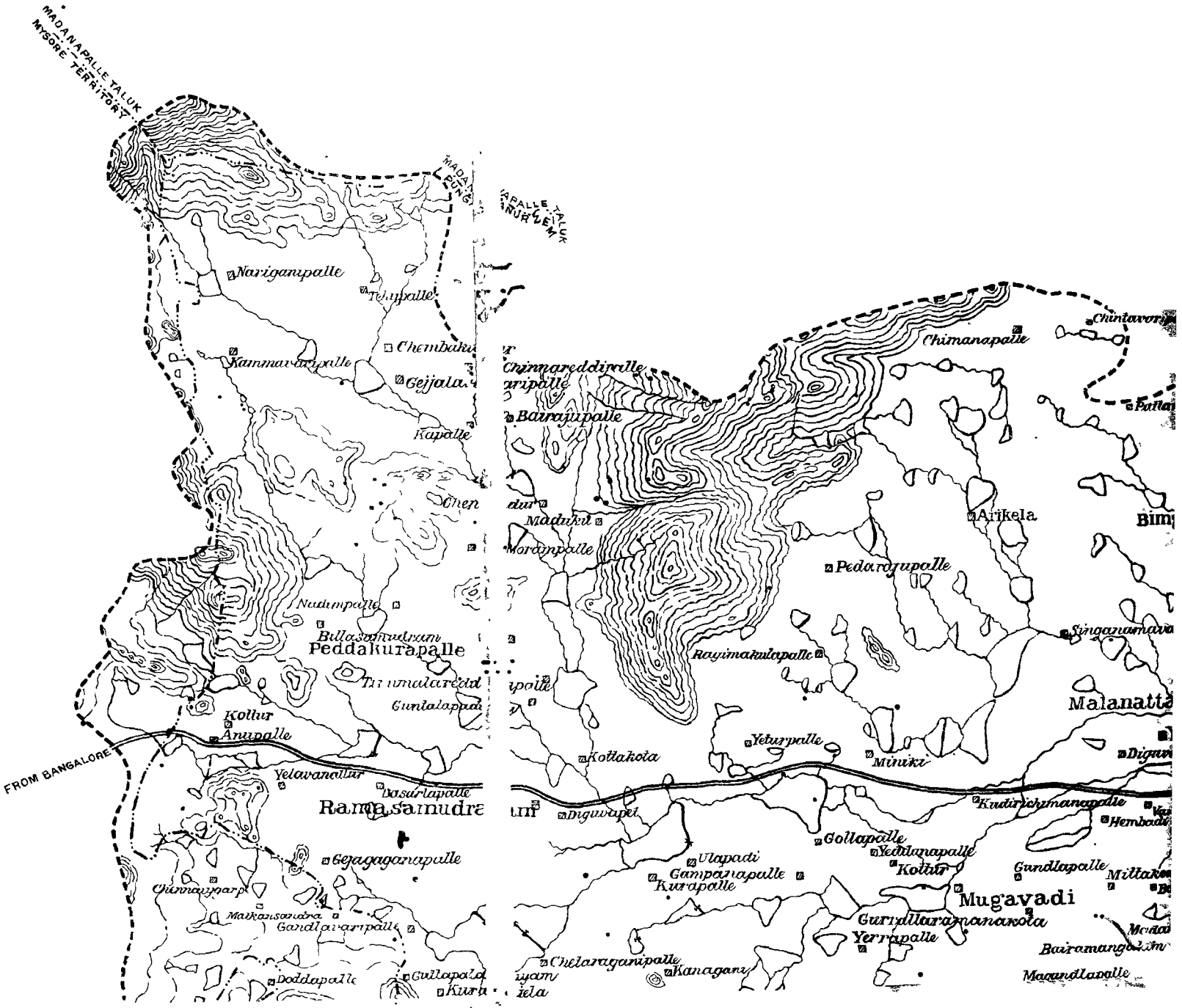
Grouping of irrigation works.

In this minor basin there are 752 irrigation works, of which 381 belong to Government having a total irrigable ayacut of 14,362 acres, and the remainder are private works Of these, the restoration of 206 Government works has been estimated for, the remainder being omitted for the reasons noted against each in the statement of financial details Fifteen of these Government tanks are minor works in charge of the Public Works Department, and the remainder are in charge of the Revenue Department: 21 Government works and one private tank are classed as railway affecting. These works have been arranged for professional treatment into 44 groups and 64 isolated works, and their financial particulars are given in the following statement.

The capacities of tanks, as given, are only approximate.

1

PALAR RIVER BASIN



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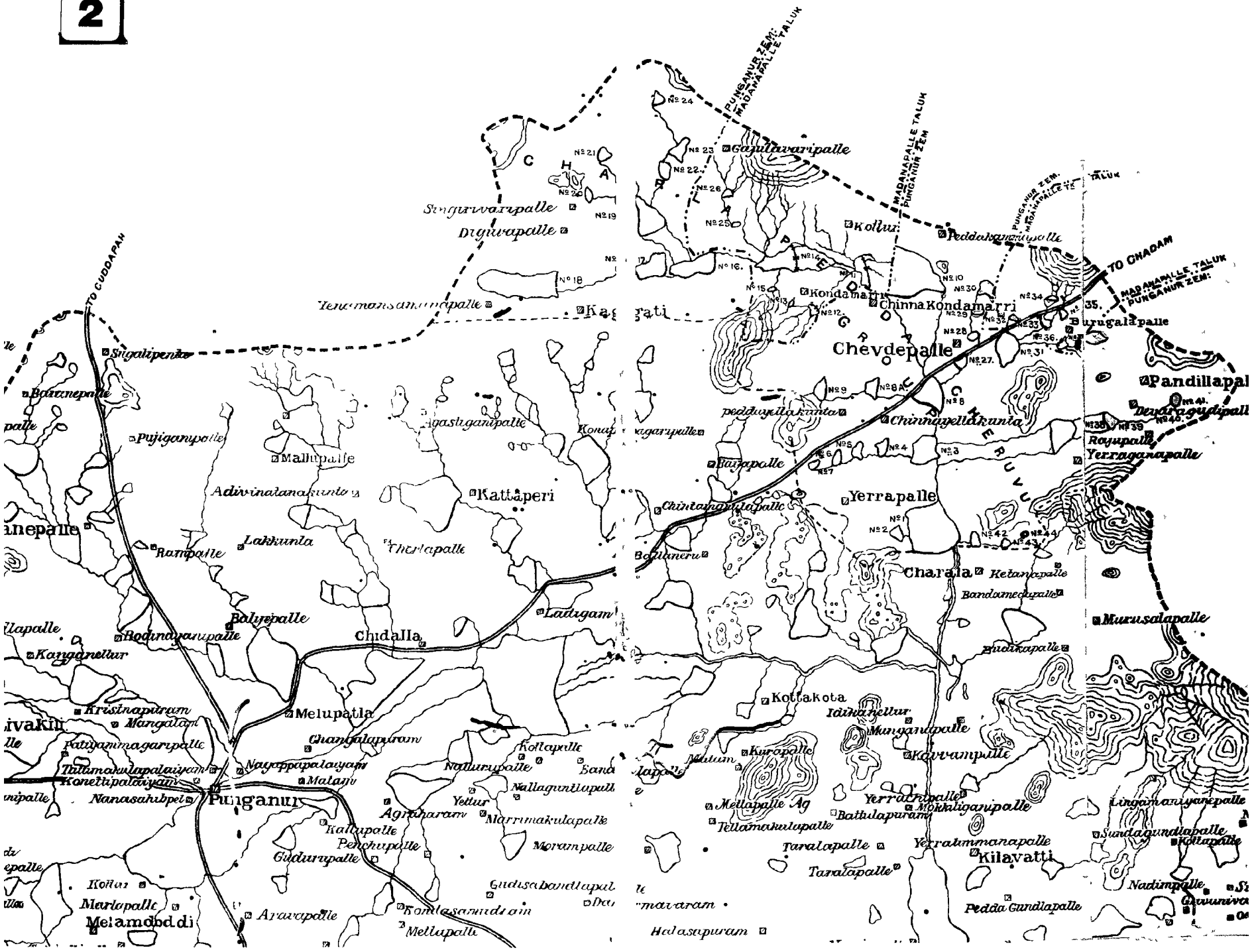
TO CUDDAPAH
TO CHADAM
MADANAPALLE TALUK
PUNGANUR ZEM.
Gajulavaripalle
Singirvaripalle
Digivapalle
Kollur
Peddakondamarri
Kondamarri
Chinna Kondamarri
Chevdepalle
Burugalapalle
Pandillapal
Devaragudipall
Royapalle
Yerraganapalle
Pujiganipalle
Mallipalle
Adivinalanakunta
Kattaperi
Lakkunta
Rampalle
Thurlapalle
Chintamanipalle
Yerrapalle
Charala
Ketanapalle
Bandumeedupalle
Ladigam
Balijepalle
Chidalla
Rodinayanupalle
Kanganeller
Murusalapalle
Kottakota
Idinapellur
Munganapalle
Krisinapuram
Mangatam
Melupatla
Chandalapuram
Fatiyanimagaripalle
Tullamakulapalaiyam
Konettipalaiyam
Nanasahibpet
Nagappapalaiyam
Malapu
Puniganur
Kollapalle
Nallurupalle
Nallagunilapalle
Yellur
Agraharam
Marrimakulapalle
Kallapalle
Penchupalle
Gudurupalle
Moranpalle
Kuropalle
Mellapalle Ag
Tellamakulapalle
Battulapuram
Yerrathipalle
Mokkaliganipalle
Kavvampalle
Taralapalle
Yerrathummanapalle
Kilavatti
Pedda Gundlapalle
Lingamanayanepalle
Sundagundlapalle
Nadimpalle
Melamoddi
Mellupalle
Hedasapuram

ARCOT & CHITTOOR DISTRICTS

AND

ORE TERRITORY

4

5

14. VAISHNAVA KUNTA
15. THIMMAYYA KUNTA.
16. SUBBARAYAPPA KUNTA
17. RAJIMAKULA KUNTA.
18. MUSILIVANI KUNTA
19. KALLUVANI KUNTA
20 KOTTA KUNTA.
21. MADDIVANE KUNTA
22. BAKKARAYAPALLI CHERUVU
23 AGASSIAPPA KUNTA.

ISOLATED WORKS.

V. FAKKIR KUNTA.
VI KARANAMAKULAPALLE KUNTA (OR KAN-AGALA KUNTA)
VII. MADDIMAKULA CHERUVU
VIII KANAGALA CHERUVU

RAGIMAKULA CHERUVU GRP

I. RAGIMAKULA CHERUVU
2. MUSTIMAKULA CHERUVU.

DIGUVA KUNTA GROUP.

I. DIGUVA KUNTA.
2. KOTTA KUNTA (OR YEGUVA KUNTA)
3. PATA CHERUVU.
4. BERIPALLE PEDDA CHERUVU.
5. MAGALIREKULA KUNTA
6. BILLIVANI VODDU TANK
7. RAMABADRANAYANI CHERUVU
8. BASIVIREDDIPALLE TANK (OR KANAGALA CHERUVU)
9 TURUKAVANI KUNTA
10. YERRAPPA KUNTA.
11. DANDU KUNTA.
12. RAGIMAKULA KUNTA.

ZANGALAPALLE VODDU TANK GP

1 ZANGALAPALLE VODDU TANK
2 PULLELA CHERUVU.
3. PENGARAGUNTA KOTTA TANK
4 RAMABADRANAYANI CHERUVU
5. KOTTA CHERUVU.
6. GUTTAVANI KUNTA

ISOLATED WORKS.

IX. NERELLA KUNTA
X. MUSALIMADUGU PEDDA CHERUVU.
XI. YETIKALVA CHE OF BAIPAGARI PALLE

BAIPAGARIPALLE CHERUVU GP

1 BAIPAGARIPALLE CHERUVU (OR PATACHERUVU)
2. KOTTA CHERUVU
3. BAREPALLE CHERUVU

EXAMINED BY. 3/8/15

4 TOPU CHERUVU.
5 ISAKALAVANI KUNTA.
6 CHINNAMAMIDIVANI PALLE KANAGALA CHERUVU.

ISOLATED WORKS.

XIX NAGALA KUNTA.
XX. KURNIPALLE KOTTA KUNTA
XXI. KONGAVARIPALLE AGALA CHERUVU (OR KANAGALA CHERUVU).
XXII CHINTAMAKULA KUNTA.

NARAHARI CHERUVU GRP

1. NARAHARI CHERUVU
2. KOTTA KUNTA.

NAKKAPALLE CHERUVU GRP

1 NAKKAPALLE CHERUVU.
2 CHINNAREDDI DO.
3 PILLIGUNDA DO.
4 RANGA VODDU DO.
5 NAYANI DO.
6 YEETHALA KUNTA
7 TOTTIREDDI CHERUVU.
8 MALA KUNTA.
9 SIDDAMMA CHERUVU.
10. BEREVANI DO.

KOTTA VODDU CHERUVU GRP

1. KOTTA VODDU CHERUVU.
2. NAYANI CHERUVU.
3 KOTTUR KOTTA CHERUVU AND VENKATESA KUNTA, COMBINED.
4 KAMSALAVANI KUNTA
5 BOMMISETTI CHERUVU.
6 KANNIKALA CHERUVU.
7. VENKATANAYANI CHERUVU (OR GOVINDASETTIPALLE DIGUVA CHERUVU.)
8 VENKATESWARA CHERUVU (OR DIGUVA-CHERUVU).
9 YEGUVA CHERUVU
10. PULA KUNTA CHERUVU.
11. KADIREPPA KUNTA
12 GOLLAVANI KUNTA.
13 BEERUGANI CHERUVU
14 DASABANDAM PEDDA CHERUVU (OR BEERUGANI KOTTA CHERUVU.
15 TIRUMALANAYANI CHERUVU.
16 GUNDALAVODDU CHERUVU
17 PATTIKONDA CHERUVU
18 NEELAKUNTA.
19. KOTTA KUNTA.
20. BAKKIREDDI KUNTA
21 BANDA KUNTA
22 PONNAMAKULAPALLE PEDDA CHERUVII.
23 GURIVIREDDI KUNTA
24 DURASANY CHERUVU.
25. KAMBIREDDI KUNTA (OR CHOUKIREDDI PALLE KANAGALA CHERUVU)
26 NADIMI KUNTA.
27 GANUGA KUNTA.
28. YEETHAMAKULA KUNTA.
29 VADISALAVANI KUNTA.
30. OTTI KUNTA (OR KOTTA KUNTA).
31. BRAHMANA KUNTA (OR KOTTA KUNTA).
32 SPECIAL RATE KOTTA CHERUVU
33. MOTLA KUNTA.
34. CHAPPIDIPALLE KANAGALA CHERUVU.
35 GOVINDAPPA KUNTA.

ISOLATED WORKS.

XXIII DASABANDAM NARAHARI VODDU CHANNEL
XXIV. MORKINNA KOTTI KAL

GHELLAMMA CHERUVU GRP

1 GHELLAMMA CHERUVU (OR DIGUVA-CHERUVU).
2 KUPPIREDDI CHERUVU.
3 YERRAPENTA CHERUVU.
4 GURIKANI CHERUVU.
5 KURMAYI KOTTA CHERUVU.
6 KURMAYI PATA CHERUVU
7 NAYANI CHERUVU.
8 MADDIREDDI CHERUVU.
9 GUNDLA KUNTA.

NAKKALAVANDLA CHERUVU GRP

1 NAKKALAVANDLA CHERUVU (OR NALLANA CHERUVU).
2 YEGUVA CHERUVU (OR KRISTNAMANAYANI CHERUVU).
3. KRISHNAMSETTI KOTTUR CHERUVU.

TATINAYANI CHERUVU GROUP.

1. TATINAYANI CHERUVU.
2 MADIBANDA CHERUVU
3. DEVARA CHERUVU.

ISOLATED WORKS.

XXXIV. DODDIPALLE VANKA VODDU NALA CHANNEL).
XXXV. CIRCAR KALVAI
XXXVI TILLA CHERUVU.

MALAYYA CHERUVU GROUP.

1. MALAYYA CHERUVU
2 MOTLA CHERUVU
3 LANGALAPALLE KOTTA KUNTA.
4 JAMMALA CHERUVU.
5 APPIREDDI CHERUVU.P.

NARAYANAPPA CHERUVU GRP

1. NARAYANAPPA CHERUVU.
2 TIMMAREDDI CHERUVU.
3. KONDAVARI CHERUVU
4 NADIMI CHERUVU.
5 RENUMAKULA KUNTA.
6. KATHEN CHERUVU.
7 URIVANKA CHERUVU
8. KANAGALA KUNTA.
9 KOMATHUVANI CHERUVU.
10. KUNUAGAVANI CHERUVU (OR AGRAHARAM CHERUVU).
11. SIVINI VODDU CHERUVU.
12. NARAPPA NAIDU CHERUVU (OR CHAKIVANI KUNTA).
13. JAMMU KUNTA.
14. SAKIVANIPALLE GARUNI CHERUVU.
15 KAMMAVANI KUNTA.

ISOLATED WORK.

XXXVII. DASA VODDU KALVAI

CHAPPIDIPALLE NAYANI CHERUVU GRP

1. CHAPPIDIPALLE NAYANI CHERUVU.
2. BESTAGHINNAYYA KUNTA.
3. CHINNA YERRA KUNTA.
4. PEDDA YERRA KUNTA
5. MUNIYAPPA CHERUVU (OR SETTI KUNTA.)

KONDASAMUDRAM CHERUVU GRP

1. KONDASAMUDRAM CHERUVU.
2. GURIVIREDDI CHERUVU.
3. VURIMUNDARI KUNTA.
4. VIRLABANDA CHERUVU.
5. TIRUMALADEVADU CHERUVU.
6 PEDDA CHERUVU

82. REDDI KARAI TANK.
83 PATTARHALLI KARAI T
84 VACHINAKALAHALLI DO
85. GAGAL KUNTA.
86. NANGOLI DODDA KARA
87. KURABARAHALLI KAR
88. HALLIKOPPA DODDA K
89. MALA KUNTA.
90. YERRA KUNTA.
91. TATIKAL DODDA KARA
92. YACHANHALLI KARAI T
93. HAGANU KUNTA.
94. TATIKAL BALLANI KAR
95. PADNAPATTU HANUMAN
96. YACHAN KOYILERI DODD
97. DANA KURAI TANK.
98. MALLA KARAI TANK.
99. HOSSAI KARAI TANK.
100 PADAMGATTA HOONKI
101. MALLANI KARAI TANK.
102. BADDIHALLI DODDA KA
103. DO CHINTAL
104. SAVUDASVARI KUNTA.
105. RAGIMANI KUNTA.
106. HOGAN KUNTA.
107. BATEARHALLI DODDA
108. VURINEMEDARI KUNTA
109. RALLU KUNTA.
110. PETHANHALLI KUNTA
111. VARADANI KUNTA.
112. SHRIRANGAPUR URIUNE TANK.
113. GANIGANI KUNTA.
114. KAPPALAMADUGU DOD
115. KOTTA KUNTA.
116. ALALSANDRA DODDA
117. CHICK KUNTA.
118 KANGADI KUNTA.
119. MASALAVIAKKANI KU
120. NELLU KUNTA.
121. VODDAKARAI TANK.
122 MARANDHALLI ADIVI K
123. DARENHALLI KARAI TA
124. MUTHUKAL KUNTA.
125 JAGALHALLI KUNTA.
126. CHIKKAGOPAN KARAI T
127. DODDAGOPUR KARAI T
128 BOGGALNADIHANI KAR
129. DUSAL KUNTA.
130. BUYAN KARAI TANK.
131. THIGALAMALLAYANA
132. SHIGANHALLI DODDA K
133. DO SANNA K
134. HOSSA KUNTA.
135. MARANDHALLI HOSPALL
136. MAVIDI KARAI TANK.
137. SALLAN KARAI TANK.
138. BOMMARAJA KUNTA.
139. PASALAPPA KUNTA.
140 KATTAI SRINIVASACHAR
141. VAIRAGAVUDANI KARAI
142 LAKKANODDU TANK.
143. ACHAMAODDU TANK.
144. TOPU KUNDA.
145. DODDADANAYANI KARA
146. RAGIMANU KUNTA.
147. DOMNI KARAI TANK.
148. HARVANA KARAI TANK.
149. VAIRLA KUNTA.
150. KANCHIGANI KARAI TAN

2|5'

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Reg. No. 1675
Copies 50

RAI TANK.
RAI TANK.

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234. BAIRAIBANDA KAR I TANK
235. JONNAI KARAI T ANK
236. KULLUBARI KA AI TANK.
237. MUSHTAR DODD KARAI TANK
238 VENKATARAMAN KARAI TANK
239. ANUMANI KARA TANK
240. KUTHULAI KUN A.
241. HUSSA KUNTA.
242. ANUMAI KAVUDIN KARAI TANK
243. LAKKADODDI KARAI TANK
244. KADDIPALLE DODDA KARAI TANK.
245 BAIRKUR DODDA KARAI TANK
246. HUSSAI KARAI TANK
247. VARIMUNDARI KARAI TANK.
248. OTTI KUNTA
249. VENKATASAMUDRANI KARAI TANK
250. PUJANHALLI KARAI TANK.
251. NAKKARASA KUNTA TANK
252 JADA KUNTA.
253. DASARLAHALLI KUNTA
254. CHIKKUR CHIKKARAI TANK
255. GOLLA KUNTA
256. HORRAI KARAI TANK
257 VALASAPALLE KUNTA.
258. MAVADI KUNTA
259 NAGALA KUNTA
260. HOSHALLI DODDA KARAI TANK
261. RAJENDRAHALLI DODDA KARAI TANK
262. SOKKUNTA.
263. ARALI KUNTA
264. KUMMARA KUNTA
265 GUDPALLE DODDA KARAI TANK.
266. HAJAM KUNTA.
267 BALAPPA KUNTA
268. YELASA KUNTA.
269 VURIMUNDARI KARAI TANK
270. HOSSAI KUNTA.
271. SANKARAMARANI KUNTA
272. NEELASANTHARATHA KARAI TANK
273. ARASAPPANI KUNTA
274. TIMMANAYASANI KUNTA
275. MALLASANDRA KARAI TANK
276. SOMASUNDRA KARAI TANK
277. POOLU KUNTA.
278. KALAJANI KUNTA
279. CHINNAGANI KUNTA.
280 HOSSA KARAI TANK
281. CHINNAYANI KUNTA.
282. NASI KUNTA.
283. MUTHIMA KUNTA.
284 HUNISAI KUNTA.
285. MUKKIDIPATRA ODDU TANK
286. VODDU KARAI TANK.
287. SEETHALA KARAI TANK
288. SEENIAR KARAI TANK.
289. BAIYAPALLE KARAI TANK.
290. MALATHIMMA KUNTA.
291. GAVUNI KUNTA.
292. CHINNAHALLI KARAI TANK.
293. YETTI KARAI TANK.
294 KALLUR KARAI TANK
295. VARADAYYANI KUNTA.
296 YEETHALAI KUNTA.
297. MOOGADI KUNTA.
298. BELLA KUNTA.
299. CHEEMALA CHERUVU.
300. ARIAMMA DO.
301. POOLUPALLI DO.
302 GUNDLA KARAI TANK.
303. SUNNARAI KUNTLA VARIMUNDARI KARAI TANK.
304. GONU KUNTA.
305. KAMATHIRANI KUNTA
306. BOMMAKKAL CHERUVU
307. BOMMAPALLE.
308. CHINNEPPAREDDIPALLE CHERUVU.
309. VOBIKULA KUNTA.
310. THUMU KUNTA

CHERUVANKI ERI GRO UP

1. CHERUVANKI ERI AND SUPPL Y CHANNEL
   DO DO
   DO DO
   DO DO
   DO DO.
   DO. DO
2 YERATHANGAL ERI AND SUP PLY CHAN
3 MORSANAPALLE ERI AND SU PPLY CHAN
4 GAPARABAD ERI (OR KANA MUTTUR TANK).
5 PERAMBADI ERI AND SUPP Y CHAN
6. AGRAHARAM ERI AND SUPP Y CHAN
   DO DO.
   DO. DO

ISOLATED WORK.

XLVII. MINURU ERI(OR CHANDA ERI).

KAVANURU PERIYA ERI GROUP.

1. KAVANURU PERIYA ERI.
2. PASAMATHURU SITTERI.
3. DO PERIYA E RI.
4. NETTERI SITTERI AND SUPP Y CHANNEL.
5. VEPURU PERIYA ERI AND SUP PLY CHAN
6 AMMANAM KUPPAM ERI AND S PPLY CHAN
7 NATTERI.
8 ALATTUR ERI AND SUPPLY C HANNEL
   DO DO.
9 PATA KRISTNAPURAM ER I

JAMBU ERI GROUP.

1. JAMBU ERI.
2. VUNI ERI.

PARAYAN TANGAL ERI GRP

1. PARAYAN TANGAL.
2. ANDAR ERI.

VEPANGANERI TANK GROUP.

1 VEPANGANERI TANK
2 ALANGANERI TANK AND KASA M
3 BOYENA CHERUVU

VELAMBATTU ERI GROUP.

1. VELAMBATTU ERI.
2 VIKKARAMACHI ERI.
3. TATTAN KUTTAI.
4. RAVUTAMKUPPAM TANK
5. KONDARAPOLUKAN KUTT AI
6. PERUMAL MUDALI KUTTA I
7. CHITTATURU ERI.
8 SURAMKUPPAM ERI.

ISOLATED WORKS.

XLVIII CHOLAMURU ERI(OR MADIKATT U ERI).
XLIX PIDARI TANGAL TANK

KRINSA ERI GROUP

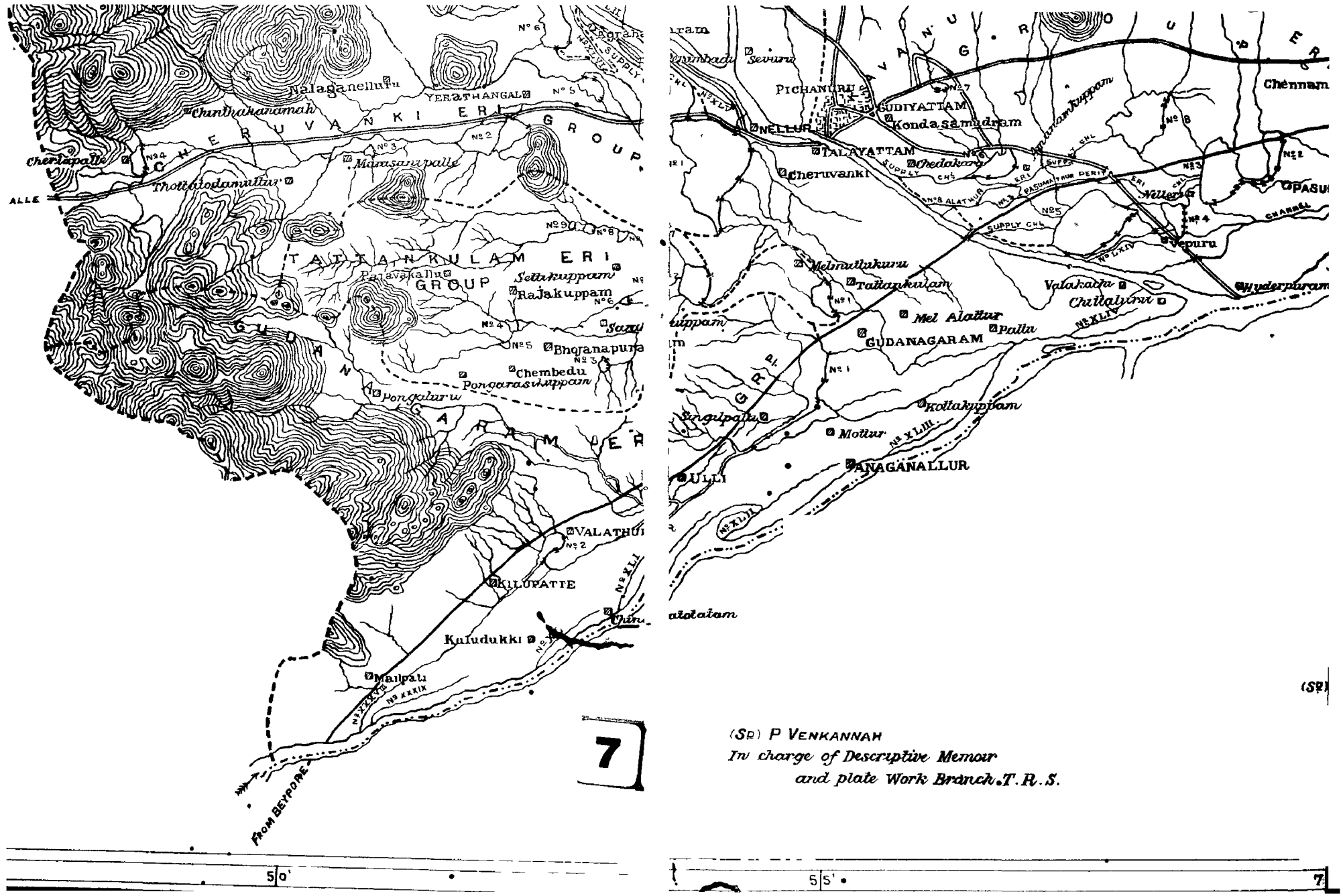
1. KRINSA ERI.
2 DASA ERI.

TIRUMANI PONNIAMMAN ERI GRP

1 TIRUMANI PONNIAMMAN ERI.
2. PONNAMMA ERI.
3. BOMMINAYAKAPALAIYAM SI TTERI.
4 DO PE RIYA ERI
5. ANAL ERI
6 NAYAKAN KUTTAI.
7 PERIYA LATTERI SITTERI
8. AYAKULAM ERI

FROM KAMMI

6


CHERUVANKI ERI GROUP
TATTANKULAM ERI GROUP
GUDANAGARAM ERI
Nalaganellutu
YERATHANGAL
Chinthakunamah
Cherlapalle
Thottalodamullur
Mansanipalle
Pajavakallu
Settikuppam
Rajakuppam
Bhoranapura
Chembedu
Pongarasikuppam
Pongalur
VALATHUR
KILUPATTE
Kuludukki
Mailpati
FROM BEYPORE
PICHANUR
SUDIYATTAM
Kondasamudram
NELLUR
TALAYATTAM
Cheruvanki
Chedakara
Melmailukuru
Tattankulam
Mel Alattur
GUDANAGARAM
Palla
Kottakuppam
Mottur
ANAGANALLUR
Vepuru
Valakatta
Chillaluru
Hyderpuram
Chennam
Nellore
PASU
CHANNEL
SUPPLY CHL
ALATHUR
PERIYA
ULLI
Singipalu
7
(SD) P VENKANNAH
In charge of Descriptive Memoir
and plate Work Branch.T.R.S.

TRUE COPY

M.R. KHAREGAT
Asst Chief Engr for Irrign.,
In charge of T.R Scheme

(SD.) F E. MORGAN,
6-9-15

FOR CHIEF ENGINEER.
FOR IRRIGATION

8

9
Baradop
Nachihalli
Shalvaki
Chokanathpalle
Brikhnapanapalle
Mirjepalle
Kottur
Yedur
Basinepalle
Nayakarallapalle
Budarhi
Chokanathanhi
Kondemdodd
Honkere
Halarasanhi
Rodahi
Rajendrahi
Bhumanvadda
Gudpalli
Nagenhi
Hoshalli
Gangarhalli
Ramganhi
Chikkur
Bairkur
Ambikal
Palkunta
Yelurhalli
Kempapur
Bennihalli
Tondhalli
Karubarhalli
Kare Simangala
Nadampalli
Vamsandra
Kondumana
Madgatta
Kusandra
Kuradgale
Shidgatta
Shigehi
Anchi
Marandhi
Shivarampur
Kappalmadaga
Mulsandra
Mangenhalli
Padmagatta
Vaddipi
Tarikal
Nangali
Karubarhi
Yachanhoguri
Bachumakanhalli
Pattrahi
Mackanhalli
Sarkanhi
Chikkundhi
MULBAGAL
KOLAR
DANDAPALLE
REDDA
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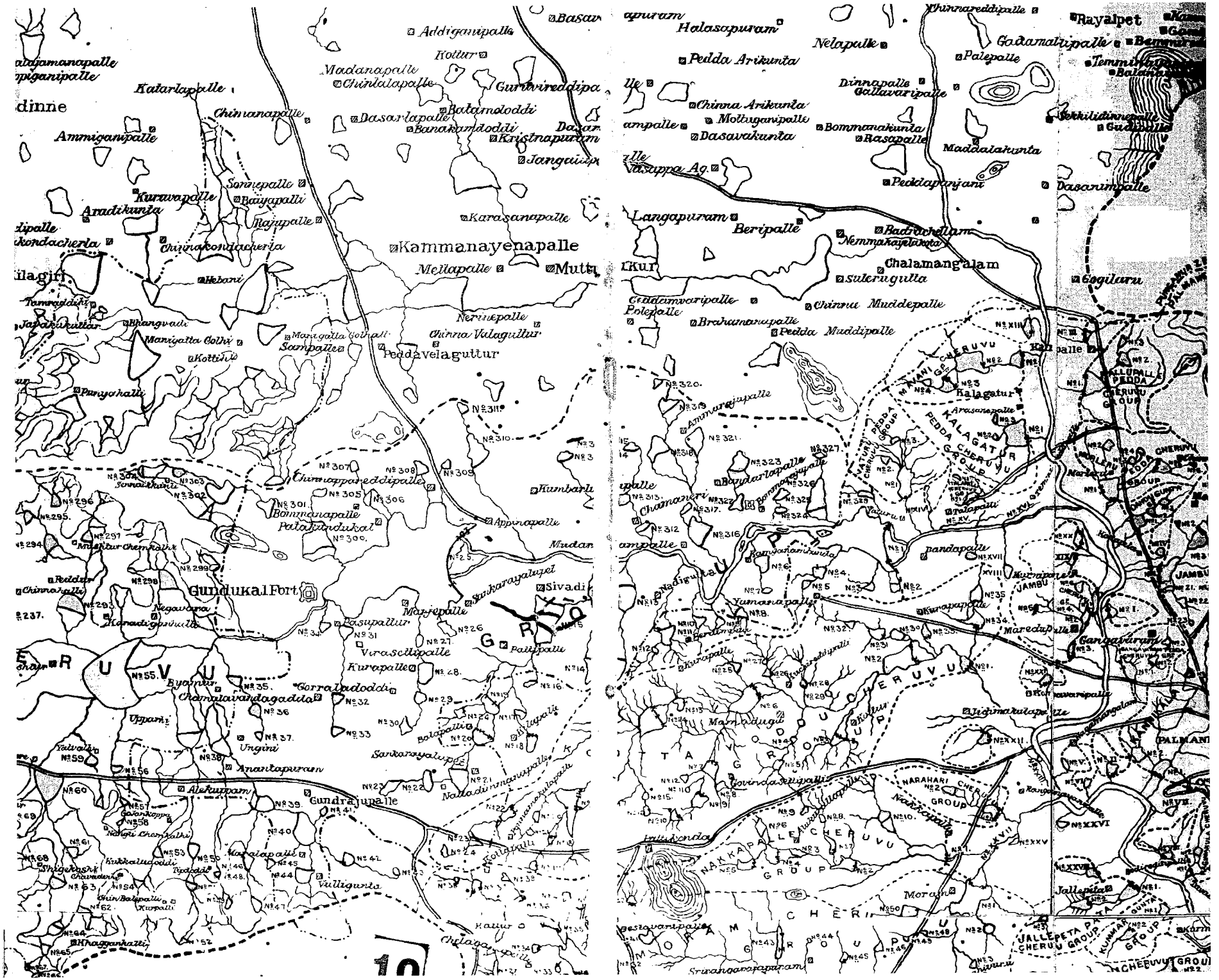
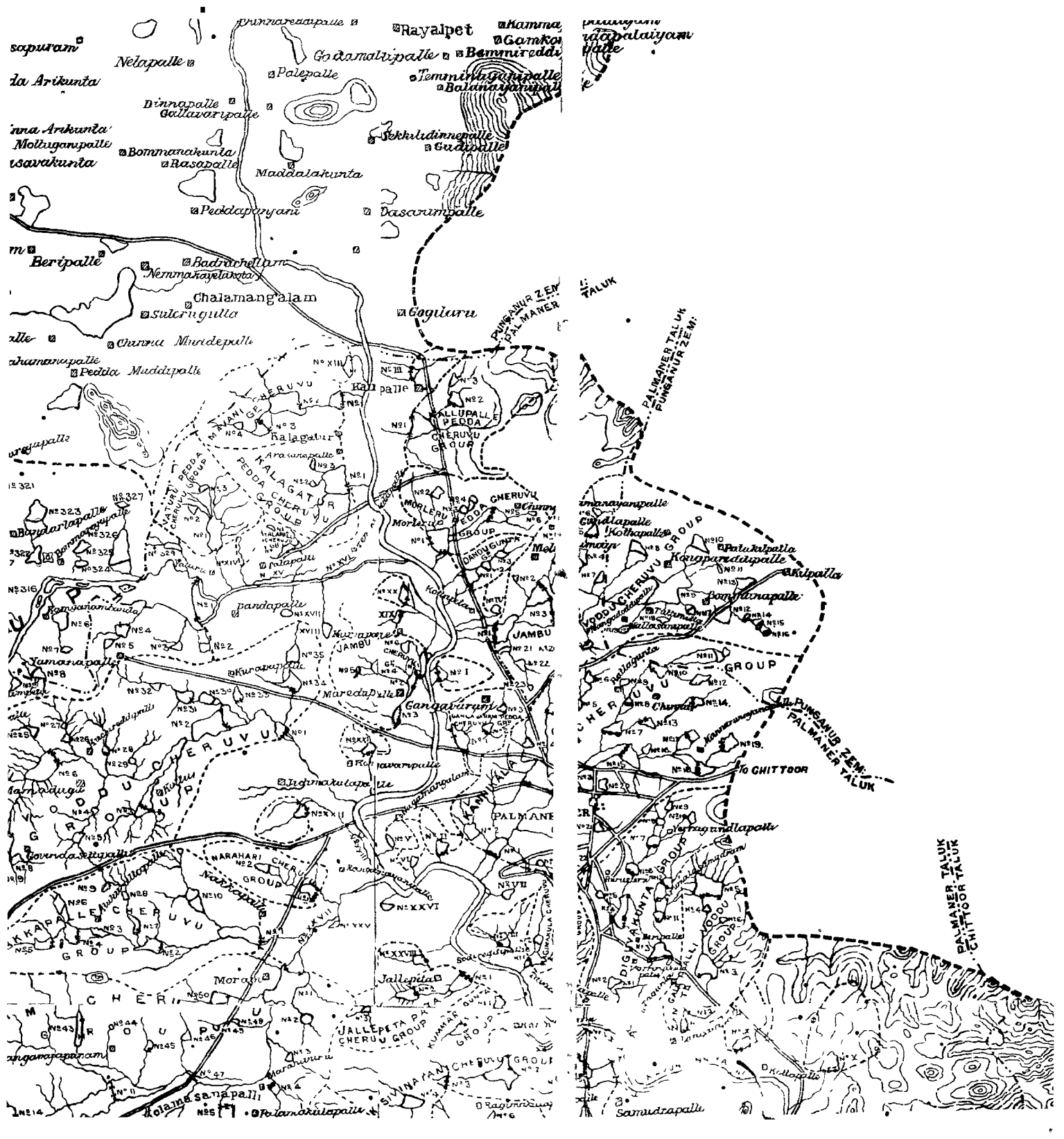
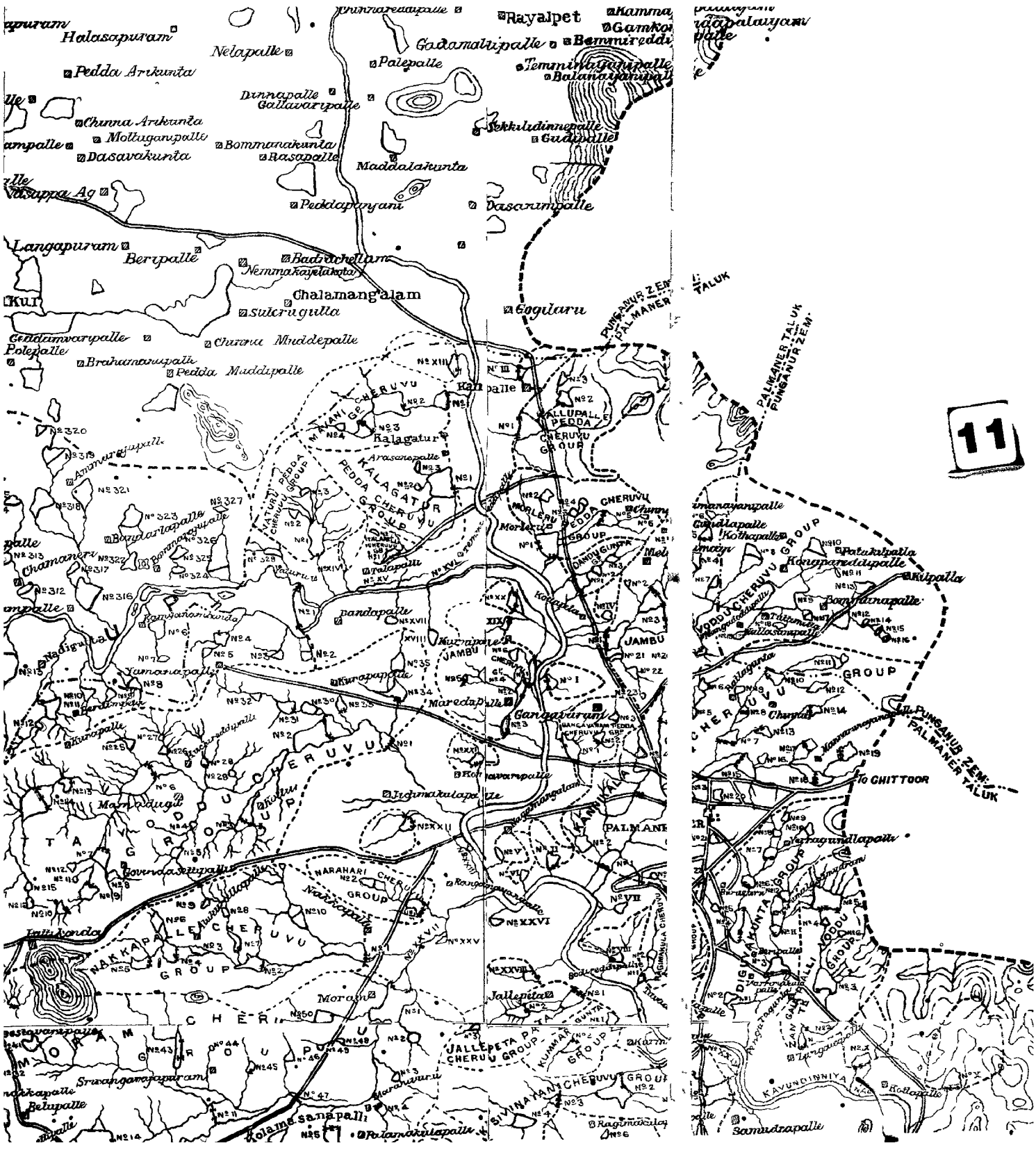

Addiganipalle
Kottur
Madanapalle
Chintalapalle
Gurrivireddipa
Katarlapalle
Chinnanapalle
Dasarlapalle
Balamoddi
Banakamoddi
Kristnapuram
Ammiganipalle
Kuravapalle
Aradikunta
Sonnepalle
Baiyapalli
Rajupalle
Karasanapalle
Chinnakondacherla
Kammanayenapalle
Mellapalle
Mutt
Hebani
Nerinepalle
Chinna Valagutur
Peddavelaguttur
Sampalle
Kottiri
Panyohalli
Chinnappareddipalle
Bommanapalle
Palakunduku
Appinapalle
Kumbarlu
Gundukal Fort
Sivadi
Mayepalle
Pasupallur
Virasettipalle
Kurapalle
Gorrabudoddi
Chamalavandagadda
Uppani
Ungini
Anantapuram
Alekuppam
Gundrajupalle
Nalladuntnavupalle
Sankarayalupet
Vallugunta
Kallur
Chilagapalle
Hosasapuram
Pedda Arikunta
Nelapalle
Chinnareddipalle
Rayalpet
Gadamalupalle
Palepalle
Dinnapalle
Gallavaripalle
Chinna Arikunta
Mottuganipalle
Dasavakunta
Bommanakunta
Rasapalle
Maddalakunta
Pedddapanjani
Dasarimpalle
Langapuram
Beripalle
Badrachellam
Nemmakaje Takota
Chalamangalam
Sulerugutta
Gogiluru
Chinnu Muddepalle
Brahamanapalle
Pedda Muddipalle
Ralagatur
Arasanapalle
Kalagatur
Pedda Cheruvu Group
Bandapalli
Yumanapalle
Kurapalle
Maredupalle
Ganganapalle
Jigimakulapalle
Govindasamipalli
Narahari Cheruvu Group
Nakkapalle
Moram
Jallepalli
Jallepeta Cheruvu Group
Srirangarajapuram
Chilamakur
Kumar Group
Cheruvu Group


Rayalpet
Nelapalle
Palepalle
Dinnapalle
Gallavaripalle
Bommanakunta
Rasapalle
Maddalakunta
Peddapanyani
Dasarumpalle
Beripalle
Badrachellam
Nemmakayalakunta
Chalamangalam
Sulcrugulla
Gogiuru
Chinna Mindepalle
Pedda Muddipalle
Kallpalle
Kalagatur
Morlaiu
Jambu
Ganganaruru
Palmaner
Jallepalle
Kolajanapalle
Samudrapalle
Kotlapalle
Konaparedipalle
Kilpalla
Bommanapalle
Kavanapalle
Yerragundlapalle
Chittoor
Palmaner Taluk
Punganur Zem.
Chittoor Taluk


Halasapuram
Nelapalle
Pedda Arikunta
Chinna Arikunta
Mottaganipalle
Dasavakunta
Bommanakunta
Rasapalle
Dinnapalle
Gallavaripalle
Palepalle
Gadamalipalle
Rayalpet
Temminiganipalle
Balanarayanipalle
Sekkuldinnepalle
Gudipalle
Maddalakunta
Peddapanyani
Dasarimpalle
Langapuram
Berripalle
Badrachellam
Nemmakayalakota
Chalamangalam
Sulcruguilla
Gogularu
Geddamvarpalle
Chinna Mnddepalle
Polepalle
Brahamanupalli
Pedda Maddipalle
Kanpalle
Ralagatur
Arasanapalle
Talapalli
Pandapalle
Kurapapalle
Maredapalle
Gangavaram
Jigimakulapalle
Moran
Jallepita
Srirangapatnam
Belupalle
Kolamasanapalli
Palmaner
Kavundinniya
Samudrapalle
Kotapalle
Kongaredipalle
Kilipalla
Bommanapalle
Yamarapalle
Nadigalu
Chamanuru
Kambahamvada
Mamidugu
Nakkapalle
Narahari
Nakkapalle
Kummar
Sivinahan
Jallepeta
Kallupalle
Pedda
Cheruvu
Group
Kalagatur
Pedda
Cheruvu
Group
Morlaru
Pedda
Cheruvu
Group
Jambu
Cheruvu
Tagarodu
Cheruvu
Palmaner
Taluk
Punganur Zem.
Palmaner Taluk
Punganur Zem.
Palmaner Taluk
To Chittoor
Kavundinniya
Kotapalle
Samudrapalle
11

GROUP IRRIGATION MAP

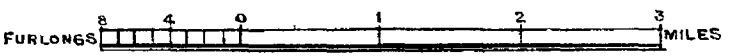
OF THE

GUDIYATTAM MINOR BASIN

SHOWING

GROUPS AND INDIVIDUAL WORKS

SCALE 1 INCH = 1 MILE



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LIST OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE GUDIYATTAM MINOR BASIN.

NB – P STANDS FOR PRIVATE WORK

NUMBER IN GROUP	NAMES OF WORKS
	ISOLATED WORK
I	BULLISETTIPALLE CHERUVU
	GANGAVARAM PEDDA CHERUVU GRP
1	GANGAVARAM PEDDA CHERUVU
2	KOTTAKUNTA
3	KARNAMKUNTA
	ISOLATED WORK
II	GIDDAREDDI CHERUVU
	KANNIKALA CHERUVU GRP
1	KANNIKALA CHERUVU
2	MANCHINILLA KUNTA
3	PALMANER PEDDA CHERUVU
4	SUBBARAYAPPA KUNTA
5	GANIMA KUI
6	TATA KUNTA
7	CHINNA CHERUVU
8	VELKA CHERUVU OR ODDU CHERUVU
9	KOTTAKUNTA
10	MANEVA KUNTA
11	THIMAYA KUNTA
12	MAISTRY CHERUVU
13	VENKAIYILA KUNTA
14	APPIREDDI CHERUVU
15	YEDULLA CHERUVU
16	BESTARAMANA KUNTA
17	MIRAPAKAYALA KUNTA
18	MADIGAPALLE CHERUVU
19	BOTLACANI KUNTA
20	ARISETTI KUNTA
21.	NAGALA KUNTA
22	VODDIVANI KUNTA
	ISOLATED WORK
III	KALLUPALLE KOTTA KUNTA
	KALLUPALLE PEDDA CHERUVU GRP
1	KALLUPALLE PEDDA CHERUVU
2	YEETHALA KUNTA
3.	MANGALAVANI KUNTA
	MORLERU PEDDA CHERUVU GRP
1.	MORLERU PEDDA CHERUVU
2	CHINTALAKUNTA
3	DIGUVA KUNTA
4	CHINNAMANAYANAPALLE KOTTAKUNTA
5	PAKARA KUNTA
6	LINGISETTI KUNTA
	DANDUKUNTA GROUP
1	DANDUKUNTA
2	DASIREDDI KUNTA
3	DASARI KUNTA
	ISOLATED WORK
IV	REDDI KUNTA
	JAMBU VODDU CHERUVU GROUP
1	JAMBU VODDU CHERUVU
2	MELUMAYI KOTTA KUNTA
3	DO KANNIKALA CHERUVU
4	ALLALA KUNTA
5	BAPANA KUNTA
6	PULI KUNTA
7	KONETI KUNTA
8	PALUNAMI KUNTA
9	PONNAKANELLUR CHERUVU

NUMBER IN GROUP	NAMES OF WORKS
	ISOLATED WO
XII	VANKA NALA OF M
	CHARLA PEDDA
1	CHARLA PEDDA CHE
2	BEERUAPALLE PEDI
3	PANGANI VODDU T
4	NALLANI KUNTA
5	NAYANI CHERUVU
6	APPINAYANI CHERU
7	ANUPPA KUNTA
8	CHITTAREDDIPALLE
8A	CHINNAYELLA KUN
9	MANCHINILLA KUN
10	CHONDAPALLE CH
11	POOLI KUNTA
12	GADLA KUNTA (OR GOF
13	TIRUMALADEVI KU
14	KONDAMARRI CHE
15	GOOBA KUNTA
16	TUMMALA CHERUV
17	KOPPALA KUNTA
18	KAGALI CHERUVU
19	KURABA KUNTA.
20	SETTI KUNTA
21	PARALANAYANI C
22	KOTTA CHERUVU
23	YETHURAPALLE CI
24	ERRA KUNTA
25	GEGGALAVANDL
26	DEVARA CHERUVU
27	ANUMANTHARAYA
28	KANNIKALA KUNT
29	MAHARAJA KUNTA
30	KOMATTIYANI CHE
31	AVANI KUNTA
32	NAGALA KUNTA
33	REDDIPAPANNA KU
34	SETTI KUNTA
35	CHINTALA KUNTA
36	AMBATTI KUNTA
37	REDDI KUNTA
38	CHETTIPENTA CHE
39	BUDAMALA KUNTA
40	NAYANI CHERUVU
41	YERRA CHERUVU
42	TIPPA KUNTA
43	REDDI KUNTA
44	VELOOR PAPIAH
	ISOLATED WO
XIII	CHOUTHAYEE KOT
	MAVANI CHERI
1	MAVANI CHERUVU
2	KALAGATUR CIRCAR
3	ISONDIREDDI KUNT
4	BUR SETTI KUNTA
	KALAGATUR PED
1	KALAGATUR PEDI
2	MALARAMAN KUN
3	AYILAPAPANI KUN
	TALAPALLE C
1	TALAPALLE CHER REDDI CHERUVU
2	BALAYYA KUNTA
	YATURU PEDDA
1	YATURU PEDDA CHER DA CHERUVU
2	MORAPPA KUNTA
3	DIGUVA KUNTA OR PPA CHERUVU
	ISOLATED WO
XIV	SINGIREVI VODD
XV	TAM REDDIPALLE
XVI	BAYYAREDDIPALLE
XVI	KARNAM VAIDLA
XVII	KANA ALA CHERUVI

NUMBER IN GROUP	NAMES OF WORKS
	ORK
	ORTHANA
	CHERUVU GRP
	RUVU
	DA KUNTA
	ANK
	UVU
	CHERUVU
	TA
	TA
	ERUVU
	UGA KUNTA)
	NTA
	RUVU
	U
	HERUVU
	HERUVU
	KUNTA
	N KUNTA
	A
	RUVU
	NTA
	CHERUVU
	ORK
	TA CHERUVU
	UVU GROUP
	PEDDA CHERUVU
	DA CHERUVU GRP
	DA CHERUVU
	TA
	TA
	HERUVU GRP
	UVU (OR KRISHNA-)
	CHERUVU GRP
	UVU (OR DOSAPED
	VENKATANARANA)
	ORKS
	TANK
	VODDU CHANNEL
	VODDU CHANNEL
	KUNTA

NUMBER IN GROUP	NAMES OF WORKS
	MORAM CHERUVU GROUP
1	MORAM CHERUVU.
2	PEDDAKAPUPALLE URIMUNTHARA CHERUVU
3	KANIGANI KUNTA
4	MARANIVURU CHERUVU.
5	PALAMAKULAPALLE CHERUVU
6	GURUMURTHI KUNTA
7	KANAGALA KUNTA (OR VAISHNAVAPALLE KUNTA)
8	KURUBAPALLE CHERUVU
9	AGRAHARAPALLE CHERUVU
10	PATCHARAMAKULAPALLE CHINNA CHERUVU
11	CIRCAR PEDDA CHERUVU
12	PATA CHERUVU
13	DIGUVA SUBBAYYA CHERUVU.
14	KURMAYI CHERUVU (OR DASABANDAM PEDDA CHERUVU).
15	CHAMALA KOTTA CHERUVU
16	AMMINAYANI CHERUVU
17	ALLIPUVALA KUNTA P
18	NADIMI CHERUVU
19	KOTTA CHERUVU
20	NAGIRE CHERUVU
21	GUMPUVANI KUNTA
22	BALISETTI KUNTA
23	NILUVURALA KUNTA
24	KANCHANA VODDU TANK
25	BELLAMMADUGU KOTTA CHERUVU.
26	NAGALA KUNTA
27	BOLLAVANI KUNTA
28	KOTTA KUNTA
29	BANDA KUNTA
30	BELUPALLE PATA CHERUVU (OR DASA-PEDDA CHERUVU)
31	NILLA KUNTA
32	BOMMAKKAPPALLE KOTTA CHERUVU.
33	SUBBARAMA KUNTA
34	VUPPUNILLA THIMMAYYA KUNTA
35	NAGINAYANI CHERUVU
36	YANGALARAJA VODDU TANK
37	JOGIREDDI CHERUVU (OR PUVULA CHERUVU)
38	KANAGALA KUNTA
39	YEETHALA KUNTA
40	YERRA KUNTA
41	SIDDANU CHERUVU
42	GOVINDAMMA CHERUVU
43	SRIRANGARAJAPURAM CHERUVU
44	NARASIAH KUNTA
45	SATTIVANI KUNTA P
46	BUTCHIREDDI CHERUVU
47	CIRCAR PEDDA CHERUVU, MARAVA VANKA VODDU CHANNEL
48	MUSHTINAKULA KUNTA
49	KOTTA KUNTA
50	DEGULANAYANI CHERUVU
	ISOLATED WORKS
XXV	BALAPPA KUNTA
XXVI	REDDI CHERUVU (OR KURAPAPALLE CHERUVU)
XXVII	ODDU NALA CHANNEL
XXVIII	NERELLA KUNTA (OR SETTIVANI KUNTA)
	JALLIPETA PATA CHERUVU GRP
1	JALLIPETA PATA CHERUVU
2	KOTTA CHERUVU
3	ADIVILO CHERUVU (OR PEDDAKAPUPALLE KOTTA CHERUVU)
	KUMMARA KUNTA GROUP
1	KUMMARA KUNTA
2	VIRLA KUNTA
	ISOLATED WORK
XXIX	DASA YETI KALVAI
	KASIVINAYANI CHERUVU GRP
1	KASIVINAYANI CHERUVU
2	KURMAYI PEDDA CHERUVU
3	JALARLA CHERUVU (OR YALARIAH CHERUVU)
4	LATCHMANAPPA CHERUVU
	SAMUDRAPALLE JAMBU CHERUVU GRP
1	SAMUDRAPALLE JAMBU CHERUVU
2	PITCHARAMAKULA KUNTA (OR BURUZURA KUNTA)
	ISOLATED WORKS
XXX	APPIREDDI KUNTA (OR KOTTA KUNTA)
XXXI	BALAREDDI CHERUVU
XXXII	DASA YETI KALVAI
	KARNAM KUNTA

NUMBER IN GROUP	NAMES OF WO
	KONDASAMUDRAM CHE
7	MANCHINILLA KUNTA
8	SORAKAYALA KUNTA.
9	PATA CHERUVU
	MADDALAVANI CHERU
1	MADDALAVANI CHERUVU
2	NAYANI CHERUVU.
2A	GUDLAVANI CHERUVU
3	CHETTAPENTA PEDDA CHE
	DANDAPALLE PEDDA
1	DANDAPALLE PEDDA CHE YAREDDIPALLE VODDU C
2	VANARASAI KUNTA.
3	BANDA KUNTA.
4	YAMANAPALLE CHERU
5	DEVARA KUNTA.
6	KAVIGANAMBANA CHE
7	AMUR VALLAPALLE CH
8	GORNA KUNTA.
9	ISAKALAVANI KUNTA (C KUNTA).
10	KANAGALA KUNTA.
11.	KOTTA CHERUVU.
12	NAGALA KUNTA.
13	MALA KUNTA.
14.	KUMMARA KUNTA
15	SIVADI RAVUTHAN CHE
16	BUTTI REDDI KUNTA.
17	JAMBU CHERUVU.
18	VURIMUNDARA CHERU
18	TIMMAREDDI CHERUV
20.	BALAPALLE CHERUVU
21.	SARAMATTAPALLE PE
22	KOTTA KUNTA.
23	NALLATHIMMAPALLE CH
24	SIDDANI KUNTA.
25	DORA CHERUVU. P
26.	KANNAYYA KUNTA. P.
27	KOTTA KUNTA. P.
28	TURAPALLE CHERUVU
29	JOGAMVANI KUNTA. P
30	KOTTA KUNTA P.
31.	PASAPATTUR CHERUV
32	VOSHNAPPA KUNTA.
33.	THUMMA KUNTA P
34	VAYAL KUNTA. P.
35.	CHITTARI KARAI KUNTA
36	UGINI CHERUVU. P.
37	MORLAPALLE CHERUV
38	SATTANUR ATTUKARAI
39	MUDUR CHERUVU. P.
40	GUNDRAJAPALLE KOTT
41	KANAGALA KUNTA. P.
42	KALHI KUNTA P
43	CHETTA KUNTA
	LIST OF PRIVATE WO
	DANDAPALLE PEDDA C
44	CHEE KUNTA
45	NALLAMA KUNTA.
46	YELACHI KUNTA
47	GANGIREDDI CHERUVU
48	GAVUNI KUNTA
49	PITAK KUNTA
50	BUDAMASARA KUNTA.
51	NAGALA KUNTA
52	GUVALA KUNTA
53	KUKKALADODDI CHERI
54	CHAVADENHALLI KARA
55	NAGAVARA KUNTA
56	YELLEPALLE SANTHAI
57	ANAMANTHARAYANI KU
58	SAMAKALAPALLE URIN RAI TANK
59	YELLAPALLE YERRA
60	MUDIGERE KARAI TA
61	KANAGALA KUNTA
62	SHIGENHALLI URIMUN TANK
63	SHIGEHOSAHALLI HO
64	KHAJINHALLE PATA
65	DO KOTT
66	JIDI KUNTA.
67	VODDAVANI KUNTA
68	NAGARASA KUNTA.
69	VAYAL KUNTA
70	ANANTHA VODDU TA
71	MALLE KUPPA DODDA
72	CHIGOLHALLI KARAI
73	DODDAGALHALLI KA
74	GAMU KUNTA
75	NALLA KUNTA
76	ERRA KUNTA

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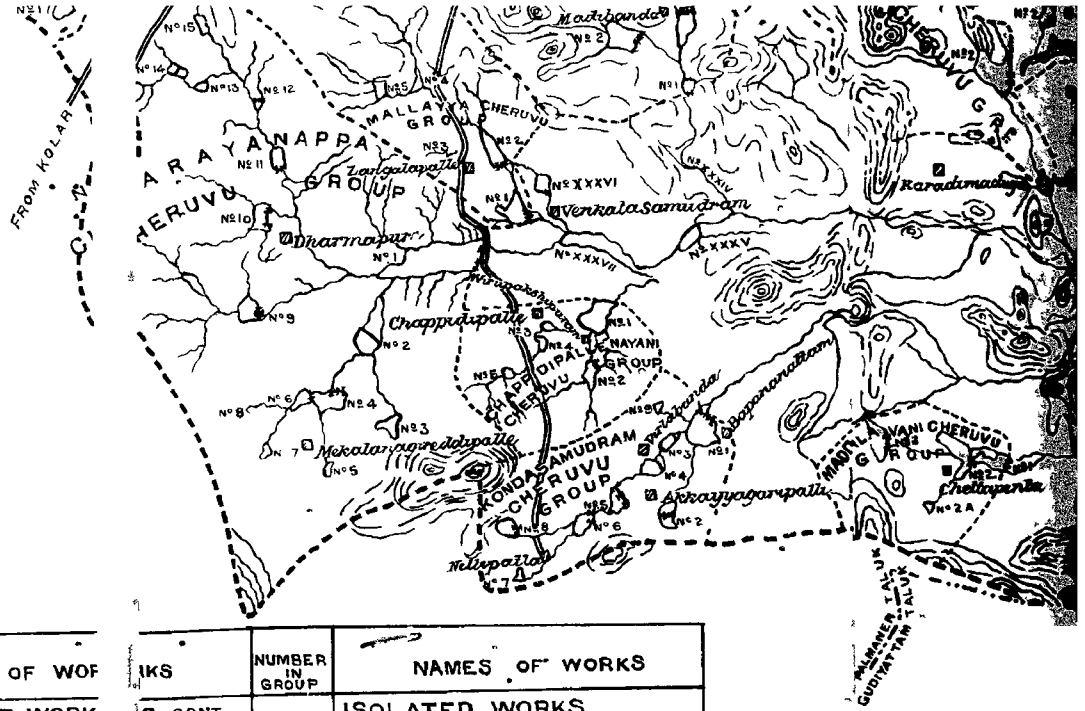
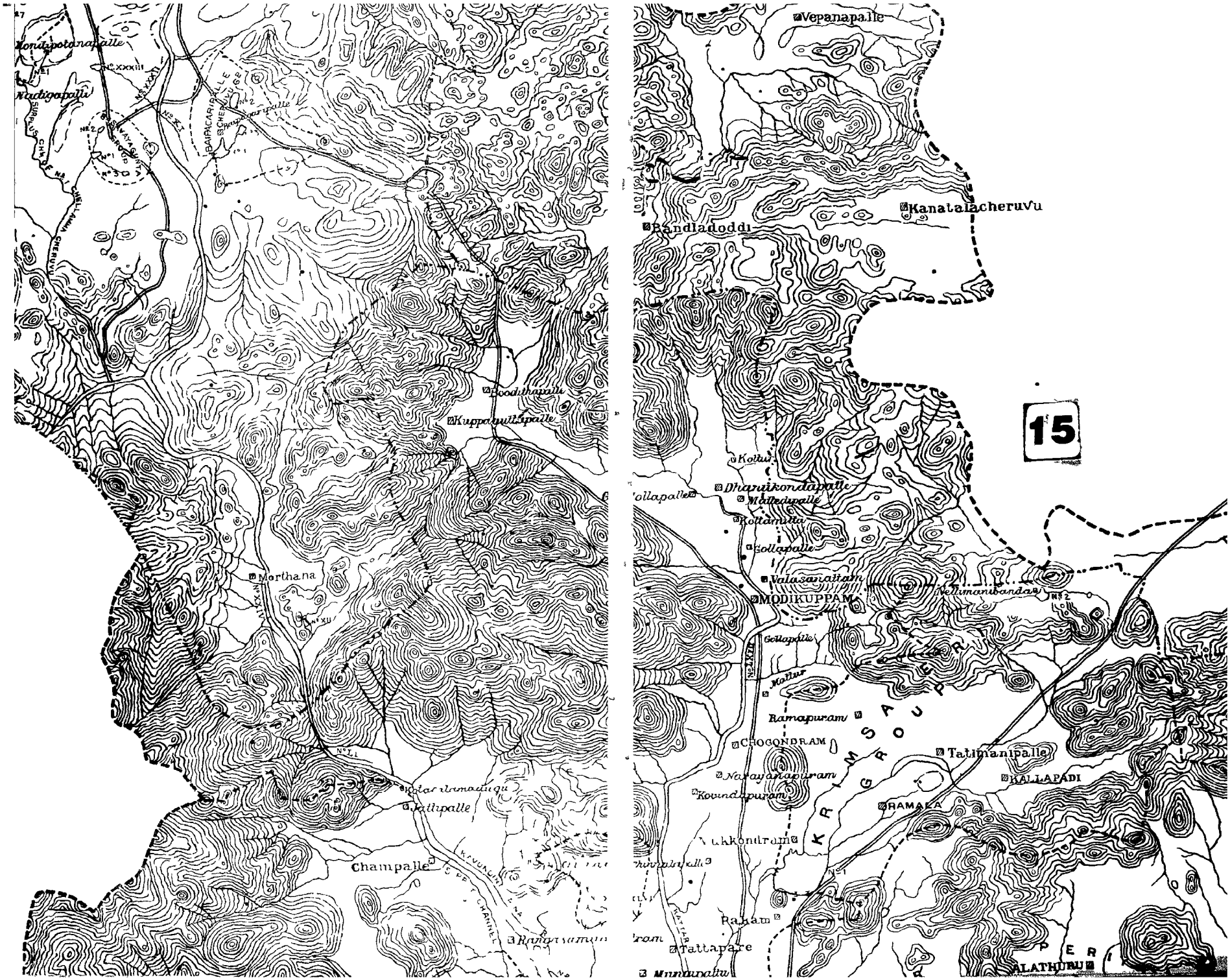
NUMBER IN GROUP	NAMES OF WORKS
	LIST OF PRIVATE WORKS - CONT
	DANDAPALLE PEDDA CHERUVU GRP CONT
151	LINGAPUR DODDA KARAI TANK
152	GANGERASA KUNTA
153	KADIRIPUR HORRA KARAI TANK
154	BEEMACHARI KUNTA
155	GOPANA KARAI TANK
156	CHIKKADANAYANI KARAI TANK
157	CHIKKANDIGANA KARAI TANK
158	DODDINANDIGANA KARAI TANK
159	SHIDGATTA HORRAI KARAI TANK
160.	HOLLANI KUNTA
161	MEDUTHANHALLI KARAI TANK
162	CHIDGATTA DODDA KARAI TANK
163.	THITTA KUNTA
164	THALAI KUNTA
165	PAPICHETTI KUNTA
166	HASANDRAMUCHUGANA ODDU TANK
167	SANGSANDRA DODDA KARAI TANK
168.	THOTTA KUNTA
169	MADGATTA DODDA KARAI TANK
170	SURIYANARAYANA KUNTA
171.	AANAI KUNTA
172	VAVILA KARAI
173	MADUKU KUNTA
174	TIMMAGAVUNDANA KUNTA
175	PUSALA KARAI TANK
176	BASAPPANI KARAI TANK
177.	GAVUDANI KARAI TANK
178	HORRA KARAI TANK
179	SORAI KARAI TANK
180	KAVAL KARAI TANK
181.	BALLA KARAI TANK
182	GABBU KUNTA
183.	GONI KUNTA
184	ELLAPANI KARAI TANK
185	VAMSANDRA DODDA KARAI TANK
186	THALAVAI KARAI TANK
187	AKKANAVUR KUNTA
188	BANDA KUNTA
189	YEECHI KUNTA
190	BALSANDRAI DODDA KARAI TANK
191	NAYANI KUNTA
192	THUMU KUNTA
193	HORRAI KUNTA
194	RAINI KUNTA
195	VAYALI KUNTA
196	HORRAI KARAI TANK
197	RAMAN ODDU TANK
198	DODDAMAVANI KARAI TANK
199	CHICKKAMAVANI KUNTA
200	GAVUDANI KUNTA
201	MATAGAN KARAI TANK
202	YERRA KUNTA
203	POOLUKUNTLA HALLI CHICK KARAI TANK
204	PUNGARHALLI UKKARA KUNTA
205	RANI KUNTA
206	MARATERU DODDA KARAI TANK
207	PUTHERI KARAI TANK
208.	GOOTOOR KARAI TANK
209	NARI KARAI TANK
210	BAIVALLE OCHI KARAI TANK
211	YELAVALLI KARAI TANK
212	BAYANI KARAI TANK
213	AMBLIKKAL NAYANI KARAI TANK
214	DO HONKI DO
215	DO DODDA DO
216	VODDU KARAI TANK
217	TATTIGATTA DODDA KARAI TANK
218	TIPPANA KUNTA
219	RANI KUNTA
220	RALLU KUNTA
221	GANIBANDA KANAGALA KUNTA
222	YERRA KUNTA
223	ANANTHAYYANA KUNTA
224	PAPPANAI KUNTA
225	HOSSAI KARAI TANK
226	KANARGUNTA DODDA KARAI TANK
227	KONAPPA KARAI TANK
228	RASUM VENKATARAYANI KARAI TANK
229	LINGASAMUTHIRANI KARAI TANK
230	BERNIHALLE ERIMUNDANI KARAI TANK
231	DO HOOSAI KARAI TANK
232	SINDDAN ALLI KARAI TANK
233	VEERAPPANI KUNTA



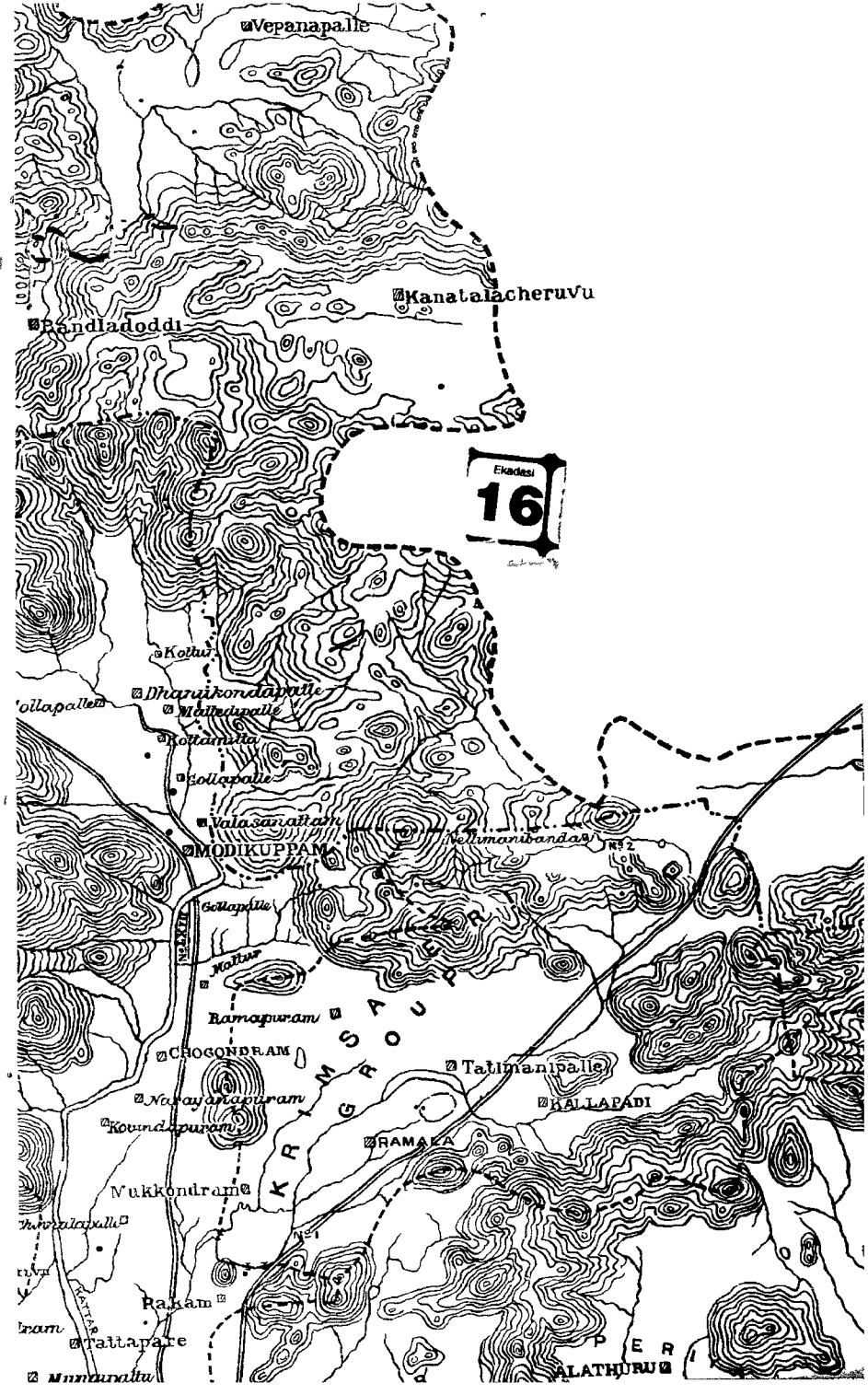
Bhisma
14
Ekadasi

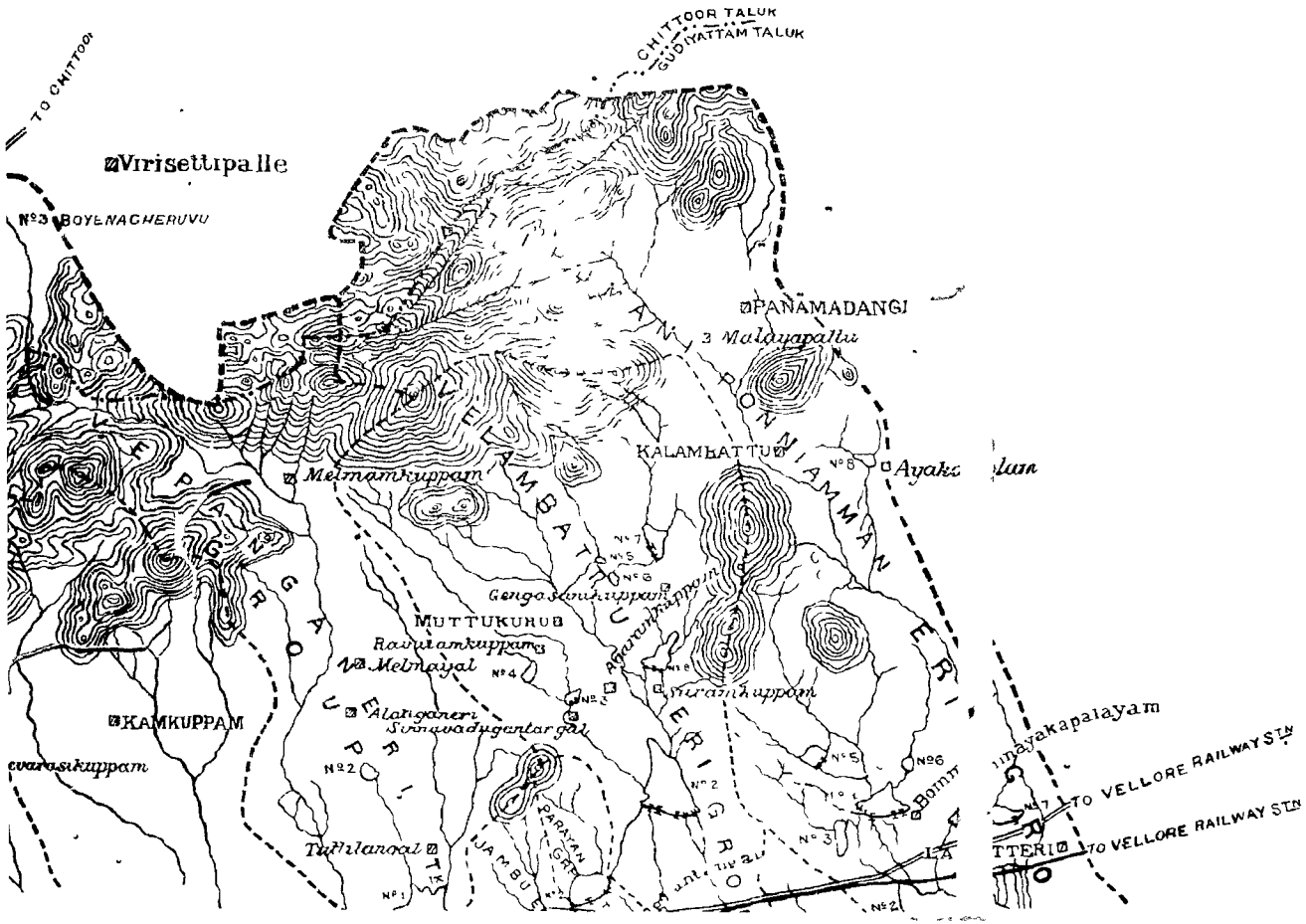
NUMBER IN GROUP	NAMES OF WORKS
	LIST OF PRIVATE WORKS - CONT
	DANDAPALLE PEDDA CHERUVU GRP CONT
311	LOKALLU KUNTA
312	GONUMAKULAPALLE ODDU TANK
313	CHANNER KUNTA.
314	SUBADAR DO.
315	BANDA DO
316	MUDARAMPALLE CHERUVU.
317	VOBI KUNTA
318	BALJI DO
319	GOLLAPALLE CHERUVU
320	JARRIKKA KUNTA
321	VURIMUNDARY CHERUVU
322	MALLA KUNTA.
323	BANDARLAPALLE CHERUVU
324	BOMMARAJUPALLE KUNTA
325	PETHER KUNTA
326	VALASAPALLE CHERUVU
327	KOTTA KUNTA
328	NARASIMMA CHERUVU
	ISOLATED WORKS
XXXVIII	KILUPATTE RIVER CHANNEL
XXXIX	KALUDUKKI RIVER CHANNEL
XL	CHINNATOTALAM RIVER CHANNEL
XLI	ULLI RIVER CHANNEL
XLII	ANANGANALLUR RIVER CHANNEL
XLIII	KOTTA KUPPAM RIVER CHANNEL
XLIV	CHITTATURU RIVER CHANNEL
XLV	NELLUR RIVER CHANNEL
XLVI	AGRAHARAM RIVER CHANNEL
	GUDANAGARAM ERI GROUP
1	GUDANAGARAM ERI AND KASAM
2	VALATHUR ERI
	TATTAN KULAM ERI GROUP
1	TATTAN KULAM ERI
2	OTTERI
3	AYYANERI
4	CHINNARAJAKUPPAM SITTERI
5	DARMA KULAM
6	SUNDAR KUTTAI
7	SITTERI
8	DASABANDAM ERI
9	PUDU TANGAL

NUMBER IN GROUP	NAMES OF WORKS
	ISOLATED WORKS.
L	BALANTANGAL ERI
LI	JETTIPALLE RIVER CHANNEL
LII	MUNGIPATTU RIVER CHANNEL
LIII	VADAKU VIRINJIPURAM RIVER CHANNEL
LIV	VALAVAMGONDRAM RIVER CHANNEL
LV	KOTTAMANGALAM RIVER CHANNEL
LVI	TIRUMANI RIVER CHANNEL
LVII	CHOLAMURU RIVER CHANNEL
LVIII	KOTTAMANGALAM RIVER AND SPRING CHANNEL
LIX	MELURU RIVER CHANNEL
LX	KILURU RIVER CHANNEL
LXI	KAVANUR RIVER CHANNEL
LXII	KARATTAM BATTU RIVER CHANNEL
LXIII	MODIKUPPAM RIVER CHANNEL
LXIV	VEPURU RIVER CHANNEL


Vepanapalle
Kanatalacheruvu
Bandladoddi
15
Koitu
Dharuikondapalle
Mallepalle
Kottamitta
Gollapalle
Valusanattam
Nellimanibanda
MODIKUPPAM
Gollapalle
Mallur
Ramapuram
CHOGONDRAM
Tatimanipalle
KALLAPADI
Narayanapuram
Koundinapuram
RAMALA
Vakkondram
Raham
Tattapare
ALATHURU
Kuppapullipalle
Morthana
Champalle
Ramasamudram
Nadigapalli
Kondipotanapalle
BAIPACARIPALLE
SCHERUVU

Morthana
Kuppamuttipalle
Champalle
SUPPLY CHANNEL
KAJUNDAKA ANADI
Rangasamudram


Vepanapalle
Kanatalacheruvu
Randladoddi
Ekadasi
16
Kottur
Dharnikondapalle
Mettupalle
Kottamutta
Collapalle
Valasamattam
MODIKUPPAM
Nellimanibandar
Ramapuram
CHOGONDRAM
Tatimanipalle
KALLAPADI
Kovundapuram
RAMALA
Mukkondram
Rakam
Tattapalle
KRISHNA SAGAR
PERALATHURU


TO CHITTOOR
CHITTOOR TALUK
GUDIYATTAM TALUK
Virisettipalle
BOYENACHERUVU
PANAMADANGI
Maldyapallu
KALAMBATTU
Melmambuppam
Ayakapalayam
MUTTUKURU
Melnayal
KAMKUPPAM
Tuttilanoal
TO VELLORE RAILWAY STN
TO VELLORE RAILWAY STN

REPORTS

ON THE SETTLEMENT

OF

THE LAND REVENUE

OF

THE PROVINCES

UNDER

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

FOR FUSLY $\frac{1266}{1856\text{-}57}$.

MADRAS:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. SMITH, AT THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE PRESS.
1859.

47. It may here be remarked that the portion thus left has been waste for many years, and the difficulty of levelling, extracting the roots of trees and shrubs has been proportionately great, but it is hoped that some part of it will eventually be cultivated. For the other portion, the proposers have been too precipitate, and after the land had been granted on reduced assessment they found that it had been so injured by floods, impregnated with salt, others situated too high to allow of irrigation, part taken up by roads, others situated near Tanks, the soil of which, has been applied for the repairs of the bunds and other so over grown with Date trees from which toddy is extracted, the Abkarry renters object to their being cut and cleared, as it would cause a loss to them; and certain lands upon measurement being found less than that entered in the Pymash, is such as to prevent the hope of their being cultivated. An enquiry into this subject will shortly engage my attention and be disposed of.

48. In column 3 of Statement No. 4 (ninth item) it will be seen that Rs. 17,407 have been granted as remission on the lands alluded to above, which exceeds the amount of actual collection of Fusly 1266 entered in the Statement appended to the preceding para. This is caused by portions of assessment only having been collected from some of the ryots who have left their lands waste, though there were means to cultivate them, and portions having been remitted to them according to circumstances, as well as the difference between the original survey assessment and that fixed on certain lands in the current Fusly 1266 in pursuance of the revision introduced under the authority of Government quoted in para. 12, regarding which a separate report will be submitted to the Board at an early date.

49. The annexed Statement exhibits the number of topes planted for charitable and private purposes under the rules which accompanied the Board's Circular, dated 6th April 1848, the extent of land occupied by them as well as the assessment leviable thereon. No new topes have been planted in Fusly 1266 under the rules referred to, as no proposals were offered, and the ryots prefer planting orchards upon their own dry Putta lands which are lightly assessed, paying the tax for the same, and thereby securing to themselves the full benefit of their labours and the produce of the orchards in future.

	No. of Topes.	Extent of Land.	Assessment.	No. of Trees in each Tope.
		Acres	Rupees	No
Planted up to Fusly 1266.	29	67	235	3,303
Ditto in Fusly 1266....	...	...	...	..
Particulars.				
For charity as per 3 and 4 Para of the Circular letter, ...	18	36	204	1,786
For private purposes as per para. 5 Do. ...	11	31	31	1,607
Total....	29	67	235	3,303

50. I have the honor to forward Mr. Blair's report,* of the three Talooks forming the Sub-Division of this province which enters into full detail of the Settlement. Mr. Wedderburn left the District in January last in order to proceed to Europe on furlough; he has been zealous in the performance of the duties of Sub-Collector. He has been succeeded by Mr. W. T. Blair, a most useful and valuable public servant, he was formerly Head Assistant of this province and is thoroughly acquainted with the usages of the district.

* Returned for alteration and will be submitted shortly.

51. My Assistant, Mr. J. W. Reid, has afforded me every assistance that lay in his power, has an aptitude for business and takes an interest in the duties he is called upon to perform.

52. In conclusion, it affords me much pleasure to speak favorably of my Head Sheristadar H. Streenevassarow, he continues to sustain the high character he has obtained during his long services in Mysore, Bombay territories, and while Head Sheristadar of Guntoor. With great intelligence and abilities he has assisted me in the reduction of the assessment upon land long waste as far as they have been sanctioned.

53. Kristna Row, the Naib Sheristadar, an old servant in this district has performed the duties to my satisfaction.

I have the hour to be, &c.

M. MURRAY, *Collector*

LETTER FROM C. PELLY, ESQ., COLLECTOR OF BELLARY; TO J. D. SIM, ESQ., ACTING SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE, FORT ST. GEORGE; DATED 1ST OCTOBER 1857, No. 117.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to submit my Report on the Settlement of the district for Fusly 1266, and to forward the usual accounts.

Places at which the Jamabundy was settled.

2. The Settlement of eight Talooks was made by myself, of five by the Honorable D. Arbuthnott, Sub-Collector, and the remaining four by Mr. Goldingham, the Head Assistant. I made the settlement of one of the Talooks (Dhurmaverum) in the Sub-Division, and the Sub-Collector took up one (Muduckseerah) in the principal division, in accordance with the orders of the Board, the settlement of four Talooks devolved on Mr. Goldingham, in consequence of there not being another Assistant in this district, but I disposed of some of the business in two (Raidroog and Hurponhully) of those Talooks myself; the period entered in Col. 6 of Statement No. 1 comprises the whole time from the commencement of the Settlement by the Sheristadars to the completion of the same.

Number of villages and Tenure under which they are held.

Number of villages in which lands were cultivated in last year. 2,651
do. in the present year 2,646
5

3. There are according to Statement No. 15, 2,758 villages and 1,695 hamlets in this district, making an aggregate of 4,453, of the number of villages, 2,689 are Iyen Circar villages, and of these 2,646 yield revenue, and are under the Ryotwar system; the number is less than in last year by five.

8 Small villages in which no revenue was realized in this year, in last year yielded a revenue of Rupees ... 7 1 0

3 Villages in which no revenue was realized in last year, in this year produced Rs. 19 7 0

These are petty villages of the Koodleghee Talook only.

Nature and extent of principal sources of Irrigation.

4. The sources of irrigation entered in Statement No. 18 have been taken from the account prepared by the late Principal Collector Mr. Robertson, with the addition of works constructed subsequent to the preparation of that account. I intend however having a fresh account prepared. The following is an abstract of the Statement No. 18.

	Circar.		Private.		Dassavundum.	
	In good repair.	Out of order.	In good repair.	Out of order.	In good repair.	Out of order.
Tanks, ...	1,071	146	58	...	138	7
Rivers and Nullahs, ...	218	24	8	...	9	5
Spring channels, ...	1,285	212	197	10	16	1
Anicuts, ...	283	48	..	...	...	...
Wells, ...	12,793	2,517	4,352	312	147	3
	15,650	2,977	4,615	322	310	16

Tanks	19
Spring channels	5
Wells, the lands irrigated by which are held at dry land rates.	651

The new works constructed by the Ryots as noted in the margin have been included in the Statement for this year.

General Statistics.

5. The last account of the population forwarded to the Board of Revenue was that taken in Fusly 1260; a new census has been taken during the Fusly 1265 and the Statement No. 17 now submitted has been prepared from this last census of Fusly 1265, the following abstract exhibits the difference between this Statement and the census of Fusly 1260.

		Fusly 1260.	Fusly 1265.	Difference.
Males, ...		6,13,371	6,18,207	25,164
Females		5,86,228	5,62,880	23,348
		12,29,599	11,81,087	48,512
Particulars.	Adults, ...	8,26,590	7,86,341	40,249
	Children, ...	4,03,009	3,94,746	8,263

This last census exhibits a decrease of 48,512 individuals, the cause of this decrease is attributed to the famine that occurred between the two periods; but I am not satisfied entirely with this explanation and am more inclined to attribute the decrease to want of accuracy in taking the census.

6. The following abstract exhibits the numbers of cultivating Ryots and Puttahs for Fusly 1266, according to Statement No. 16, as compared with those of Fusly 1265.

		Fusly 1265.	Fusly 1266.	Difference Increases
Ryots.	Miraseedars and Stala Ryots, ...	80,209	86,813	6,604
	Payakarees, ...	11,416	13,720	2,304
	Total....	91,625	1,00,533	8,908
Puttahs.	Iyen Puttahs, ...	91,625	1,00,533	8,908
	Gonchy Puttahs, ...	3,188	3,577	389
		94,813	1,04,110	9,297

The increase is attributable to three causes, viz. to the taking up waste lands; to share holders dividing and taking separate Puttahs; and to Ryots who had relinquished their lands, taking them up again, the entries from Col. 9 to 12 in the said Statement, of the cattle belonging to cultivating Ryots, have been made in reference to the Memorandum in para. 5 of my Settlement Report of last year: because I am not satisfied with the account taken this year, and which I have returned to be re-examined.

Rent Roll.

7. The following Abstract Statement of the Rent Roll (No. 19) is a comparison with that of Fusly 1262.

	Fusly 1262.		Fusly 1266.		Difference.	
	Individuals.	Amount.	Individuals.	Amount.	Individuals.	Amount.
					Increase.	
Ryots paying under 10 Rupees, ...	44,973	2,10,161	52,948	2,46,376	7,975	36,215
Do. from 10 to 30 do.	29,675	5,25,859	31,295	5,47,037	1,620	21,178
					Decrease.	
Do from 30 to 50 do.	9,350	3,57,304	9,070	3,39,160	280	18,144
Do. from 50 to 100 do.	6,246	4,21,941	5,564	3,72,724	682	49,217
Do. from 100 to 250 do.	1,940	2,70,868	1,510	2,09,955	430	60,913
Do. upwards 250 do.	186	66,568	146	52,269	40	14,299
					Increase.	
	92,370	18,52,701	1,00,533	17,67,521	8,163	85,180
					Decrease.	
Gouchee, ...	4,700	2,24,346	3,577	1,35,814	1,123	88,532
	97,070	20,77,047	1,04,110	19,03,335	7,040	1,73,712

It will be observed that the number of smaller holdings, that is those under 30 Rupees have increased ; while the larger holdings have decreased, which is indicative of poverty, or it may be partly accounted for by shareholders splitting their Puttahs, and to the liberty of throwing up land lately acceded to the Ryots ; about one-half the revenue is paid by holdings under 30 Rupees.

Season.

8. The Moongaree or early rains were more abundant in this year than in the preceding year, but the Hingaree or later rains were less than fell in Fusly 1265 ; on the whole the rain fall was more than last year. No description of crop suffered from the want of rain ; both the Dry and Wet cultivation was good. The quantity of rain compared with Fusly 1265, as ascertained by the rain gauges, is shewn in the annexed Memorandum. The total fall being $20\frac{4}{10}$ in the year, against $17\frac{6}{10}$ in the preceding year.

		Moongaree or early crop rain.		Hingaree or later crop rain.		Total.	
		Last year.	Present year.	Last year.	Present year.	Last year.	Present year.
Talooks.	In the four Northern Talooks, ...	$1\frac{3}{10}$	$12\frac{4}{10}$	19	$4\frac{4}{10}$	$20\frac{3}{10}$	$16\frac{8}{10}$
	In the five Southern do	$2\frac{7}{10}$	$16\frac{6}{10}$	$15\frac{1}{10}$	$9\frac{3}{10}$	$17\frac{8}{10}$	$25\frac{9}{10}$
	In the four Eastern do.	$2\frac{3}{10}$	15	$14\frac{9}{10}$	$6\frac{4}{10}$	$17\frac{4}{10}$	$21\frac{4}{10}$
	In the four Western do.	$2\frac{5}{10}$	$12\frac{3}{10}$	12	$5\frac{4}{10}$	$14\frac{5}{10}$	$17\frac{6}{10}$
	Average on the whole...	$2\frac{3}{10}$	14	$15\frac{3}{10}$	$6\frac{4}{10}$	$17\frac{6}{10}$	$20\frac{4}{10}$
Months in which rain fell throughout the District.	May, ...	$\frac{6}{10}$	$3\frac{5}{10}$	...	...	$\frac{8}{10}$	$3\frac{5}{10}$
	June,...	$\frac{1}{10}$	$1\frac{0}{10}$	...	...	$\frac{4}{10}$	$1\frac{0}{10}$
	July, ...	$\frac{3}{10}$	$1\frac{1}{10}$	...	...	$\frac{3}{10}$	$1\frac{1}{10}$
	August, ...	$1\frac{1}{10}$	$7\frac{3}{10}$	...	...	$1\frac{1}{10}$	$7\frac{5}{10}$
	September, ...	...	...	$3\frac{5}{10}$	$2\frac{0}{10}$	$3\frac{5}{10}$	$2\frac{0}{10}$
	October, ...	...	...	$11\frac{3}{10}$	$2\frac{3}{10}$	$11\frac{3}{10}$	$2\frac{3}{10}$
	November, ...	...	...	...	$\frac{4}{10}$	...	$\frac{4}{10}$
	From December to April,...	...	...	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{8}{10}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{8}{10}$
		$2\frac{4}{10}$	14	$15\frac{3}{10}$	$6\frac{4}{10}$	$17\frac{6}{10}$	$20\frac{4}{10}$

The supply to the Tanks in this and the two preceding years was as follows:—

	Fusly 1264.	Fusly 1265.	Fusly 1266.
Tanks that received full supply, ...	134	517	767
Do. three quarter do.	133	187	117
Do. half do.	169	141	91
Do. quarter do.	273	107	37
Do. less than quarter do.	188	32	9
	897	984	1,021
Tanks that received no water whatever, ...	205	119	82
	1,102	1,103	1,103

Sanitary state of the district.

Persons who died of fever	1362
Do. of cholera.....	839
	2,201
Cattle.....	13,488
Sheep and Goats.....	10,813

9. There was cholera and fever in some parts of the District; and the latter disease was in some few villages very virulent, a large number of cattle was attacked with fatal disease, the number of deaths both in persons and cattle is given in the margin.

Prices of grain.

10. The prices of grain, exhibited in Statement No. 2, were less by about 20 to 27 per cent. than the rates at which grain was sold in the two preceding years; this is attributable to the favorableness of the season in this year. The following is a Memo. of the prices at which merchants purchased grain per Madras garce in this and the two previous years.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAIN.	Fusly 1264.	Fusly 1265.	Fusly 1266.	Difference between Fuslies 1265 and 1266.	Per centage.		
Paddy 1st Sort, ...	118	119	95	24	20	3	...
Do. 2nd do.	109	111	88	23	20	12	...
Cholum, ...	156	154	113	41	26	10	...
Cumboo or Sujjaloo, ...	156	156	118	38	24	6	...
Horse Gram, ...	189	174	134	40	23	...	...
Ragooloo, ...	138	141	103	38	27	...	...

Dittum.

11. In this year also as in the last the Ryots were allowed the full privilege of relinquishing such lands as they did not choose to retain.

	Fusly 1264		Fusly 1265.		Fusly 1266.		Increase.	
	Extent	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dry lands... ...	18,04,715	15,28,918	14,10,668	12,72,464	17,02,801	15,05,984	2,92 133	2,33,520
Irrigated do .	1,53,053	13,17,540	1,34,134	11,59,694	1,49,073	12,92,712	14,939	1,33,018
	19,57,768	28,46 458	15,44,802	24,32,158	18,51,874	27 98,696	3,07,072	3,66,538

In my last report I mentioned that two-thirds of the lands which had at first been relinquished in Fusly 1265 had again been taken up; in the present year a very small quantity of land was thrown up, and that was chiefly the highly assessed well lands. The Ryots have taken up much new land in this year, to the extent of 3,07,072 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 3,66,538 over last year's cultivation. Of this increase the extent in the Dry lands is Rupees 2,33,520, and of this the portion taken on Kayem Cowle amounts to 90,000 Rupees. The privilege granted to the Ryots of relinquishing whatever lands they do not wish to retain, does not appear to have operated detrimentally to the Government interests; for a large extent of land has been taken up and the land occupied in this year is not very much below the extent occupied in Fusly 1264, in which year the privilege had not yet been conceded. The high price of produce, a favourable year, and the expectation of an immediate reduction of the assessment, have combined to cause this increase in the cultivation, aided also by the operation of cowle. But as long as prices remain remunerative, there is no fear of any serious loss to Government by this concession.

Caboolaty Bunjer.

12. Since the ryots have the full privilege of relinquishing land they are equally bound to pay the full teerwa of the lands they take up, whether they cultivate them or not; but as it is only two years since the concession has been made, and as the ryot did not fully comprehend his responsibility to pay for all land he retained, having for so long been accustomed to demand and obtain remission for portions left unsown, I could not at once enforce this new rule; and accordingly remission has been granted for lands left uncultivated either through ignorance of the rule or from other cause according to the circumstances of the ryots. But as the same privilege has not yet been conceded to the Reddies remission has been granted to them in the usual manner according to their circumstances on their appanum lands left waste; and remission was also granted on some Tank lands which were left uncultivated unvoidably from want of water, which of course must always be given; the remission granted in this year on account of lands left uncultivated is less than a quarter of the amount of Caboolati remissions granted in the last 10 years. I have taken pains to have the ryots made thoroughly acquainted with the rule, that remissions will not be granted on lands left uncultivated, unless it be from failure of rain, and I purpose to enforce the rule in future. The Caboolaty remission granted in this year is Rupees 1,06,574 and is below the amount granted in last year by Rupees 3,073 as shewn below. To have insisted on the ryot paying for this amount of waste in addition to that actually assessed (see para. 14) would have been ruinous to him in many cases:—

	Fusly 1265		Fusly 1266.		Comparison			
					Increase		Decrease.	
	Extent	Amount.	Extent	Amount.	Extent	Amount.	Extent	Amount.
Dry lands, . .	1,25 542	78,354	70 838	56,937	...	...	54,704	21,417
Wet do .	7,034	49,122	5,647	41,266	...	...	1,387	7,856
Garden do	1,708	9,831	1,459	8,371	..	...	249	1,460
	1,34,284	1 37,307	77,944	1 06,574	..	...	56 310	30 733

Actual cultivation.

13. The actual extent of the lands cultivated and charged for, (exclusive of the Caboolaty Bunjer which has,) as being unnecessary (been altogether omitted from the accounts now sent), is entered in the Statement No. 3. An abstract of that Statement shewing some further particulars is subjoined.

			Fusly 1265.		Fusly 1266.		Increase.		Decrease.	
			Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Dry lands, ...			14,12,134	12,75,038	16,31,963	14,49,047	2,19,829	1,74,009	...	...
Irrigated Lands.	Description.	Wet, ...	78,653	8,14,960	82,398	8,70,205	3,745	55,245	...	...
		Garden, ...	23,635	1,61,407	24,059	1,64,287	424	2,880	...	...
		Dry converted into Wet, ...	29,468	1,65,948	32,329	1,84,447	2,861	18,499	...	...
		Garden converted into Wet,	2,649	19,971	3,181	24,136	532	4,165	...	...
			1,34,405	11,62,286	1,41,967	12,43,075	7,562	80,789	...	...
	Means of Irrigation.	Tanks, ...	59,360	4,89,820	64,798	5,66,981	5,438	77,161	...	...
		Nullahs, ...	33,185	3,61,409	34,927	3,64,257	1,742	2,848	...	...
		Wells, ...	41,860	3,11,057	42,242	3,11,837	382	780	...	...
		Total...	15,46,539	24,37,324	17,73,930	26,92,122	2,27,391	2,54,798	...	...
Particulars		Sown, ...	15,24,516	24,14,438	17,38,898	26,62,651	2,14,382	2,48,213	...	...
		Vasooly Bunjer, ...	20,286	17,720	33,888	25,759	13,602	8,039	...	...
		Shamilat Bunjer, ...	1,737	5,166	1,144	3,712	...	...	593	1,454

Of the increase of Rupees 1,74,009 in the dry lands, Rupees 90,000 is the assessment on lands taken on Kayem Cowle. Much of this land has been occupied in the expectation of the assessment being reduced to the rates recommended by me, but in consequence of these rates not having been fully sanctioned, I should fear that at the expiration of the cowle much of this land will be thrown up, or if retained it will be at the expense of other lands which will be then given up for it. The rest is attributable to the favourable season; the increase in the Tank lands, viz. Rupees 77,161 is owing entirely to the Tanks having received a large supply in this year than in last year. The increase in the Nullah and well lands needs no explanation.

Caboolaty waste charged to the Ryots.

14. The waste imposed on Reddies and Ryots as shewn in the above accounts amounts to Rupees 25,759 in assessment; and the demand thereon is Rupees 18,759. Of this amount, the sum of Rupees 9,941 is on account of Reddies appanum land and the remainder, viz. Rupees 8,818 is on account of Ryot's Puttah lands left unsown, without any good reason; the whole Bunjer charged in this year exceeds the amount charged in Fusly 1265 by Rupees 5,706.

Remission on the cultivation.

15. The remissions granted on the cultivation are shewn in full in Statement No. 4; and the following is an abstract of the same:—

	Fusly 1265.	Fusly 1266.	Comparison.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Occasional, ...	45,357	1,28,347	87,287	4,297
Customary or general remission, ...	5,78,075	6,37,421	60,090	744
Miscellaneous, ...	37,940	39,436	1,846	350
	6,61,372	8,05,204	1,49,223	5,391
			Net...1,13,832	

16 In the occasional remissions there has been an increase in two items in Cowle; and in the Fussul Jastee on Sugarcane cultivation; the remission for lands taken on Cowle is as follows:—

		Fusly 1265.		Fusly 1266.		Increase.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Statement No 6		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
	Chedathy or Progresive Cowle, ...	1,593	4,733	5,309	11,561	3,716	6,828
	Kayem Cowle, ...	15,275	30,341	48,961	1,13,342	33,686	83,001
						Decrease.	
	Paymalee do.	361	3,245	208	1,503	153	1,742
		17,229	38,319	54,478	1,26,406	37,402	89,829
Teerva Jastee and Fussul Jastee, ...			622		1,290		668
						Net.	
			38,941		12,696	37,249	88,755

The largest amount of Cowle remission is under the head of Kayem Cowle, and the greatest portion of the lands on which this remission is granted is in the Goolliem talook, encouraged by the favorable season, the high price of produce, and in expectation of an early reduction of the assessment as already observed, the ryots of this Talook have greatly bestirred themselves, and have broken up a great deal of new land without any aid in the way of Tuccavi which used formerly to stimulate their exertions.

17 The second item of increase under the head of occasional remission in the Fussul Jastee on Sugarcane cultivation, amounting to Rupees 2,820-11-0 and was granted in this year only. In Extract Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 12th April 1856, it is directed that Fussul Jastee should not be charged for the year in which cane is planted, but that the Iyen assessment together with Fussul Jastee should be collected in the second year, these instructions have been generally applied But the above remission was granted to some of the Ryots of the Kumply and Hoovmhudgaly Talooks upon claims preferred by them, which were just; as the following account will explain—

Para 7

Talooks.	Fusly 1265.						Fusly 1266.							
	Extent.			Assessment.			Extent.				Assessment.			
	Lands in which a Cartecka crop had been raised previous to planting Sugarcane.	Lands in which no Cartecka crop was raised previous to planting of Sugarcane.	Total	Iyen assessment on the lands in Col 3.	Fussul Jastee on the lands in Col. 2.	Total.	Lands in which the cane was cut and Paddy sown.	Lands in which the cane was cut and fresh cane planted.	Lands in which the cane was cut and left waste.	Total.	Iyen assessment.	Fussul Jastee.	Total.	Remission granted from the amount in Col. 13 on lands in which Sugarcane was planted in Fusly 1265 and on which Fussul Jastee was collected in that year and which were left waste in the year after the cane was cut.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kumply, . ..	501	2	506	59	5,346	5,405	106	31	369	506	10,756	5,375	16,131	2,542
Hoovmhudgaly,	200	63	263	446	753	1,199	99	25	139	263	1,912	950	2,862	279
	704	65	769	505	6,099	6,604	205	56	508	769	12,668	6,325	18,993	2 821

At the Vysack cultivation of Fusly 1265 an extent of 769 acres of land was occupied with Sugarcane; and according to the foregoing account a portion* of it which had been waste at the Carteeka season was charged as customary, with the full Teerva, and the remaining portion† which yielded a crop in the Carteeka season, was charged with a half of the Teerva; the cane planted in that year remained in the fields till the month of March in Fusly 1266, and such fields were therefore charged in this year with a half Teerva, in addition to the full Teerva, according to the orders of the Board above alluded to; but the Ryots complained that having paid a half of the Teerva on their fields in Fusly 1265 for the cane planted in that year, if subjected to Fussul Jastee on the same, in this year, in the event of its being left waste after the cane is cut, would make the charge on the one crop of cane amount to one full Teerva and two Fussul Jastee Teervas; and they petitioned to be exempted in this year alone from paying Fussul Jastee on the fields left waste at the Carteeka season; a remission therefore of Rupees 2,821 being Fussul Jastee was granted on an extent of 508 acres left waste at the Carteeka season, as shewn in Col. 10, of the foregoing Statement; this being but just to them will I doubt not meet with the Board's approval.

* 65 Acres.

† 704.

18. The second head of remission is the customary remissions comprising the general remission granted on the Survey assessment under the designations of Thesaye, and Chowthayee; and Bharee Deet Moonasib or remission granted on highly assessed lands. According to Statement No. 4, the Thesaye or one-third general remission granted in this year is below what was granted in last year by Rupees 744; this is attributable to the relinquishment of some highly assessed well lands by the Ryots, there is an increase of Rupees 32,054 in the Chowthayee or fourth general remission in this year, owing to extended cultivation. In the third item under this head of remission on highly assessed lands, there is an increase of Rupees 28,036 as shewn below:—

	Fusly 1265.	Fusly 1266.	Difference.
The Deet cummee granted, as settled by Mr Robertson, and the Mamool Moonasib cummee granted on account of decoyed Dhropyre trees, ...	22,336	26,297	3,961
Remission granted on lands bearing a demand exceeding 18 Rupees per acre, as per order of the Board, dated 29th September 1855, ...	1,131	1,362	231
Remissions granted, on highly assessed Dry and Irrigated lands, according to the late orders of Government, dated 15th April, 1857...	.....	23,844	23,844
Total... ...	23,467	51,503	28,036

A separate report was submitted by me on the 7th July 1857, on the subject of the third item of the foregoing Memo. so that the subject needs no comment here, the other two items are not new. These remissions will all disappear as soon as the revision of the assessment is completed, but until that is done they must appear in the accounts.

19. The third head of remissions, viz. Miscellaneous, needs no explanation. Of the amount of remission granted under this head, on account of "Enam Vazah," viz Rupees 278-3-0, the sum of Rupees 70 was on account of the lands held by the family of the Jerymala Poligar but this remission will not have to be granted in next year, as the lands will be brought to

the full assessment according to the order of Government, dated 22nd October 1855, communicated by the Board in their Extract of Proceedings of the 30th October 1855.

Net demand on the ultivated lands.

20. The net demand on the cultivated lands after deducting remissions to the amount of Rupees 8,05,204, is Rupees 18,86,918; to which has to be added the Miscellaneous receipts amounting to Rupees 1,92,002. The particulars of the Miscellaneous receipts are given on the back of the Statement No. 4, and the following is a Memo. of the same:—

			Fusly 1266.	Difference in reference to the amount of Fusly 1265.
		Collections on Enams.	1,74,243	Increase. 1,311
Jodee,.....	1,54,815	Do. of Quit Rent on Bungalows.	745	...
Neersargy,.....	9,213			Decrease.
Fnam, ... } Tuffreet, ... }	10,215	Do. on old Topes.	13,029	2,368
		Do. on rent of Forests and Fisheries.	1,692	2
		Do. on River Toll collections, ...	...	6,230
	1,74,243	Do. on Government new Topes, ...	2,293	56
			1,92,002	Decrease. 7,345

The increase in the item of "Collection on Enams" is attributable to an increase of cultivation. The decrease in the item of "Old Topes" is owing to a less abundant yield in this year. The amount of River Toll collections for Fusly 1266 has been credited to the head of "Local Fund" in accordance with the instructions of the Accountant General, contained in his letter of the 8th September 1855. I submitted the usual biennial report on the Government New Topes up to Fusly 1265 on the 24th August 1857.

21. The Statement No. 7 shews the cultivation of Sugarcane, Cotton, and Indigo.

22. The extent of Sugarcane cultivation in this Fusly was acres 4,414, bearing an assessment of Rupees 62,660, which is below the preceding year's cultivation by 993 acres. The decrease in this cultivation is attributable to there having been a great demand for Rice in this year; but there has since been a great demand for Sugar, and the price of Jaggery has lately risen as much as 300 per cent. higher than the prices in the preceding year but has again fallen a little.

Sugarcane.

In Fusly 1265 .. .. .5 347	
Do. 1266... 4,414	
Decrease... 933	

Cotton.

Cotton cultivation of both Circar and Enam lands.

Fushes.	Extent.	Price of Cotton per Candy.		
1258	2,70,257	40	3	0
1259	2,22,432	36	12	0
1260	2,41,529	50	2	0
1261	2,50,116	42	6	0
1262	24,808	38	11	0
1263	2,14 581	49	3	0
1264	1,67,250	50	3	0
1265	1,25,730 ...	53	9	0
1266	2,61,045 ...	50	0	0

23. The extent of cotton cultivation in this year is 2,61,045 which is more than double last year's cultivation, the increase being 1,36,500 acres attributable to an increased demand for this staple for exportation, and also to rains having fallen seasonably for sowing cotton; from the Memo. given in the margin, it will be seen that the cultivation in this year is greater than it has been for several years past.

Indigo.

Fushes	Acres
1263	5,238
1264	1 992
1265	1 11[illegible]
1266	3,569

24. Indigo cultivation in this year reached 3,569 acres, which though in excess of last year's cultivation by 2,451 acres, is not equal to the cultivation of Fusly 1263.

Sevoy Jumah or Extra Revenue.

25. It will be seen from Statement No. 9 that the amount of Sevoy Jumah realized in this year is in excess of last year's amount by Rupees 13,745, this is attributable partly to a portion of the collections on account of Vysack cultivation belonging to Fusly 1265 having been realized in this year, partly to collections and the Vysack cultivation in some of the wet land Talooks having been credited to this account in consequence of the Settlement of those Talooks having been made previous to the Vysack cultivation; also to the collections on account of suppressed cultivation discovered subsequent to the examination of the Zilladars by other servants employed to re-examine the fields, being credited to this head and also to an increase of collections in this year on account of sequestrated Enams.

General results.

26. The Land Revenue Beriz in this year is Rupees 20,78,920, which is in excess of the Beriz for Fusly 1265 by Rupees 1,03,621 shown as follows:—

	Item.	Fusly 1265.	Fusly 1266	Comparison.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	1	2	3	4	5
Circar.	Land Sown, ...	17,25,437	18,48,066	1,22,629	...
	Assessed Bunjer, ...	13,054	18,759	5,705	...
	Vysack Dowle, ...	37,461	20,092	...	17,369
	Total...	17,75,952	18,86,917	1,28,334	17,369
Enam.	Iyen Jodee and Kayem Jodee,...	1,54,222	1,54,815	593	...
	Neer Sargee, ...	8,457	9,213	756	...
	Enam Tufruck, ...	10,253	10,215	...	38
	Quit Rent,...	746	746	...	...
	Total.. ...	1,73,678	1,74,989	1,349	38
Sundry Items.	Old Topes, ...	15,398	13,029	...	2,369
	Condacavalee, &c, ...	1,693	1,692	...	...
	River Toll Collections, ...	6,230	...	...	6,230
	Total...	23,321	14,721	...	8,600
	Government Plantation or new Topes, ...	2,348	2,293	...	55
	Grand Total...	19,75,299	20,78,920	1,29,683	26,062
			Net...	1,03,621	

Of the amount of Beriz for this year, viz. Rupees 20,78,920, the sum of Rupees 20,00,600 was collected within the Fusly; and of the remaining sum, viz. Rupees 78,320, the sum of Rupees 67,972-0-0 has been collected up to the date of this report, leaving a balance of Rupees 10,348-0-0 of which about the sum of Rupees 6,848-0-0 is recoverable.

Coerceive process.

27. The enclosure A to Statement No. 13 will shew that no severe measures were resorted to in the collection of the Revenue, there was occasion however to attach the property of some of the Ryots, but they immediately redeemed it by paying up their dues. The property of some few to the small amount of Rupees 182-5-0 had to be sold in satisfaction of their dues.

Advances for cultivation.

28. No part of the amount, viz. Rupees 700 sanctioned by Government for the purpose of granting advances on account of cultivation, was so disposed of in this year.

Sundry sources of Revenue

29. The items comprising the sundry sources of Revenue in the Bellary district are as follows:—

Abkarry.	Rs
The rent of the 7 Talooks rented for a term of 5 years for each year is	64,660
The rent of the 10 Talooks rented for one year only	1,90,650
	2,55,310
Extra on account of a Detachment of Infantry being at Gooty..	30
	2,55,340

30. The Farms of 7 Talooks were rented out for a term of 5 years in accordance with the orders of Government; and those of the remaining 10 Talooks were rented for one year only, as the contractors were not disposed to take them up for a longer term. A separate report was submitted on the 4th April 1856 on the subject. The demand of Fusly 1266 is in excess of that for Fusly 1265 by Rupees 23,691. There was a balance of Rupees 13,308 outstanding at the end of the Fusly, but the whole amount has since been collected.

Moturpha.

31. Under this head are comprised the Veesabady and Baghyr Veesabady. The former is assessed on Merchants in accordance with a special Regulation (IV of 1818) for the Ceded Districts, and the latter on all professions, &c. the particulars exhibited in Statement No. 8 for each, and the amount for Fusly 1266 compared with the preceding year was—

Items.	Fusly 1265.	Fusly 1266.	Comparison. Increase.	Comparison. Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Veesabady, ...	96,530	94,813	...	1,699
Baghyr Veesabady, ...	1,37,165	1,35,215	...	1,950
Total...	2,33,695	2,30,046	...	3,649

This decrease is shewn in the subjoined Memo.

	Fusly 1265.		Fusly 1266.		Actual Increase.				Actual Decrease.			
					Increase by new Ryots.		Teerva Jastee on old Ryots.	Total.	Decrease in the No. of Ryots.		Teerva Cummee.	Total.
	Individuals.	Amount.	Individuals.	Amount.	Individuals	Amount.			Individuals.	Amount.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 Veesabady,..... ..	9,296	96,530	9,256	94,331	460	1,595	2,427	4,022	500	2,685	3,036	5,721
2 Baghyr Veesabady,	33 848	1 37,165	33,877	1,35,215	2,894	5,469	4,186	9,655	2,865	6,668	4,937	11,605
	43,144	2,33,695	43,133	2,30,046	3,354	7,064	6,613	13,677	3,365	9,353	7,973	17,326

Stamps.

32. The Revenue from stamps was Rupees 30,616 being in excess of last year by Rupees 4,430, this increase is attributable to a larger number of suits filed in the Civil Court.

Demand, Collection, and Balance.

33. The amount of Demand of all sources of Revenue is according to Statement No. 11 Rupees 26,19,089, of which the sum of Rupees 25,03,062 was collected within the Fusly. The collections in the year as compared with the preceding year were as follows:—

	Fusly 1265.			Fusly 1266.			Comparison.					
							Increase.			Decrease.		
	Iyen Collections.	Extra Collections.	Total.	Iyen Collections.	Extra Collections.	Total.	Iyen Collections.	Extra Collections.	Total.	Iyen Collections.	Extra Collections.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Land Revenue,	19,11,736	5,533	19,17,269	20,00,600	11,315	20,11,915	88,864	5,782	94,646	...	...	..
Abkarry,... ...	2,22,937	410	2,23,347	2,42,032	391	2,42,423	19,095	...	19,095	...	19	19
Moturpha,.....	2,20,793	142	2,20 935	2,15,153	183	2,15,336	...	41	41	5,640	...	5,640
Stamp,...	26,186	2,305	28,491	30,615	2,773	33,388	4,429	468	4,897	...	...	...
Total...	4,69,916	2,857	4,72,773	4,87,800	3,347	4,91,147	23,524	509	24,033	5,640	19	5,659
Grand Total...	23,81,652	8,390	23,90,042	24,88,400	14 662	25,03,062	1,12,388	6,291	1,18,679	5,640	19	5,659
						Net...	1,06,748	6,272	1,13,020			

The Balance at the close of the Fusly was Rupees 1,16,027, of this sum Rupees 98,072 has been collected up to the end of September, and the amount still uncollected is therefore Rupees 17,955 being on account of

Land Revenue	15,182
Moturpha	2,773
	17,955

It is probable that about Rs. 6,300* of this sum will have to be remitted, and the remainder may fairly be expected to be collected.

* The sum due by Ryots and the sum to be returned on account of Deel Cummee according to the orders of Government, dated this 15th April, 1857 2,500
The remainder 3,800
6,300

34. The Statement No. 13 shews the collection of arrears of all sources of Revenue for former Fuslies; the amount of arrears at the end of June of Fusly 1266 according to Col. 7 of the Statement is Rupees 23,730-9-4, of this, the amount that has been collected up to the end of September is Rupees 674-10-4, and the remainder is Rupees 23,055-15-0 of which the sum of Rupees 3,405-6-4 is recoverable, and the amount to be remitted is Rupees 19,650-8-8.

35. The sanction of Government has not yet been received for striking off that portion of the above sum of Rupees 19,656-8-8 which has already been recommended for remission, in which however there has been an alteration since the recommendation was made, as shown below:

Item.	Amount before recommended for remission.			Amount thereof since collected.			Amount now requiring to be remitted from the sum then stated to be recoverable.			Actual amount to be remitted.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
The sum to be remitted from the amount stated to be recoverable in my Settlement Report for Fusly 1263 is.....	...			...			86		1	86	5	1
The sum recommended in my Report for Fusly 1264 together with the sum of Rs. 45-8-0 on account of the revenue of Fusly 1263 recommended in my report for Fusly 1264 is.....	6,887	7	5	18	8	2	...			6,868	15	3
The sum recommended in my Settlement report for Fusly 1265 on account of the revenue of Fusly 1264 is.....	7,920	1	8	.	47	5	52	2	11	7,897	15	7
	14,807	9	1	65	13	2	111	8	0	14,853	3	11

And the amount to be remitted from the balance of revenue for Fusly 1265 is Rs. 4,797-4-9 which was ascertained during the Jumabundy for Fusly 1266 to be irrecoverable, the following abstract exhibits the cause of the same being irrecoverable:—

Items	Total amount of Beriz			Balance up to 30th September, 1857.						Amount of the balance which is recoverable			Amount of the balance which is irrecoverable			Particulars.														
				Balance.			Per centage.									Death.			Desertion.			Poverty, &c			Vyaack Banjer		
																Individuals	Amount.		Individuals	Amount		Individuals.	Amount		Individuals.	Amount.	
1	2			3			4			5			6			7	8		9	10		11	12		13	14	
	Rs	A	P	Rs.	A.	P	R.	A.	P.	Rs	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A.	P.
Land Revenue,	19,75,299	2	10	5,110	8	4	.	4	2	1,872	4	9	3,238	3	7	12	27	1	8	56	220	15	5	421	2,868	8	6	35	112	10	...
Moturpha, ...	2,33,694	9	...	1,706	14	4	.	11	8	348	13	7	1,358	...	9	40	88	12	3	305	660	10	1	250	608	10	5	..	...	...	...
Sevoy Jumah, ..	10,423	2	..	394	7	9	3	12		193	7	4	201	.	5	..	.		...	...	...	...	...	...	201	.	5	...	...	...	.
	22,19,416	13	10	7,211	14	5		5	2	2,414	9	8	4,797	4	9	52	115	13	11	361	890	9	6	...	3,678	3	4	35	112	10	.

36. In the Statement No. 14 is an account of the gross collections and charges. The collections were Rupees 25,84,379-12-4. There being no separate establishment maintained for the Abkarry and Moturpha, the collections in those branches are made by the Land Revenue establishment. The Land Revenue charges amount to Rupees 10-8-7 per cent. on the Land Revenue collections, but if the collection of Abkarry and Moturpha is also included, the Land Revenue charges will be only Rs. 8 per cent. on the collections the charges for the collection of Stamp Revenue is Rupees 5,223-7-7 which amounts to

	Rs
Land Revenue	20,72,913
Abkary	2,51,219
Moturpha . ..	2,26,860
Stamp Revenue..	33,388
	25,84,380

Rupees 15-10-2 per cent. on the collections of stamp revenue. The total amount of charges is Rupees 2,23,648-2-9 which amounts to Rupees 8-10-6 per cent. on the gross collections; the charges of Fusly 1266 are below the charges of Fusly 1265 by Rupees 17,298, which is attributable to there not having been so many Assistant Collectors in this year as were in the preceding year and to other causes.

37. I have already explained the part taken by the Sub-Collector Mr. Arbuthnott and the Head Assistant Collector Mr. Goldingham in the Settlement; enclosed is Mr. Arbuthnott's Report. The late Head Sheristadar Neelacunta Row, conducted the Settlement of one Talook before he finally retired from the service of Government; I need speak no more of his services which have been fully appreciated by the Government and the Honorable Court of Directors, who have rewarded him with a pension to the full amount of his salary, viz. 700 Rupees per month for life with a moiety to his son after his death and again a moiety to his son's son (see Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 8th August 1857, No. 796). Royapah who succeeded Neelacunta Row as Head Sheristadar entered on his duties from the 1st of February while the Settlement was in progress, and has given me that entire satisfaction which the Board I am aware expected from him, and which I had no doubt would be afforded. In all that Mr. Arbuthnott has said respecting the Sub-Collector's Sheristadar Chetumber Row I entirely concur. The Naib Sheristadar Narrainsawmy was lately sent from Chingleput by the Board to this District; he has been diligent in endeavouring to acquire a knowledge of his new duties. The Assistant Sheristadar Narrain Row is an old servant of the District, and took a large share in the Settlement and other duties of the District entrusted to him.

I have the honor to be, &c.

C. PELLY, *Collector*

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN J. G. RUSSELL, OFFICIATING AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR OF FORT ST. GEORGE, AT KURNOOL; TO J. D. SIM, ESQ., ACTING SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE, FORT ST. GEORGE;

DATED 15TH OCTOBER, 1857. No. 61.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to submit my annual Report on the settlement of the Land and Extra sources of Revenue, &c., of the Kurnool District for Fusly 1266, together with the prescribed Statements called for in the 14th para. of a Circular letter from the Board of Revenue, dated 23rd August 1856, and Extract Minutes of Consultation, under date the 21st March 1857, No. 6.

2. The Jummabundy operations commenced on the 19th November 1856, and were concluded on the 26th February 1857. The Talooks of Chagulmurry, Sirwell, Nundial, Paunium, Nundicotookoor and Atcoor, were settled by me. The Officiating Assistant Agent, Lieutenant Grove, commenced the Jummabundy of the Talooks under his charge, viz. Dhone and Goodoor, on the 7th January and finished the same on the 2d April 1857. The stations at which the settlement was performed by the respective officers will be seen in Statement No. 1.

Villages and Hamlets		
Government Villages, ...	470	
Hamlets, ...,..	100	
		570
Shrotriem Villages.		
Paying a fixed Jodee,....	6	
Do. Hamlets, do. . .....—	5	
		11
Jagheer villages enjoyed on life tenure,...		8
Sarva Enam villages,...		1
Villages,.	485	
Hamlets,.....	105	
		590

3. The number of villages and hamlets brought under settlement in the year under review is exactly the same as in Fusly 1265, amounting in all to 590, the town of Kurnool excepted; two villages Roodravarum and Mootanapully were transferred from the Dhone to the Nundicotoocoor Talook as per letter from the Board of Revenue, dated 19th November 1856.

4. The season was the best we have had for many years, and the increased yield of his lands compensated the Ryot for the fall in prices.

5. The annexed Statement shews the prices of all grains produced in this District in Fusly 1266, in comparison with Fusly 1265.

No.	GRAINS.	Average price per garce up to the end of Fusly 1265			Average price per garce up to the end of Fusly 1266.			COMPARISON. Increase.			COMPARISON. Decrease.		
	1	2			3			4			5		
		RS	A.	P.	RS.	A	P.	RS.	A	P	RS.	A.	P.
1	Paddy 1st sort, ...	155	14	10	113	7	3	...	...	...	42	7	7
2	Do 2nd do	132	4	11	94	8	8	...	...	..	37	12	3
3	Do 3rd do.	123	15	7	91	2	3	.	...	...	32	13	4
4	White cholum, ...	169	.	6	89	11	2	...	...	...	79	5	4
5	Yellow do.	159	8	3	83	10	...	..	...	...	75	14	3
6	Cumboo, ...	165	13	1	97	.	6	...	...	...	68	12	7
7	Raghee, ...	147	3	6	88	...	8	..	...	..	59	2	10
8	Codro, ...	101	10	1	56	4	2	...	...	...	45	5	11
9	Cungonee, ...	143	9	4	80	4	3	..	...	...	63	5	1
10	Wheat, ...	256	14	7	190	7	6	...	...	...	66	7	1
11	Chenna	307	8	...	240	12	..	...	...	...	66	12	...
12	Bulla, ...	217	2	3	164	8	...	...	...	...	52	10	3
13	Alachundaloo, ...	232	2	3	168	5	10	...	...	...	63	12	5
14	Gram, ...	181	7	7	111	5	7	...	..	...	70	2	...
15	Green gram, ...	216	10	2	153	14	...	...	..	...	62	12	2
16	Dholl	176	10	7	130	10	2	..	...	...	46	...	5
17	Woodhooloo, ...	262	8	6	208	...	1	..		...	54	8	5
18	Castor oil seeds, ...	163	11	10	107	3	6	..	...	...	56	8	4
19	Gingily oil seeds, . . .	255	7	6	209	12	1	...	..	...	45	11	5
20	Cotton per candy, ...	54	5	6	46	5	1	...	..	..	8	...	5

Archæological Survey of Southern India.

LISTS

OF

THE ANTIQUARIAN REMAINS

IN

THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.

Compiled under the Orders of Government

BY

ROBERT SEWELL,

H M 'S MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE, MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AND OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

VOL. I.

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1882.

CHINTAKUṆṬA, or PEDDA CHINTAKUṆṬA ;—12 miles south by west of Sirvel. (*Chintacoonta.*) There is a large temple of *Pāṇḍu Raṅgasvāmi*, with a fine prākāra in which are three inscriptions.

(1.) Ś.Ś. 1493 (A.D. 1571). (Particulars not sent me.)

(2.) Ś.Ś. 1495 (A.D. 1573). A grant by a Nandyāl chief in the reign of Tirumaladeva of Vijayanagar at Pennakoṇḍa.

(3). Ś.Ś. 1506 (A.D. 1584). Grant by another Nandyāl chief, in the reign of Raṅga Rāya, at Pennakoṇḍa.

DIGUVA AHOBILAM ;—16 miles south-east of Sirvel. (*Diggoo Hobalum.*) There is a large unfinished maṇḍapam here, which Mr. Fergusson (*Ind. and Eastern Architecture*, 378) states is "in plan and design very like that of the temple of Vitoba at Vijayanagar." He adds, however, "Its style and details are so much more like those of the Nayaks, that it must be at least a century more modern, and could not therefore have been erected before the destruction of that capital in A.D. 1565." He thinks that it must have been erected by one of the expatriated Rājas of Vijayanagar, though tradition is silent on the subject. "Whoever may have built it, it is a fine bold specimen of architecture, and if the history of the art in the south of India is ever seriously taken up, it will worthily take a place in the series as one of the best specimens of its age, wanting the delicacy and elegance of the earlier examples, but full of character and merit." Mr. Fergusson calls the place *Diggu Hublum*. The correct transliteration, however, is as I have given it. *Diguva*, in Telugu, means "lower" and is here used to distinguish this from the Ahobilam on the hill 4 miles to the eastward, which is known as *Yeguva*, or "upper," Ahobilam. My information about inscriptions is vague, those at both places being mixed indiscriminately in the copies sent to me. I have noted them all above, under *Ahobilam*.

JŪVEPALLE ;—9 miles north-west of Sirvel. (*Ju Serawull.*) Two old temples.

KALUGOṬLAPALLE ;—22 miles south of Sirvel, 2 miles west of Chāgalamarri. (*Culgottapally.*) There are six deserted temples here. Near another temple, quite in ruins, is an inscription on a stone, said to be "illegible."

LIṄGAṀDINNE ;—14 miles south of Sirvel. (*Lingumdinny.*) On a stone standing near a well outside the village is an inscription, dated Ś.Ś. 1429 (A.D. 1507), recording a gift of lands by a private person in the reign of Narasiṁhadeva of Vijayanagar.

MAHĀDEVAPURAṀ ;—11 miles south-east of Nandyāl. (*Madaypoor.*) Three miles from this village, close to the high road, is a deserted temple of Vishṇu.

PASSURUPĀDU ;—7 miles north-west of Sirvel. (*Pesserpad Serawull.*) Two old temples

PEDDA CHINTAKUṆṬA ;—*see* CHINTAKUṆṬA.

RUDRAVARAṀ ;—6½ miles south-east of Sirvel. (*Roodrar.*) A ruined temple of Śiva, built, according to tradition, by Pratāpa Rudra, "Rāja of Rajahmundry," probably Pratāpa Rudra II of Orangal (1295–1323 A.D.). A mile or so west of the village Mr. Bruce Foote, of the Geological Survey, found a stone implement, and states that he saw many others. (*Madras Journal*, XXIII, Part II, p. 73.)

THE BELLARY DISTRICT.

The author of the Bellary *District Manual* begins his sketch of the Political History of this district (p. 101) by stating that its ancient history is "lost in obscurity;" and the ten years that have elapsed since the publication of that work have hardly witnessed any advance in our knowledge. It is to be hoped that careful and critical study of the existing inscriptions will throw some light on the subject; for though it seems almost absurd to say so, it is nevertheless a fact that, previous to the fourteenth century, all is vague and uncertain. The inscriptions noted in the following list are probably only a small proportion of those that exist in this part of the country, and about which we may in course of time hope to hear something. It will be noticed that the information sent to me from some of those tracts where we might expect most, namely, along the banks of the Tuṅgabhadrā, is most meagre. There is no reason, therefore, as yet to despair of the result.

At present, however, little can be said as to the state of the district previous to the advent of the Mussulmans. Traces exist of Chola sovereigns, but they are few and far between, while there is a strange want of evidence of any Chalukya occupation, and I have not as yet met with a single Kadamba inscription, and only one of the Hoyiśala Ballālas. The *Kumārasvāmi* temple in the Saṇḍūr Valley is said to have been founded in A.D. 719, and there is a small temple of great age on the rock above the principal temple at Hampi. A large number of inscriptions cannot be deciphered by my correspondents, and are entered as "illegible." Some of these may turn out to be of great antiquity; but, putting these aside, the sum total of inscriptions of which information has been sent me, bearing date earlier than the fourteenth century, amount to four;—

(1.) An inscription of A D. 1168, at Hēmāvatī in the Madakaśīrā Taluk, which mentions a Chola king by name Mallideva.

(2.) A Hoyiśala Ballāla inscription at the same place, dated in A.D. 1205, mentioning Vīra Ballāladeva of that dynasty.

(3.) An inscription at Pennakoṇḍa, dated A.D. 1261, mentioning a certain Jagadeva Mahārāja; and

(4.) One at Halavāgalu, in the Harapanahaḷḷi Taluk, dated A.D. 1282, the purport of which seems doubtful.

In A.D. 1293 the Muhammadans first appeared in the Dekkan, and in seventeen years they had completely destroyed the kingdom of the Yādavas of Devagiri, and that of the Hoyiśala Ballālas. A few years later the Bahmanī chiefs established the earliest of the powerful Muhammadan kingdoms north of the Kṛishṇā, while the Vijayanagar dynasty arose in the south as a bulwark for the defence of Hindu rights. From the first half of the fourteenth century all becomes clear. The constant wars between Vijayanagar, Oraṅgal, and the Muhammadans are graphically narrated in the pages of Ferishta, and there are numberless inscriptions to assist in completing the story. The Bellary District remained under the Vijayanagar sovereigns till the downfall of the dynasty in A.D. 1565, when the combined forces of all the Dekkāni kingdoms defeated the Hindus at Telikōṭa. Thenceforward the district was under Mussulman rule, but the local land-owners became more powerful and independent under the name of Polegars, and the country bristled with their strong hill-fortresses. They were gradually reduced by the Nizam's government and the cruel and unscrupulous Mysoreans, Haidar 'Ali and Tipu Sultan. The country was finally reduced to order by the British within the present century.

ĀDŌNI TALUK.[1]

Adōni (*Ādarāni, Ādarēni*);—40 miles north-north-east of Bellary. (*Adicanny.*) A strongly fortified five-peaked hill. Tradition states that the original fort was built 3,000 years ago by Chandrasimha of Bidr. The place was taken by Kṛishṇadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar (A.D. 1508–1530). After the battle of Telikōṭa, Mālik Rahmān Khān was the first Mussulman governor. He lies buried in a fine

[1] I have had no reply from any one in this taluk in answer to my appeal for information. Probably remains abound along the banks of the Tuṅgabhadrā

tomb on the "Talibanda" Hill. His successor built the lower fort and the Jāmā Masjid. Later the place became part of the possessions of the Nizām, and it was granted in Jāgīr to Basālat Jang, who made it his capital. He died 1782, and was buried here. Ādōni was captured by Tīpu Sultān in 1786. (*District Manual*, 37.) The Jāmā Masjid is said to be the best specimen of Muhammadan architecture in the district.

KOSJI;—16 miles north by west of Ādōni. (*Kosgee*) Ruins of fortifications and temples on a rock. (*District Manual*, p. 39.)

BELLARY TALUK[1]

BELLARY (*Ballāri*).—Head-quarters of the district. The fort here was built in the reign of Krishnadeva Rāya (A.D. 1508–1530) by Timmappa, a dependent of that king. After the battle of Telikōṭa the chief of Bellary became independent of the Vijayanagar kingdom and succeeded in defeating, in a battle fought near Kampli in A.D. 1650, the troops of his sovereign, who were sent to enforce payment of tribute. The Rāja of Bellary subsequently recognized the Nizām as his suzerain, but in A.D. 1769 he refused tribute, and being threatened, summoned to his aid Haidar 'Ali of Maisūr. Haidar defeated the Nizām's army in the plain at the foot of the rock, and seized the fort, the Polegar fleeing to Shōlāpūr. Haidar improved the fortifications. The place passed into the hands of the Nizam in A.D. 1792. (*District Manual*, 10.)

HIREHALA;—10 miles south of Bellary. (*Hirrahall.*) There are the remains of a strong fort here.

KEÑCHEÑGŌDU;—33 miles north of Bellary, on the Tuṅgabhadrā. A fort, palace, and gardens. In one of the walls is a long inscription in Old Canarese; but it is said to be unimportant. (*Manual*, 295.)

KUDATANI;—11 miles west by north of Bellary (*Koodatanny.*) In the *District Manual* (p. 295) Mr. Kelsall mentions a curious hill composed of scoriæ "about three miles beyond Kodutanni and close to the Antapūr pass on the right of the road." It is about fifty feet high and four hundred feet in circumference. It sounds hollow when trodden on. "Some have thought it to be of volcanic origin, but Captain Newbold thought it more likely to be the remains of an ancient furnace. The local tradition is that the mound is composed of the ashes of an enormous *Rakshasa* or giant, whose funeral pile this was." Another account makes it to be the ashes of a funeral pile raised over a quantity of corpses of soldiers killed in battle. (See Captain Newbold's paper "*On some ancient mounds of scorious Ashes in Southern India*" in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* for 1842, VII, 129; also the *Madras Journal of Lit. and Science*, VII, 130, where a sketch of the place is given Compare the mound at Nimbāpuram in the Hospet Taluk of this district.)

Captain Newbold wrote an account of Kudatani in the *Madras Journal* (XI, 307), calling the place "Courtney." He states that it was formerly an important Jaina stronghold, and that one of the principal *bastis* is now occupied by Śaiva images, while another has been converted into a mosque, and a third forms the maṭh of a Jaṅgam priest. "The large image of one of the Tirthankars is seen cast outside the western gate, disfigured in the usual manner, and its feet buried in the soil"

KURGŌDU;—15 miles north by west of Bellary. (*Koorgode*) A number of temples, with inscriptions in Old Canarese.

ĀLŪR TALUK.

ĀLŪR (*Ālūru*).—Head-quarters of the taluk, 27 miles north-east of Bellary. (*Aulooor.*) In the hills a few miles north-east of Ālūr are said to be a quantity of ruins of an old city, with remains of temples, streets, and houses.

CHIPPAGIRI;—13 miles south by east of Ālūr. (*Chippagerry.*) "On a rock in the centre of the town are the remains of some very fine temples." (*District Manual*, p. 35.)

HĀLAHARVI;—6 miles south-west of Ālūr. (*Haulhurry.*) Two miles west of this village is the temple of *Āñjaneyasvāmi*, in front of which is a slab with an undated inscription It records the erection of a choultry by a private party with the consent of Sadāśiva Rāya of Vijayanagar There is a very old Vishṇu temple in the village. Near a well close to the choultry is an "illegible inscription

[1] See note on previous page

KURUKUNDA ;—9 miles north of Ālūr. A deserted temple of *Obaleśvarasvāmi*. In the temple of *Āñjaneya* are inscriptions on two stones, said to be "illegible;" and south of the temple of *Bhīmaliṅgeśvara* is another, similar.

RĀVĒHALLI ;—24 miles north-north-west of Ālūr. (*Ravahall.*) Two old temples. In the temple of *Āñjaneya* is a stone bearing an "illegible" inscription.

ŚĪDARAHALLI ;—15 miles south of Ālūr. (*Seedurhall.*) South of the temple of *Āñjaneya* is a stone bearing an inscription said to be "illegible."

HOSPET TALUK.

ANANTAŚĀYANAGUDI ;—1 mile north-east of Hospet, 5 miles south-west of Kāmalāpuram Bungalow at Vijayanagar. This is a large temple in ruins, "of interest to engineers and architects from the peculiarities of its construction." (*Manual*, 293.)

KADĒ RĀMAPURAṀ.—Close to Hospet, on the road to Hampi. There are some old Musulman tombs here.

KULLI RĀMAPURAM ;—3 miles south of Hospet. (*Rampoor.*) On the wall of the temple of *Āñjaneya* is an inscription dated Ś.Ś. 1600 (A.D. 1678), recording a grant in the reign of Veṅkaṭapati Rāya.

MALAPANNAGUDI ;—2½ miles east of Hospet. (*Mulpungoody.*) An inscription on a fallen stone in a field to the east of the village. It is dated Ś.Ś. 1332 (A.D. 1410), and records a grant by Deva Rāya of Vijayanagar.

MUPANNANAGUDI ;—2½ miles north-east of Hospet, 3 miles south-west of Kāmalāpuram Bungalow at Vijayanagar. A large Śiva temple in ruins.

NIMBĀPURAṀ ;—8½ miles north-east of Hospet, 1 mile east of Hampi, on the Tuṅgabhadrā. (*Nimbapoor.*) "About a mile easterly from Nimbapūr, in the suburb of Bijanuggur, lies an oval-shaped heap of calcareous scoria about 45 yards long by about 18 broad, and from 10 to 14 feet high, partially covered by grasses and other vegetation. It is evidently artificial and of considerable antiquity. The Brahmans aver it to be the ashes of the bones of the giant Walli, or Bali, an impious tyrant slain here by Rāma on his expedition to Lanka (Ceylon)." (*Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, XIV, 519, and *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, XIII, 129. Compare this with another similar heap near Kudatani, Bellary Taluk.)

SANKALĀPURAM ;—2 miles east of Hospet. (*Sunklapoor.*) In the temple of *Hanumantadeva* is an inscription dated Ś.Ś. 1435 (A.D. 1513), recording a grant in the reign of Krishṇadeva Rāya. In the temple of *Vīrabhadra* is an inscription. The information I have received regarding it must be wrong, as I am told that it is dated in Ś.Ś. 1467 in the reign of Krishṇadeva Rāya.

TIMMALĀPURAM ;—26 miles south-east of Hospet, 14½ miles west-south-west of Bellary. (*Timlapoor.*) There is a stone inscription here, on the village boundary, dated Ś.Ś. 1461 (A.D. 1539), recording an act of charity done by a private person in the reign of Achyutadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.

VADRAHALLI ;—5 miles east by south of Hospet. (*Wuddarhully.*) A copper-plate inscription in the possession of Kondikāra Gurappa. It is dated Ś.Ś. 1620 (A.D. 1698), and records a grant by a local chief.

VIJAYANAGAR ;—33 miles west by north of Bellary, on the Tuṅgabhadrā. (*Ruins of Beejnagur.*) The great ruined city, whose remains cover several square miles of country. The town on the river bank is called Hampi or Hampe (*Humpee*), and is inhabited at the present day. On the north side of the river is the town of Anagundi, which seems to have been the family dwelling-place of the chiefs who afterwards became so powerful under the name of Rāyas of Vijayanagar. They possessed at one time the whole of Southern India, and became known to our early settlers under the name of "Kings of Beejnuggur or Bisnagar" (the name being variously spelt), or "Kings of the Narasiṁha family." The expression "The Nursingh Rāja" or even "Rāja of Narasingh" is often met with. The title owed its origin to the coincidence of the reign of Narasiṁha and of his powerful descendants with the visits of the first European travellers to this country, Narasiṁha having inaugurated a new dynasty in A.D. 1490.[1]

[1] The tendency to commemorate the name of the founder of a dynasty is very strongly marked in South Indian inscriptions. Inscriptions of the Nāyakkas of Madura, who probably followed Vijayanagar customs, constantly prefix to the name of the reigning chief the name of his ancestor Viśvanātha Nāyakka, the first of the family. The inscriptions in the Kistna and Godāvari Districts require to be carefully studied, but I think it will be found that the Chalukyan kings, and their successors the Cholas who ruled the Eastern Chalukyan dominions, were known by the title of "the Vishṇuvardhana king" after Kubja Vishṇuvardhana, the founder of the dynasty.

Odoardo Barbessa and Cæsar Frederic were amongst the earliest visitors to Vijayanagar, and they described the city as being very magnificent. The latter estimated its extent as amounting to 24 square miles, and, if suburbs were included, no doubt he was not far wrong. The extent of the main line of outer fortification, including the river front, is about 16 miles. There is an outlying line of fortification 8 miles from Hampi on the Bellary road. This is not the place to attempt any minute description of the remains at present existing. They consist of temples, palaces, lines of fortification, statues, and a large number of other buildings solely constructed of stone. There are a number of Jain temples, all deserted, and, close above the temple of Hampi now in present use, an interesting little shrine with a stone waggon-roofed gopura, evidently of far greater age than the remains surrounding it, and in character strikingly like the older Dravidian temples of Māvalivaram, or the "Seven Pagodas."

[There is a slight notice of Vijayanagar in J.A.S.B., XIV, 517. Wilson's paper in the *Asiatic Researches* (XX, 1), with Ravenshaw's translations of some Vijayanagar inscriptions, is interesting. Newbold published a notice of the place in the *Madras Journal of Literature and Science* (X, 109). Mr. Fergusson's writings are the most valuable. (See his "*Architecture in Dharwar and Mysore*," p. 65, plan, frontispiece, and plates lxii to lxix, lxxviii to lxxxi, lxxxv, and lxxxvi. *Indian and Eastern Architecture*, 211, 373, 384, 566.) Mr. Kelsall gives a slight account of the place in the *District Manual*, reprinted in the *Indian Antiquary* II, 177. An excellent description of the remains was published in the "Madras Mail" newspaper, in May 1881. For the dynasty of kings see Burnell's *South Indian Palæography*, p. 55, and Vol. II of this publication.]

The exact age of the earliest settlement at Hampi is as yet unknown. It is said that a town existed there as early as A.D. 1100. The *Dharmakarta* of the Hampi temple asserts that there are inscriptions and records extant to prove that the great gopura of the first prākāra of the Hampi temple was originally built in A.D. 1199 (Ś.Ś. 1121), when a certain "Bodayya Rāja" gave the village of Hampi as a charitable gift for the use of the temple. He confirms the date A.D. 1336 as that of the commencement of the great Vijayanagar dynasty, saying that in that year (Ś.Ś. 1258) a priest called "Vidya Rāmasvāmi" (Vidyāraṇya) founded the city and established Bukka Rāya as the first sovereign. He states that the great gopura at Hampi was repaired by Krishṇadeva Rāya in Ś.Ś. 1430 (A.D. 1508) at his accession, and that the second gopura was constructed in the same year. Fergusson gives the year A.D. 1118 and the name "Vijaya Rayal" as the date and founder of the traditional original city. (*Indian and Eastern Architecture*, 374.) He also assigns the beautifully sculptured "*Viṭṭalasvāmi maṇḍapam*," or temple of *Viṭōba*, to the reign of Achyutadeva (A.D. 1530–1542). The *Dharmakarta* asserts that it was built by Kṛishṇadeva Rāya in A.D. 1509. Amongst the ruins of Hampi are to be found temples of worshippers belonging to the Vaishṇava, Śaiva, and Jaina faiths in close proximity, and on many temples are found sculptures of both the first two mixed together. On the temple of *Hazāra Rāma*, built by Krishṇadeva Rāya in A.D. 1513, is a Jaina figure on the outside of the Vimāna wall. All religions seem to have been equally tolerated. Some of the Jaina temples at Hampi are constructed in a northern style, quite different to that of the majority of the buildings. An inscription at the *Kṛishṇasvāmi* temple states that it was built and endowed by Kṛishṇadeva Rāya in Ś.Ś. 1535 (A.D. 1513) after his return from his eastern conquests.[1] The great monolithic statue of the *Narasiṁha Avatāra* close by, was hewn, as an inscription states, during the reign of the same monarch in A.D. 1529. The Jaina shrine known as the "Gānagitti temple," not far from Kāmalāpuram, was built, according to an inscription, by Harihara in Ś.Ś. 1307 (A.D. 1385). It is in excellent preservation.

Ānagundi was formerly a suburb of Vijayanagar. The granite piles of a bridge over the river, or stones marking the limits of the causeway, are to be seen opposite Hampi.

The kings of Vijayanagar were perpetually at feud with the Muhammadan kings of the north of the Kṛishṇā, and Ferishta's well-known history of these wars is invaluable. The kingdom was finally overthrown by a powerful combination of all the Mussulman States in the Dekkan in A.D. 1565, when the great and decisive battle of Telikōṭa (near Raichore) for ever annihilated the fortunes of the reigning house and drove its members into exile. The capital was sacked. The expatriated chief settled first in Pennakoṇḍa, but subsequently removed to Chandragiri. A descendant of the family still resides at Ānagundi.

General Cunningham identifies Ānagundi with the *Kong-kien-na-pu-lo* (Koṅkanapura) of Hiwen Thsang (*Ancient Geography of India*, I, 552. *Julien's Hiouen-Thsang, Voyages*, II, 146).

Inscriptions are numerous. I have only obtained copies and notes of a few; some taken by myself during a hurried visit, some from Mr. Ravenshaw's paper in the *Asiatic Researches* (Vol. XX, No. 1).

(1.) Ś.Ś. 1307 (A.D. 1385). On the *dhvaja stambha* of the Jaina shrine called the "*Gānagitti* temple," on the road from Kāmalāpuram to the temple of *Viṭṭalasvāmi*, are two inscriptions recording its construction by the son of the minister (a "Nāyakkar") of king Harihara.

[1] That is, his earlier eastern conquests. A.D. 1516 to 1518 witnessed his triumphant progress to the more northerly of the coast districts on the Bay of Bengal.

(2.) Ś.Ś. 1358 (A.D. 1436). Two miles north of Ānagundi on the Nizām's side of the river is a temple, near which is a stone inscription recording a grant by Deva Rāya.
(3.) Ś.Ś. 1435 (A.D. 1513). On the wall inside the prākāra of the *Hazāra Rāma* temple. Records the erection of the temple by Krishṇadeva Rāya in that year.
(4.) Ś.Ś. 1435 (A.D. 1513). On a stone at the large temple of *Krishṇasvāmi*. Records that Krishnadeva Rāya constructed the temple after his return from his eastern conquests of Udayagiri and the parts adjacent.
(5.) Ś.Ś. 1438 (A.D. 1516). On the wall of a maṇḍapam close to the *Viṭṭalasvāmi Maṇḍapam*. Mentions the name of Krishnadeva Rāya.
(6.) Same date and reign. On the same wall.
(7.) Ś.Ś. 1442 (A.D. 1520). On the wall at the south side of the entrance to the *Hazāra Rāma* temple. A grant to the temple by Timma Rāja, son of "Śrīman mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Chikka Timmayya Dēva mahā Arasu." This is probably Kṛishṇadeva Rāya's minister Timma Arasu or Timma Rāja, whom we meet with in other inscriptions.
(8.) Ś.Ś. 1451 (A.D. 1529). On a stone in front of the great statue of *Narasiṁha* near the *Krishnasvāmi* temple. Records the cutting of the statue by a Brahman, and the endowment of worship thereto by Kṛishnadeva Rāya.
(9.) Ś.Ś. 1463 (A.D 1541). On the temple of *Raghunāthasvāmi*, on the road from Kāmalāpuram to Bellary. Records a grant by Achyutadeva Rāya. (*Asiatic Researches*, XX, 26.)
(10.) Ś.Ś. 1467 (A.D. 1545). On the wall of the *Mādhavasvāmi* temple, east of the temple of *Pattanada-Ellamma*, close to the large temple of *Hazāra Rāmasvāmi*. Records the construction by king Sadāśiva of a maṇḍapam in the main bazaar. (*Asiatic Researches*, XX, 35.)
(11.) Ś.Ś. 1483 (A.D. 1561). On the wall of the *Viṭṭalasvāmi* Maṇḍapam. Grant by king Sadāśiva. (*Asiatic Researches*, XX, 28.)
(12.) Ś.Ś. 1431 (A.D. 1509). At the *Virūpāksha* temple at Hampi, on the north wall of the mandapam called the *madhyaraṅgam*, and on the south side of the gopuram. Grant to the temple by Krishnadeva at the time of his coronation.
(13.) Ś.Ś. 1348 (A.D. 1426). On the wall of the Jaina *basti* close to the east of the *Paṭṭanada-Ellamma* temple. Grant during the reign of Deva Rāja of Vijayanagar.
(14.) Ś.Ś. 1359 (A.D. 1437). On a stone leaning against the wall of the temple of Hanumān. Records a grant by Deva Rāya.
(15.) Ś.Ś. 1448 (A.D. 1526). Close to No. 14. It records a grant by Achyutadeva.
(16.) Ś.Ś. 1478 (A.D. 1556). Also near the same temple. A grant in the reign of Sadāśiva by Tirumala Rāja, son of Śrī Raṅga Rāja.

HUVINAHADGALLI TALUK.

Angūru;—12 miles west-south-west of Huvinahaḍgalli. (*Ungoor.*) A deserted temple dedicated to *Kalleśvara*, with sculptures and inscriptions.

Hīrahaḍagalli;—9 miles south-west of Huvinahaḍgalli (*Hirra Huddagully.*) A well-sculptured deserted temple, with four inscriptions on stone, all said to be "illegible."

Hōlalu;—19 miles south-west of Huvinahaḍgalli. (*Hollal.*) Two inscriptions at the Śiva temple, and one at the temple of *Gaureśvara*.

Huvinahaḍgalli.—Head-quarters of the taluk, 67 miles west of Bellary. (*Havinhudgalli.*) There are four temples here. In the temple of *Keśavasvāmi* is an inscription. The Śiva temple is well sculptured, and contains an "illegible" inscription. Two temples were discovered hidden by the walls of the fort when the latter was dismantled in 1866.

Kattibinnūru;—14 miles south-west of Huvinahaḍgalli. (*Cutta Bennoor.*) A deserted Brahmanical temple said to be well sculptured.

Kobalī;—6 miles north by west of Huvinahaḍgalli. (*Coambally.*) A well sculptured Śiva temple.

Kōgala;—15 miles east-south-east of Huvinahaḍgalli. Information has been sent me of the existence here of a ruined "Buddhist" temple, with inscriptions. Probably it is the remains of a Jain *basti*. There are said to be "illegible" inscriptions on three detached pillars.

Kottanakallu;—3 miles north of Huvinahaḍgalli. An old temple dedicated to *Koteśvara* on the bank of the Tungabhadra. An inscription, said to be "illegible."

MĀGALĀ.—On the Tuṅgabhadrā, 10 miles west of Huvinahaḍgalli. (*Maugala.*) There is a deserted temple of *Veṇugopālasvāmi* here, said to be very beautifully sculptured. Another older temple, also deserted, stands near it. At the latter is an inscribed stone. There is said to be a "Buddhist" temple here, still used for worship. This is probably a Jain temple.

MAILĀRA ;—22 miles south west of Huvinahaḍgalli, close to the Tuṅgabhadrā. (*Mylarra.*) There is an important Śiva temple here to which many pilgrims resort on the occasion of the annual festival in the month of February. About 50,000 people are said to assemble here every year. There is a peculiar custom at the feast, in the utterance of a prophetic sentence annually, by a child supposed to be inspired by the deity. (*District Manual*, 294-5). The *Sthala Purāṇa* and *Māhātmya* of the place are with the *Dharmakarta* of the temple.

RAṄGĀPURAṀ ;—8 miles west of Huvinahaḍgalli. (*Rungapoor.*) A Vishṇu temple with inscriptions, well-sculptured. The *Sthala Purāṇa* is with the *Dharmakarta* of the temple.

SŌGĪ ;—5 miles south-south-east of Huvinahaḍgalli. (*Sogay.*) A well-sculptured Śiva temple with inscriptions.

TAMBRAHAḶḶI ;—18 miles north-west of Huvinahaḍgalli. (*Tumberhully.*) A well-sculptured Vishṇu temple on a rock.

VALLABHĀPURAṀ ;—25 miles east-north-east of Huvinahaḍgalli, 10 miles west-south-west of Hospet. (*Wullavapoor.*) There is a stone anicut here built across the Tuṅgabhadrā by Krishṇadeva Rāya in Ś.Ś. 1443 (A.D. 1521). Inscriptions on stones at either end record the fact. (*Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, XIV, 521.)

YĒNIGI ;—close to Hampasāgara, 12 miles north-east of Huvinahaḍgalli. (*Hampasagra.*) Near a temple of Hanuman is an "illegible" inscription.

SAṆḌŪR ZEMINDĀRI.

THE TEMPLE of KUMĀRASVĀMI ;—6 miles south of Saṇḍūr. (*Comarsamy Pag.*) This is an ancient and highly venerated place of worship. There is a cave, regarding which a legend is told. Legends are also current regarding some heads carved in stone. (See *Madras Journal of Literature and Science*, VIII, 144.) A *Śāsanam* states that the temple was founded in Ś.Ś. 641 (A.D. 719). There is an inscription here dated Ś.Ś. 1137 (A.D. 1215).

RĀMAṆAMALAI, or RĀMAṆADURGAṀ (*Ramandroog*) ;—6 miles north-west of Saṇḍūr. (*Ramanmullay.*) A lofty hill, about 800 yards from the foot of which, on the road leading to Nārāyaṇadēvarakerri, on the boundary between Saṇḍūr and the Hospet Taluk, is an old *Vīrakal*. There is a rude cyclopean wall fortifying part of the hill, and a small but very old temple on the plateau dedicated to *Rāmasvāmi*.

SAṆḌŪR ;—24 miles west of Bellary. (*Soondoor.*) The capital of a small Native State, lying in a hollow amongst the hills. Newbold, in the *Madras Journal of Literature and Science* (VIII, 128), gives an account of the Mahratta family from whom the present Rāja is descended, and a description of the "Valley of Sondūr." See also the *District Manual* (241-259). In the office of the Agent of the Rāja, at Saṇḍūr, is a copper-plate document evidencing the grant of land in *inam* to village carpenters, and the building of villages by a "Narapati" king. His name is given, in the copy sent me, as "Kṛishṇa Rāja," and the date as Ś.Ś. 1210 (A.D. 1288). There is probably an error somewhere.

HARPANAHALḶI TALUK.

ARAŚĪKERI ;—10 miles south-east of Harpanahalḷi. (*Arsakerra.*) A large deserted temple of *Harihareśvara.*

BĀGALI ;—3 miles north of Harpanahalḷi. (*Bangaly.*) There are 35 "illegible" inscriptions, on pillars, and on detached stones, at the temple of *Kalleśvara*, which is well sculptured. There is another inscription, also "illegible," at the temple of *Chennakeśava*; another, similar, at the temple of *Sūryanārāyaṇa*, and another at the temple of *Vīrabhadra*.

BENNIHALḶI ;—8 miles east of Harpanahalḷi. (*Bennyhully.*) Five inscriptions at the temple of *Virūpākshesvara*. (No particulars sent.)

CHETṆAHAḶḶI ;—18 miles south by east of Harpanahaḷḷi. (*Chettanhully.*) There are five inscriptions at the temple of *Kalleśvara*, of which no particulars are sent me.

CHIGATERLI ;—6 miles east by north of Harpanahaḷḷi. (*Chiggatair.*) A large temple of *Nārada Muni*, with an "illegible" inscription. There is another similar inscription on a stone, north of the village.

CHIKKA KALAGANAKAṬTI ;—3½ miles north of Harpanahaḷḷi. (*Chicka Cullagancut.*) An inscription at a shrine in the middle of the village.

CHIRATTAHAḶḶI ;—8 miles south-east of Harpanahaḷḷi. (*Cheratanhully.*) An inscription in front of the Śiva temple west of the village.

DUGAVATTI ;—14 miles south-west of Harpanahaḷḷi. (*Daggutty.*) Near the temple of Śiva is an inscription.

GARBHAGUḌI ;—14 miles west of Harpanahaḷḷi. (*Currabaguddy.*) An old fort on a hill.

GUḌIHAḶḶI ;—10 miles south-east of Harpanahaḷḷi. (*Goodyhully.*) Four inscriptions. A sculptured temple of Śiva. One of the inscriptions is dated Ś.Ś. 1449 (A.D. 1527), and records a private grant in the reign of Kṛishṇadeva Rāya.

GUḌIHAḶḶI;—10 miles east by south of Harpanahaḷḷi. (*Goodyhully.*) An inscription (no particulars sent) in the temple of *Sūrya Nārāyaṇasvāmi.*

GUṆḌAGATTI ;—6½ miles south-south-west of Harpanahaḷḷi. (*Goondagutty.*) Near a ruined temple of *Basava* in a field south of the village is an inscription.

HALAGILAVĀḌA ;—10 miles south-west of Harpanahaḷḷi. (*Hallagilwaud.*) An old temple. In front of the *Kalleśvara* temple on the road, north of the village, is an inscription.

HALAVĀGALU ;—13 miles west by south of Harpanahaḷḷi. (*Hullwaugle.*) An ancient Śiva temple in a fort. In it is an inscription dated Ś.Ś. 1204 (A.D. 1282), a grant by a private person, acting under orders of the commander-in-chief of "Praudha Pratāpa Chakravarti Rāmachandra Nāyaka."

HARPANAHAḶḶI (*Harapanahalli*).—Head-quarters of the taluk. A large fortified town, built, according to local tradition, in the year Ś.Ś. 1486 (A.D. 1564). There is a temple dedicated to *Veṅkaṭasvāmi.* The fort is a very fine one, and the Polegar was one of the most powerful in the district.

HARIVI ;—17 miles west of Harpanahaḷḷi, on the Tuṅgabhadrā. (*Hurravy.*) There is an "illegible" inscription in the old temple of *Kalleśvara.*

HARIYAMANĀHAḶḶI ;—16 miles south of Harpanahaḷḷi. Five inscriptions at different places (no particulars sent).

KŪLAHAḶḶI ;—5 miles north of Harpanahaḷḷi. (*Coolhully.*) An old sculptured maṭham.

KURUVATTI ;—17½ miles west of Harpanahaḷḷi, on the Tuṅgabhadrā. (*Cooravutty.*) A Śiva temple, with an "illegible" inscription. The temple is said to be a fine one. There is a fort here.

MĀCHIHAḶḶI ;—7 miles south of Harpanahaḷḷi. Two inscriptions at the temples of Hanumān and Śiva, both illegible.

MĀḌLAGIRI ;—7 miles north-north-west of Harpanahaḷḷi. (*Maudlagerry.*) An old and ruined temple in the village.

MANNĒRA MASALAVĀḌA ;—10 miles north-west of Harpanahaḷḷi. (*Mosalwaud.*) In a ruined temple near the village is an "illegible" inscription. In the village, at the temple of *Muktīśvara*, is another.

NĪLAGUṆḌA ;—6 miles west-south-west of Harpanahaḷḷi. (*Neelgoonda.*) Two lofty temples, said to be very old. In the temple of *Anantaśayana* is an "illegible" inscription. There are six "illegible" inscriptions at the temple of *Bhīmeśvara* on the tank-bund. The temple is said to be profusely sculptured. A mile north of the village is another temple with an inscription, also stated to be "illegible."

RĀGĪ MASALAVĀḌA ;—13 miles south-south-west of Harpanahaḷḷi. (*Raggy Mosalwaud.*) An inscription on a stone in front of the temple of *Rāmasvāmi*, south of the village.

VUTSANGI DURGAM ;—16 miles south by west of Harpanahaḷḷi. (*Oochingy Droog.*) On the top of a hill, here, is a large fort and a palace, built of stone. It is a fine mass of buildings. There are three inscriptions here; one at the shrine of *Vutsaṅgamma*, one at a shrine on a hill in the hamlet of Karaḍīdurgam, and one on a mound on the south of the town called *Baḍigera Maraḍi.*

KŪḌLIGI TALUK.

AṀBALA;—14 miles west of Kūḍligi. (*Ummalay.*) The temple of Śiva is old, and well sculptured. In the prākāra is a long Canarese inscription on a slab of black stone.

BENṆIKALLU;—10 miles west-north-west of Kūḍligi. (*Bennacull.*) An old sculptured Śiva temple. An "illegible" inscription in front of a maṇḍapam of the temple.

BĒVŪRU;—12 miles west of Kūḍligi. (*Bayoor.*) Two "illegible" Canarese inscriptions. In front of the gate of the *Kalleśvara* temple is another, similar.

DĒVALĀPURAṀ;—5 miles south-west of Kūḍligi. (*Davalapoor.*) A temple of *Santeśvarasvāmi*, of considerable size, in which is an inscription in old Canarese, "illegible."

GUḌIKŌṬA;—17 miles west by south of Kūḍligi. (*Goodicotta.*) An old Polegar fort of some size. To the west of the village is a building used by the Polegars, with wells, &c.

HULAKUṆṬA;—6½ miles north of Kūḍligi. (*Hoolycoonta.*) An "illegible" inscription, at a tank half a mile south of the village.

HYALYA;—11 miles west by south of Kūḍligi. (*Yhalla.*) There is an old Śiva temple here. Near one of the maṇḍapams is a stone inscription in Canarese. It is said to record a grant to the temple by "Someśvara Rājeśvara, son of Mallinātha."

KOṬṬŪRU;—12 miles south-west of Kūḍligi. (*Cottoor.*) There is a fort here. In the north wall of the house of Virūpāksha Śāstri's house in the fort is a stone with an inscription, dated Ś.Ś. 1469 (A.D. 1547), in the reign of Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar. A manuscript relating to the Vishṇu temple is in possession of Rāvaṇa Śāstri, a resident of this village. There are three temples here, all in use. In the bazaar, opposite the gate of the Śiva temple, is an inscription in Canarese of which the purport is unknown.

SAṄGAMEŚVARA;—15½ miles west by south of Kūḍligi. (*Sungumaishwar.*) West of this village, near a well, is an inscription in Canarese on a stone bearing the "figure of a man." It is dated Ś.Ś. 1654 (A.D. 1732), and records a grant made by a private person.

ŚIRANĀYIKANAHALLI;—6 miles south-west of Kūḍligi. A furlong north of the village is a stone inscription dated Ś.Ś. 1640 (A.D. 1718), recording a private grant to the temple.

SŌVĒNAHALLI;—7 miles east of Kūḍligi. (*Sovainhully.*) In a place two furlongs west of the village, called *Sālugaḷḷu*, is an inscription on a stone in old characters which the people cannot read. A rough copy has been sent me which leads me to think that it is really old. In the middle of the village is the temple of *Āñjaneyasvāmi*, with a *dhvaja stambha* having inscriptions about a century old, as far as I can gather from the confused description sent to me.

VĪRANNADURGAṀ;—4 miles south of Kūḍligi. (*Veeran Doorga.*) An old fort.

VUJINI;—15 miles south-south-west of Kūḍligi. (*Oojinny.*) There is a temple here dedicated to *Siddheśvarasvāmi*. There are several inscriptions on pillars and beams, on stones leaning against the eastern and western walls, and in other places. They are all "illegible." A sculptured stone "lotus" in the temple is said to be well executed.

RĀYADRUG TALUK.

ADAGUPPA;—4 miles south of Rāyadrug. (*Audgoopa.*) On a stone in the village is an "illegible" inscription.

AṄKAṀPALLE;—25 miles east of Rāyadrug. There are ten inscriptions in this village, all said to be in Telugu, but "illegible" owing to injury.

ĀVULADOṬLA;—10 miles east of Rāyadrug. (*Auvildoatla.*) Two "illegible" inscriptions in the fields.

ĀYATANAHALLI;—3 miles south-east of Rāyadrug. (*Ayatanhully.*) An "illegible" inscription in a field.

AYIGĀRLAHALLI;—19 miles south-south-east of Rāyadrug. (*Aygarhully.*) Three "illegible" inscriptions.

BĀGĪNĀYAKANAHALLI;—5 miles east of Rāyadrug. An "illegible" inscription on a stone in the temple of *Āñjaneya*.

BANDŪRU;—20 miles north-north-east of Rāyadrug. (*Bundoor.*) In the temple of *Āñjaneya* is an "illegible" inscription.

BELAGUPPA;—20 miles east of Rāyadrug. (*Bellagoopa.*) There are eight inscriptions here, all reported "illegible." One is at the gate of the small fort, two at the Śiva temple, one at the temple of *Āñjaneya* north of the village, one at the burial-ground, and three on stones in the fields.

BHAIRASAMUDRA;—11 miles south-east of Rāyadrug. (*Birasamoodra.*) An "illegible" inscription in the temple of *Āñjaneya*, north of the village.

BHAIRAVUNITIPPA;—16 miles south of Rāyadrug. In front of the temple of *Bhairavēśvarasvāmi* is an "illegible" inscription.

BHŪPASAMUDRA;—9 miles east-south-east of Rāyadrug. (*Boopsamoodra.*) Two inscriptions;—(1) on a stone east of the village, dated Ś.Ś. 1478 (A.D. 1556), stating that in that year the above name was given to the village, which was formerly called "Kriyāśaktipura"; (2) on a stone in the village, recording the erection of a pillar in front of the temple of *Āñjaneya* by a private person in Ś.Ś. 1470 (A.D. 1548).

BIDARAKONTA;—20 miles north-east of Rāyadrug. Five inscriptions:—

(1.) On a stone at a tank. "Illegible."
(2.) On a stone in a field. Records a private donation to a temple.
(3.) On a sand heap on the village boundary. Injured and illegible.
(4.) On a stone in a field. Records a grant to a temple by "Narasiṅga Rāvu Rāma Rāvudēvara," in the time of Bābā Sāheb. Undated.
(5.) On a stone in a field. Grant of lands by the same. Undated.

BRAHMASAMUDRA;—16 miles south of Rāyadrug. On a stone west of the village is an "illegible" inscription.

BŪDIGUMMA;—29 miles east of Rāyadrug. In the temple of *Āñjaneya* are two illegible inscriptions.

DARGĀKOṆḌĀPURAṀ;—8 miles east of Rāyadrug. (*Condapoor.*) An illegible inscription near the temple of *Hanumān.*

DHARMAPURI;—5 miles east of Rāyadrug. (*Durmapoory.*) An "illegible" inscription on a stone near a temple.

DŌḌAMGHATTI;—9 miles north by east of Rāyadrug. (*Dodagutta.*) Three "illegible" inscriptions; one in the prākāra of the temple, one on a stone near a well, and one on a stone outside the village.

GANIGERA;—13 miles north-east of Rāyadrug. (*Gunnygerry.*) A Śiva temple said to have been built by a Chola Rāja. Close to it is a stone with an "illegible" inscription.

GARUḌĀDRIVENKATĒNAHAḶḶI;—4 miles east of Rāyadrug. (*Venkitrammankully.*) There are two "illegible" inscriptions here, on stones at the temple of *Āñjaneya* in a field.

GARUḌACHERUVU;—19 miles north-east of Rāyadrug. (*Gurdachaid.*) An "illegible" inscription in a field.

GOLLAPALLE;—4 miles south-west of Rāyadrug. (*Gollapully.*) An "illegible" inscription in a field.

GOVINDAVĀḌA;—20 miles north of Rāyadrug. An "illegible" inscription near the Śiva temple.

GUMMAGHATTI;—9 miles south of Rāyadrug. (*Goomgutta.*) A copper-plate inscription in the possession of Bhāvi Nārāyaṇa Reḍḍi, a resident.

HAḌAGALI;—12 miles north of Rāyadrug. (*Huddagull.*) An "illegible" inscription at the temple.

HANAKANAHALLI;—20 miles north of Rāyadrug. At the temple of *Āñjaneya* are two inscriptions said to be "illegible."

HANUMĀPURAṀ;—34 miles east of Rāyadrug. (*Unnampoor.*) An "illegible" inscription on a stone in the village.

HARESAMUDRA;—19 miles north-east of Rāyadrug. (*Hurrasundra.*) An inscription on a stone near the hamlet of Śakkaṛapalle records a private grant to the temple in Ś.Ś. 1576 (A.D. 1654). On two stones in the jungle are said to be "illegible" inscriptions.

HULĪKERA;—10 miles north-east of Rāyadrug. (*Hoolykerra.*) In the temple of *Āñjaneya* is an "illegible" inscription.

KĀDULŪRU;—9 miles north of Rāyadrug. (*Caudaloor.*) An "illegible" inscription in the temple.

KALUGŌDU;—9 miles south-south-east of Rāyadrug. (*Cullagode.*) Two inscriptions;—one, "illegible," on a stone close to the temple of *Āñjaneya*, outside the village; the other, behind the same temple, is undated, and records a private donation to the temple.

KANĒKALLU;—18 miles north-east of Rāyadrug. (*Cunnacull.*) Two "illegible" inscriptions in the temple of *Narasiṁhasvāmi*.

KANTĀNAHALLI;—20 miles south-south-east of Rāyadrug. (*Cumlanhully.*) An "illegible" inscription on a stone east of the temple of *Āñjaneya*.

KAVUKUNṬLA;—*see* PEDDA KAVUKUNṬLA.

KAYIDĒVANAHALLI;—20 miles north of Rāyadrug. A copper-plate grant in the possession of Hanumanta Gauḍu, a resident.

KERIYĀGANAHALLI;—15 miles north of Rāyadrug. (*Kerra Yauganahully.*) An "illegible" inscription near the temple of Śiva.

KŌḌIHALLI;—13 miles south by east of Rāyadrug. (*Codyhull.*) There is a copper-plate inscription here in the possession of Kōḍihalli Rudra Gauḍu, a resident. He is unwilling to part with it.

KŪDLŪRU;—11 miles north of Rāyadrug. (*Coodloor.*) Four "illegible" inscriptions; one on a pillar of the principal temple; one on a stone in front of, and one on a stone behind, the temple of *Āñjaneya*; the fourth in the hamlet of Goṇḍa Sarapalle.

KURLAGUṆḌA;—14 miles east-south-east of Rāyadrug. (*Koorlagoonda.*) An inscription recording the errection of the temple of *Siddheśvarasvāmi* by a private person.

MALLAKĒTI;—18 miles north of Rāyadrug. (*Mullykaitee.*) On the edge of a tank, north of the village, is an "illegible" inscription. In the land of a Reḍḍi is an inscription recording a private donation to the temple.

MALLĀPURAṀ;—4 miles north of Rāyadrug. (*Mullapoor.*) An old Vishṇu temple on the top of a hill. At the temple of *Āñjaneya* in the village is an "illegible" inscription on a stone. There is a copper-plate grant here in the possession of Kaḷḷimākula Tippayya, a resident of this village.

MĀLYAVU;—17 miles east-north-east of Rāyadrug. (*Maulyan.*) Four inscriptions, all "illegible"—(1) on a stone close to a mosque in a field of the village; (2) east of the *Hanumantarāya* temple; (3) in the fields; (4) in the field of a Karaṇam.

MECHHARI;—6 miles north of Rāyadrug. (*Machary.*) Three inscriptions, all "illegible;"—(1) a mile west of the village; (2) near the houses of the shepherd-caste people, west of the village; (3) in a field north of the village.

MURAḌI;—7 miles north of Rāyadrug. (*Moorady.*) Two "illegible" inscriptions at the old temple of *Āñjaneya*.

NĀGALĀPURAṀ;—15 miles north of Rāyadrug. (*Nauglapoor.*) Near the temple of *Vīrabhadra* is a stone bearing an inscription recording a donation to the temple by a private party. Another, similar, is to be seen on a stone in the fields.

NĀGENAHALLI;—19 miles east-north-east of Rāyadrug. (*Naganhully.*) An illegible inscription near the temple of *Āñjaneya*.

NĀGIREDDIPALLE;—12 miles east of Rāyadrug. (*Nagreddypully.*) Two copper-plate inscriptions, one in the possession of Hanimi Reḍḍi, and another in that of Timmā Reḍḍi, residents of the village.

NEMAKALLU;—22 miles north of Rāyadrug. (*Naimcul.*) There is an old temple of *Āñjaneya* here, and an inscription said to be "illegible."

PEDDA KAVUKUNṬLA;—30 miles east by north of Rāyadrug. (*Coucoontla.*) An "illegible" inscription on a stone in the temple.

PILLAHALLI;—15 miles north-east of Rāyadrug. There is a copper-plate inscription here in the possession of one of the residents of the village.

PULAKUNṬA;—5 miles south of Rāyadrug. (*Poolcoonta.*) Three "illegible" inscriptions, two in the village and one in the fields.

PULAKŪRTI;—18 miles north of Rayadrug. (*Poolacoorlee.*) An "illegible" inscription near the Śiva temple

RĀKATLA;—29 miles east by north of Rāyadrug. (*Raucutla.*) There is a small fort here, and two "illegible" inscriptions; one at the temple of *Rameśvara* in the fort, the other on a stone north of the village.

RĀMĀPURAM;—27 miles east of Rāyadrug. (*Rampoor.*) An "illegible" inscription in a place known as *Banda Chenu.*

RANGASAMUDRAM;—7 miles south of Rāyadrug. (*Rungasamodra.*) There are several inscriptions here:—

(1.) Close to the temple of *Āñjaneya.* Ś.Ś. 1661 (A.D. 1739). The erection of the temple by a private person.
(2.) In a field near a tank. Ś.Ś. 1648 (A.D. 1726). A private grant.
(3.) Ś.Ś. 1651 (A.D. 1729). A private grant.
(4.) Ś.Ś. 1680 (A.D. 1758). (Copy incomplete.)
(5.) Ś.Ś. 1681 (A.D. 1759). A private deed of gift.

RATSAMARRI;—15 miles east by north of Rāyadrug. Two "illegible" inscriptions.

RĀYADRUG, RĀYADURGAṀ.—The head-quarters of the taluk, 32 miles south of Bellary. (*Raidroog.*) An extensive hill-fortress, strongly built and in good preservation. The outer line of defence runs round the hill for a distance of five miles. At one place is a very ancient structure built over a cave said to have been used as a hermitage. There are nine stone statues there. I have information of the following inscriptions:—

(1.) At an ancient temple of *Mādhavarāyasvāmi* on the top of a hill, near the principal gate. Records the grant of two villages to the temple by the minister of Sadāśiva Rāya of Vijayanagar.
(2.) On a wall of the same temple. "Illegible."
(3.) Near the principal gate of the temple of *Rāmasvāmi.* An inscription recording a grant of villages to the temple. It states that the image of the deity was originally in Pennakoṇḍa, but that Musali Kōnēṭi Nāyaka removed it to Kundarpi in Dharmavaram Taluk, whence it was removed hither in the reign of Pedda Kōnēṭi Nāyaka, and consecrated. These are local chiefs patronized by the Mussulmans after the fall of Vijayanagar in A.D. 1565.
(4.) On a stone close to the cave-hermitage mentioned above. Illegible.
(5.) On the *dhvaja stambha* of the temple of *Jambukeśvara* in the town. Undated. Records the erection of the temple by a private party.

"About half way up the hill is the old palace of the Poligar, said to have been built about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and close by are two fine temples dedicated to Rāma and Kṛishṇa." (*District Manual,* p. 30.)

ŚEṬṬŪRU;—19 miles south-south-east of Rāyadrug. (*Shelloor.*) An inscription, said to be "illegible," in front of the shrine of *Hanumantarāya.* A copper-plate grant in the house of Yajamāna Bhīmuḍu, a resident, said to be in Nāgarī characters.

ŚINGĀNAHAḶLI;—19 miles north-east of Rāyadrug. (*Shingunhully.*) There are six stone inscriptions here, all said to be "illegible;"—(1) in front of the temple of *Āñjaneya;* (2) and (3) in the temple of *Saṅgameśvara;* (4) in front of the same; (5) near the shrine of *Mallamma;* (6) at the hamlet of Gōvāhalam, (7) in a field.

ŚĪRPA;—21 miles east by south of Rāyadrug. (*Seerpee.*) Four inscriptions, of which only one, on a stone in a field, is legible. The other three are at the temple of *Āñjaneya,* at the Śiva temple, and on a stone north of the village.

ŚRĪDHARAKATTI;—17 miles north-east of Rāyadrug. (*Sreedergulla.*) Two "illegible" inscriptions in the fields of the village.

ŚRĪRANGAPURAM;—15 miles east of Rayadrug. (*Sreerungapoor.*) In the temple of *Raṅgasvāmi* is an "illegible" inscription.

TAGGUPARTI;—22 miles east of Rayadrug. Behind the temple of *Āñjaneya* is an "illegible" inscription

TĀḶḶAKERA ;—8 miles south of Rāyadrug. (*Taulykerra.*) There are eight inscriptions on stone in this village.

(1.) On a stone near the edge of a tank. Ś.Ś. 1281 (A.D. 1359). Records the construction of the tank by a private person.
(2.) Near a well in the land of a Reḍḍi. Ś.Ś. 1649 (A.D. 1727). Grant of lands for the sinking of the well.
(3.) In land belonging to the temple of *Vīrabhadra*. Grant of lands to a private party by two local chiefs. Undated.
(4.) Near the temple of *Hanumantarāya*, in the hamlet of Jaṅgamayyapalle. "Illegible."
(5.) In a field. Undated. A private grant to the temple.
(6.) In the hamlet of Mallela. "Illegible."
(7.) On a stone north of a clump of trees in the hamlet of Kanakalapalle.
(8.) Near the weavers' houses in the principal village. "Illegible."

TĪṬEKALLU ;—12 miles east-south-east of Rāyadrug, on the Haggari river. (*Teṭacull.*) An "illegible" inscription in a field.

TUṀBAGANŪRU ;—20 miles north-east of Rāyadrug. (*Toombaganoor.*) An "illegible" inscription in a field.

VĪRĀPURAṀ ;—3 miles south of Rāyadrug. (*Veerapoor.*) Two "illegible" inscriptions, one in the village, and one in front of the temple of *Hanumantarāya*.

VUḌĒGŌḶAM ;—3 miles east of Rāyadrug. (*Oodagolla.*) There is an "illegible" inscription on a stone in front of the temple of *Āñjaneya*.

VUḌĒGŌḶAM.—Another village of the same name, 16 miles north-east of Rāyadrug. (*Oodegola.*) Five "illegible" inscriptions on stones in punjah fields (Demarcation Nos. 1, 6, 10, 34, 83).

VUPPARAHAḶḶI ;—17 miles north-east of Rāyadrug. (*Ooperhall.*) An "illegible" inscription in a field.

VYĀPALAPARTI ;—10 miles south by east of Rāyadrug. (*Yaupulpurtee.*) Two "illegible" inscriptions on stone at a temple, and a copper-plate inscription.

VYĀPARĀḶḶA ;—13 miles east of Rāyadrug. (*Yaparaul.*) An inscription in the village, only partly legible.

VYĀSĀPURAṀ ;—25 miles north-east of Rāyadrug. (*Yassapoor.*) At the temple of *Āñjaneya* is an illegible inscription.

YARAḌAKERA ;—15 miles south of Rāyadrug. Two "illegible" inscriptions, one near a temple on the edge of a tank, another outside the village.

YĀṬAKALLU ;—21 miles north-north-east of Rāyadrug. (*Oontacull.*) Two "illegible" inscriptions in the fields.

YĒḶAÑJI ;—13 miles north-north-east of Rāyadrug. (*Yailanjee.*) An "illegible" inscription in a field.

YERRAGUḌI ;—21 miles east of Rāyadrug. (*Yerragoody.*) Two "illegible" inscriptions at the temple of *Rāmeśvara*.

YERRAGUṆṬA ;—15 miles north-east of Rāyadrug. (*Yerragoonta.*) In a field is an "illegible" inscription.

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.

[For any general remarks regarding this district see under the BELLARY DISTRICT. The districts have been only recently separated, and the notice written regarding the latter district was intended to embrace both.]

GOOTY TALUK.

CHENNAVADUGŪRU ;—10 miles south of Gooty. (*Tora Wudgoor.*) An inscription at the shrine of *Āñjaneya*, said to be "illegible."

CHINTALACHERUVU ;—12 miles south-east of Gooty. (*Chintalcherroo.*) There is a copper-plate inscription here, in the possession of Nidanavāḍa Timmā Reḍḍi.

CHITTRACHĒDU ;—15 miles south of Gooty. Two inscriptions, both "illegible," one near a mosque, the other near the Śiva temple.

DĒVARAPALLE ;—10 miles south-south-west of Gooty. (*Daverpilly.*) There are two copper-plate inscriptions here, one belonging to Talāri Bāḍigāḍu, and the other to Yērlaṁ Rāmi Reḍḍi.

GADĒKALLU ;—26 miles west of Gooty. (*Guddakull.*) At the temple of *Āñjaneya* is an inscription, "illegible." Three copper-plate grants are in the possession of Karaṇam Nāgi Reḍḍi.

GOOTY (GUTTI).—Head-quarters of the Sub-Collector of the district. (Station on the Madras Railway.) A place of considerable historical interest. There is a fine fort in excellent preservation on a high rock, said to have been constructed by Kṛishṇadeva Rāya. The tank at Gooty was made in Ś. Ś. 1531 (A.D. 1619) by Rāma Rāya, one of the expatriated princes of Vijayanagar. There are several buildings in the fort—barracks, residences, prisons, store-houses, magazines, &c. Near one of the prisons is an inscription said to be illegible. At the summit of the rock is a temple of *Nṛisiṁhasvāmi*, to the north of which, near a bastion, is an inscription, consisting of a Sanskṛit *śloka* in praise of "Bukka Nṛipati," probably Bukka Rāja, one of Kṛishṇadeva Rāya's officers, who built the fort. A writer in the J.A.S.B., Vol. XIV, p. 512, derives the name of Gooty from the fact of the Ṛishi Gautama having resided on the rock, and, according to Mr. Kelsall in the *District Manual* (p. 43), this is the native tradition regarding the place. Gooty was besieged by the Mussulmans in the sixteenth century, and the garrison capitulated after a siege of twelve years. It was taken by stratagem by Hindu Rāu, father of Morāri Rāu, the great Mahratta chief, in A.D. 1758, and from him by Haidar 'Ali of Maisūr in 1776, after a siege of nine months. The fort passed into the hands of the English in 1799.

The citadel is entered through lines of fortifications containing fourteen gateways. In the lower fort are the public buildings, and the well and choultry constructed in memory of Sir Thomas Munro, whose body rested here for a time before it was transferred to Madras. (*District Manual*, pp. 43, 44.)

GUṆḌĀLA ;—12 miles west-north-west of Gooty. (*Goondalla.*) There is an inscription here in the possession of the *Talāris* of the village.

KĀDARAPĒTA ;—10 miles south-west of Gooty. There is an inscription here in the possession of Māmiḍi Rāmanna.

KANDLAGŪḌŪRU ;—12 miles south-east of Gooty. An inscription near a shrine of *Āñjaneya*, said to be "illegible."

KANḌLAPALLE ;—16 miles south-south-west of Gooty, on the Pennēru. An inscription at the field of a man of the Reddi caste. It is said to be "illegible."

KARŪRU ;—18 miles west-south-west of Gooty. (*Wudjar Curroor.*) There are eight copper-plate inscriptions here, seven in the possession of Pottam Veṅkaṭēśayya and one with the *Pāṭil*, Liṅgā Reḍḍi.

KONAKONDLA ;—18 miles west of Gooty. (*Conacondla.*) A large town with a hill-fort placed in a commanding position. Near the shrine of *Kēśavasvāmi* is an "illegible" inscription.

MĒDIMĀKULAPALLE ;—10 miles south-east of Gooty. (*Maidmanklepilly.*) An inscription, said to be "illegible," on a stone.

SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT.

This is the most northern of the districts on the Western Coast. Its history is substantially the same as that of Malabar,[1] and the same traditions are current regarding its origin. The ancient kingdom or group of kingdoms extended from Goa (Gokarṇa), 46 miles north of the most northern point of South Canara, to the southernmost point of the peninsula. (Buchanan gives a sketch of its history in his Volume II, p. 268.)

There are a number of Jains still residing in the district, and the old Jain temples are amongst the most remarkable objects of interest in the Presidency. The worship of *Bhūtas*, or devils, abounds, as also the worship of the serpent, and there are a number of snake-stones and *vīrakals* to be found almost in every village.

An interesting tribe is that of the *Mailārs*, a race who are admitted to have once been the rulers of the country, but who are now very degenerate, and only to be found in the jungles near the ghāṭs. Their weapons are bows and arrows and spears. The *Soppu Koragārs*, a jungle tribe prevalent in the Kāsaragōḍ Taluk, are also deserving of notice. They dress in leaves only, forming a sort of apron from the waist to the thigh; and their language is said to be peculiar.

COONDAPOOR TALUK.

BAIDŪR;—16 miles north of Coondapoor. (*Bydoor.*) Temples and sculptures. There is a drawing of them in Volume II of the *Mackenzie Collection.*

COONDAPOOR (*Kundāpura*);—56 miles north of Mangalore. Head-quarters of the Division. There is an old fort here. Some old brass lamps were dug up some years ago close to the Head Assistant Collector's house when preparing foundations for a house; and in 1872 a silver saddle was similarly found. The fort was probably built by the Rājas of Bednūr (or Nagar). "About a mile inland from the present embouchure of the Kundapur river stands the town of Barcelore, the supposed Barace of Ptolemy, a place of great traffic in former times with Arabia and Egypt, and which is supposed to have stood on the old embouchure of the river before the land gained upon the sea." (Captain Newbold in J.A.S.B. XV, 226.) Besides the old fort there is a battery built by Haidar. Captain Newbold mentions a temple with an inscription near it, but the Collector's list of antiquities omits mention of any inscription.

HAṬṬIYAṄGAḌI.—On the north bank of the Coondapoor river, 4 miles east of Coondapoor. At the temple of *Lokanātheśvara* are seven granite slabs with inscriptions:—

(1.)	Ś.Ś. 1499 (A.D. 1577).	In the court, east of the *Vālagamaṇḍapam.*	Grant by an Uḍaiyār.
(2.)	Ś.Ś. 1498 (A.D. 1576).	Do.	Do.
(3.)	Ś.Ś. 1492 (A.D. 1570).	Do.	Do.
(4.)	Ś.Ś. 1499 (A.D. 1577).	Do.	Do.
(5.)	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
(6.)	Dated only in cyclic year.	Grant by a lady.	
(7.)	Do. do.	Grant by an Uḍaiyār.	

VUPPUṆḌA;—16 miles north of Coondapoor. (*Oopoonda*) At the temple of *Durgā* are 3 inscriptions on stones:—

(1.) Ś.Ś. 1338 (A.D. 1416). Grant by "Parameśvara Śrī Vīra Pratāpa," an Uḍaiyār of Bārkūr, and Rāmanātha Rāja of Vuppuṇḍa. The first name consists simply of the latter part of the titles generally assumed by the Vijayanagar sovereigns. If one of these is intended it is probably Bukka II.

(2.) Ś.Ś. 1367 (A.D. 1445). Grant by Vīradeva Rāya of Vijayanagar, and an Uḍaiyār of Bārkūr.

(3.) Ś.Ś. 1369 (A.D. 1447). Do. do.

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[1] See the Introduction to the Lists of Antiquities in the Malabar District (p. 240) and the sketch of the history in Volume II.

UDIPI TĀLUK.

BĒLŪRU, in the Nālvatanād Māgane;—17 miles north of Udipi. In the inner prākāra of the Śiva temple is a Canarese inscription of Ś.Ś. 1483 (A.D. 1561), testifying to a grant made by Mahādeva Udaiyār to the temple.

BRAMHĀVARA;—7 miles north of Udipi. (*Brummawara.*) In the village of Nidampalli in the prakāra of the temple of *Śaṅkara Nārāyaṇa* is an inscription in Canarese, dated Ś.Ś. 1325 (A.D. 1403) recording a grant to the temple.

ELLARE, in the Yeravattūra Māgane;—18 miles east of Udipi. In the inner prākāra of the temple of *Janārdana* are two stones bearing inscriptions;—one, of Ś.Ś. 1371 (A.D. 1449) recording a grant by a private person to a Jain temple, the other dated Ś.Ś. 1379 (A.D. 1457), evidencing a grant to the temple of *Janārdana.*

HĀNEHALLI;—The old town of Bārkūr, 9 miles north by east of Udipi. In the village of Hosal, in the wall of a maṭham, are inscriptions dated Ś.Ś. 1444 (A.D. 1522) and Ś.Ś. 1447 (A.D. 1525) recording grants to the temple of *Gopnātha.* In the inner prākāra of the temple in the Monegar Street is an inscription of Ś.S. 1312 (A.D. 1390) evidencing a grant to Brahmans by a private person. In the principal village, in the prākāra of the temple of *Viśvanātha*, is an inscription of Ś.Ś. 1352 (A.D. 1430); and in the hamlet of Bhandrimatham is one of Ś.S. 1305 (A.D. 1383), recording grants for charitable and religious purposes.

KĀRKALA;—25 miles north of Mangalore. Bungalow on the high road. (*Karkull.*) The well-known Jain statue and group of temples. The former is 41 feet 5 inches high, and is a monolith. It was erected, according to an inscription on it, in A.D. 1432. Only three of these great monolithic Jain statues are known to exist, the others being at Srāvaṇa Belgoḷa in Maisūr, and Vēnūr or Yēnūr in South Canara. This one represents Bāhubalin, son of Vṛishabhanātha, the first of the Tīrthaṅkaras, and was erected by Vīra Pāṇḍya.[1]

The principal *basti* is an elaborately sculptured building whose forms very closely follow those of wooden originals, as do most of the structures of the Western Coast. This, to an ordinary visitor, is especially noticeable on the roof. The pillars of the maṇḍapam and the base of the handsome monolithic pillar in front are beautifully sculptured. The designs of some of the figure sculptures are purely Vaishṇava—*e.g.*, Vishnu on the *garuḍa*, the boy Krishṇa with the serpent, &c. The scroll-work and the devices on some of the square pillar bases are admirably designed; amongst others an intricately twisted rope-ornament, and a geometrical pattern strongly recalling to mind that in constant use on Japanese pottery, of which the matrix is the *svastika.* On one of the pillar-shafts is a band like the plaits of a woman's hair.

[*Asiatic Researches* IX, 285. Moor's *Hindu Pantheon*, Edition of 1864, (Madras), pp. 365-370, with 2 plates. *Buchanan's Journey* II, 258. Mr Fergusson's *Indian and Eastern Architecture*, 268. Major Lawford's Letter to the Madras Government (No. 3452, para. 12) printed with Public Works Consultation of October 12, 1858. *Indian Antiquary* II, 353, V. 36. There is a drawing of one of the Kārkala Bastis in Vol. II of the Mackenzie Collection]

At the *Ananta Padmanābha* temple is a fine group of four deities carved out of a single block of granite.

There are several inscriptions at and near the temple, all in Canarese:—

(1.) Ś.Ś. 1514 (A.D. 1592). On the south side of the *Hiriyaṅgaḍi Gururāya Basti.* Grant by Pāṇḍyappa Udaiyār.

(2.) Ś.Ś. 1501 (A.D. 1579). On the north of the *Hiriyaṅgaḍi Ammanavara Basti.* Grant by Bhairava Rāja Udaiyār.

(3.) Ś.Ś. 1256 (A.D. 1334). On the east side of the *Hiriyaṅgaḍi Gurugaḷa Basti.* Grant by Deva Rāja.

(4.) Ś.Ś. 1353 (A.D. 1432). To the east of the colossal statue. Grant by Vīra Pāṇḍya.

(5.) Ś.Ś. 1508 (A.D. 1586). At the west gate of the *Chaturmukha Basti.* Grant by Bhairava Rāja.

(6.) Ś.Ś. 1346 (A.D. 1424). At the east of the *Varāṅga Basti.* Grant by Deva Rāya of Vijayanagar.

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[1] "Vīrapāṇḍya seems to have been a Jain feudatory of Vidyānagara, at Ikkēri above the ghāts, but his successors seem to have been bigoted Lingaits, and to have much contributed to the decay of the Jains in South Kanara." (Dr. Burnell in *Indian Antiquary* II, 353)

KERAVĀŚE ;—26 miles east-south-east of Uḍipi, 8 miles east of Kārkaḷa. In the principal village, in the yard of the Jaina temple, is an inscription in Old Canarese dated Ś.Ś. 1083 (A.D. 1161). It records a grant by Kumāra Rāya, but, beyond this, little can be made out.

MARANE, in the Murūra Māgane ;—16½ miles east of Uḍipi, 7 miles north of Kārkaḷa. (*Murrana.*) In a rice-field, near the hamlet of the Koragars, is a stone bearing a Canarese inscription of Ś.Ś. 1331 (A.D. 1409) recording a grant by some chiefs to the Jain temple at Barkūr.

MIYĀRA, in the Aidūra Māgane ;—24 miles east-south-east of Uḍipi. In a rice-field, near the house of Veṅkaṭa Rama Bhatta, is an inscription on a stone. It is in Canarese, and is dated Ś.Ś. 1307 (A.D. 1385). It records a grant to a Śiva temple by a private person.

MULLŪR, in the Kāppa Māgane ;—10½ miles south of Uḍipi. (*Mooloor Caup*). In the prākāra of the old temple of *Janārdana* is an inscription recording a treaty made between the chiefs of Yellūru and Kāppa in Ś.Ś. 1421 (A.D. 1499).

NALLŪR, in the Aidūra Māgane ;—24 miles east-south-east of Uḍipi. (*Nulloor.*) In a rice-field to the east of the house of Narana Puvani is an inscription in Canarese on a stone. It is dated Ś.Ś. 1218 (A.D. 1296) and records a grant by a private person to a Jain temple.

VARAṄGĀ, in the Śivapura Māgane ;—15½ miles east-north-east of Uḍipi. (*Sheerpoor.*) At the Jain temple, here, are 3 inscriptions testifying grants to the temple ;—

(1.) Ś.Ś. 1436 (A.D. 1514). Grant by "Deva Rāya Mahārāya."
(2.) Ś.Ś 1444 (A.D. 1522). Grant by "Chenna Bhairava."
(3.) Ś Ś. 1437 (A.D. 1515). Grant by a private person.

YARMAL ;—13 miles south of Uḍipi. (*Yermaul.*) In the prākāra of the temple of *Janārdana* is a Canarese inscription recording a grant to the temple, undated, except in the cyclic year *Piṅgala*.

YELLŪRU ;—15 miles south-east of Uḍipi. Four inscriptions ;—

(1.) In the prakāra of the temple. Canarese. Dated Ś.Ś. 1409 (A.D. 1487). Grant to the temple.
(2.) In the same prakāra. Canarese. Dated Ś.Ś. 1421 (A.D. 1499). Similar agreement to that at MULLŪR, between the chiefs of Yellūru and Kappa.
(3.) In the prākāra of the temple of *Viśvanātha*. Canarese. Dated Ś.Ś. 1407 (A.D. 1485). Records a treaty made between the chiefs of Keravāśe and Yellūru.
(4.) Near a well, north of the same temple. Canarese. Dated Ś.Ś. 1412 (A.D. 1490). Records a treaty between the chiefs of Yellūru and Aikala.

YIRAVETTŪRU, in the Aidūra Magane ;—22 miles east-south-east of Uḍipi. In the prākāra of the temple of *Gopāla Kṛishṇa* is an inscription in Old Canarese, dated Ś.Ś. 1333 (A.D. 1411), perpetuating an agreement between the villagers for the performance of temple service.

MANGALORE TĀLUK.

ADYAPĀDI ;—10 miles north-north-east of Mangalore, in the Bailu Māgane. In the *āganam* of the temple of *Ādinātheśvara* is an "illegible" Old Canarese inscription.

ADYĀRU ;—7 miles east of Mangalore, in the Harēkalā (*Hurrecullah*) Māgane. Two Old Canarese inscriptions, "illegible," on two stones in the village.

AḶADAṄGADI ;—28 miles east-north-east of Mangalore. (*Ullat Ungady.*) 4 miles north-east of the *Ajalar's* (Rāja's) *Aramane* (palace) in the land called *Kadgera*, is a slab bearing an inscription dated Ś.Ś. 1344 (A.D. 1422) recording a grant of land.

AMATĀDI ;—A village of the Bantāla (*Buntwalla*) Māgane, 13 miles east of Mangalore, close to the bungalow at Bantāla. Near a field called *Karnantaya Beṭṭu* is an inscription on a stone, in Old Canarese characters.

AMUNAJE ;—9 miles east-north-east of Mangalore. (*Hummunja.*) An old temple of *Durgā Parameśvarī*, with a *Sthala Purāṇa* called the *Devī Māhātmya* in the possession of Rāma Kṛishṇa Bhatta, of Addūru in the Mogaru Māgane. There are eleven inscriptions here :—

(1.) In Muli Wurg No. 4. Canarese. "Illegible."
(2.) Near a field of Wurg No. 33. Do.
(3.) On a pillar in front of the Polali temple. Do. Character unknown.
(4.) On the *dhvaja stambha* of the same temple. Do Do.

(5.) On the back of the image of the deity in the same temple. "Illegible." Character unknown.
(6.) On a stone in the *āganam* of the same temple. Do. Do.
(7.) Near a field of Muli Wurg No. 51. Do. Do.
(8.) Do. do. do. No. 53. Canarese. "Illegible."
(9.) A similar inscription in a field belonging to Venkappa Rāyi, at a place called *Badaka Bail.*
(10.) In a field of Muli Wurg No. 42. Character unknown.
(11.) Near a field of Muli Wurg No. 5. Canarese. "Illegible."

BALAÑJA, in the Aladaṅgaḍi Māgane;—27 miles east-north-east of Mangalore. (*Bullanjan, Ullat Ungady.*) An inscription in Canarese, dated Ś.Ś. 1411 (A.D. 1489), recording a grant to the temple. It is in the inner *āganam* of the temple of *Pañchaliṅgeśvara.*

BANGRA KŪLŪRU;— 4 miles north of Mangalore, in the Harēkalā (*Hurrecullah*) Māgane. Old Canarese inscriptions on three stones in the village.

BĀPANĀḌ;—19 miles north-east of Mangalore, close to the bungalow at Mulki. An old temple of *Durgā Parameśvarī*, the *Sthala Purāna* of which is in the matham at Balkūr in the Uḍipi Taluk. There are two Old Canarese inscriptions here, one on a stone near the temple, the other near the Jain *Basti.* Both are said to be "illegible."

BELMA;—5½ miles south-east of Mangalore. (*Bellama.*) An Old Canarese inscription in the principal village.

BELUVAI;—In the Puttigai (*Pootegay*) Māgane, 24 miles north-north-east of Mangalore, 6 miles north of the bungalow at Mūdabidri. In a field belonging to Ummana Śeṭṭi is an "illegible" Old Canarese inscription.

BONDAMILLA, in the Vāmañjūr (*Waumunjoor*) Māgane;—7 miles east of Mangalore, and 2 miles south of the bungalow at Gūrpūr. In a field at a place called *Barikē* is an "illegible" inscription in Old Canarese characters.

CHITRĀPURA;—8 miles north of Mangalore, in the Panambūr Māgane. In the northern *āganam* of the temple of *Durgā Parameśvarī* are four stones bearing inscriptions in Canarese characters, but "illegible."

GŪRPŪR;—8 miles north-east of Mangalore. Bungalow on high road. (*Goorpoor.*) The Rāja's palace, known as the "maṭham" is an interesting building. The windows of the old zenana are elaborately pierced and carved.

HALENILLA;—4 miles north-east of Mangalore; a small hamlet. A Canarese inscription, of which only the date is plain,—Ś.Ś. 1390 (A.D. 1468),—near a field in Wurg No. 2.

ĪDU;—28 miles north-east of Mangalore, 11 miles east-north-east of the bungalow at Mūdabidri. (*Eed.*) At a place called *Jaṅgama Bettu* is an inscription in Old Canarese characters.

INNA;—18 miles north of Mangalore, 4 miles north-east of the bungalow at Mulki (Moolky), a village in the Mundkūru Māgane. An Old Canarese inscription near the Mudda temple, said to be "illegible."

INUVALLI;—7 miles east of Mangalore, 1 mile south of the bungalow at Fariṅgipēṭṭai. An Old Canarese inscription in the principal village.

IRUVAILU;—16 miles east by north of Mangalore, 9 miles east of Gūrpūr. An old temple of *Durgā Parameśvarī*, with a copper-plate *sāsanam*, which is in the possession of Nārāyaṇa Asranna, priest of the temple. On the eastern *kattē* of the temple is an inscription in "unknown characters."

KADRE,—3 miles north-east of Mangalore. An old temple of *Śrī Mañjunātha*, the *Sthala Purāna* of which is in the possession of Nārnāchārya of Bālebailu in the Koḍiyāl Māgane. It was written on palmyra leaves and has been injured by fire. There are five inscriptions in this village—(1 and 2) on two stones near the temple, (3) west of the temple, (4) near the tank, (5) in the inner *āganam* of the temple. The last is in Malayālam characters.

KAJEKĀRU,—A village of the Bārekajekāru Māgane, 22 miles east-north-east of Mangalore. An Old Canarese inscription in the temple of *Mahādeva.*

KANKANĀDI;—3 miles east of Mangalore. An old temple of *Pañchaliṅgeśvara*, the *Sthala Purāṇa* of which is kept by Padmanābhayya, son of Krishnayya, a resident of the village.

KĀNTĀVARA;—21 miles north-north-east of Mangalore, 6 miles north of Mūdabidri. An old temple

of *Kanteśvara*, the *Sthala Purāṇa* of which is in the possession of the chief priest of the "Falmar" Maṭham who usually resides at Uḍipi. There are three Old Canarese inscriptions on stones near the kitchen of the temple, and two others in the inner *āganam* of the Falmar Maṭham.

KĀRANDŪRU;—In the Aladaṅgaḍi Māgane, 28 miles east of Mangalore. (*Ullatungady.*) A Jain temple, called *Pārśvanātha Basti.* There is a Canarese inscription on a slab in the temple, dated in Ś.Ś. 1411 (A.D. 1489), recording a grant to the temple. In a Bhūta temple dedicated to *Somanātha Bhūta* is an inscription in Canarese recording a grant. It is undated. In the Brahman village is a Canarese inscription on a slab, dated Ś.Ś. 1444 (A.D. 1522), recording a grant of land. Near *Brahmara Banadakaṭṭi*, which lies about 2 furlongs to the east of a well known place called *Peroḍittāyāna*, is an inscription in characters not known to the people.

KĀŚIPAṬṆA;—A village of the Kēla Māgane, 24 miles north-east of Mangalore, 10 miles east of the bungalow at Mūdabidri. In the Jain "Kelada Basti" is an Old Canarese inscription.

KĀVALA MUDŪRU;—22 miles east of Mangalore. The *Sthala Purāṇa* of the *Kariñjeśvara Devasthānam* at this place is with Rāmanāchārya, late headman of the village. The temple stands on lofty rock.

KĀVŪRU;—4 miles north-east of Mangalore, in the Kūlūr Māgane. An Old Canarese inscription, described as being "near a palmyra tree on a hillock to the east of one Konchadi Sashithotathimma."

KĀVŪRU;—5 miles south-east of Mangalore in the Koḍiyāl Māgane. A Canarese inscription on a stone in Wurg No. 1. A similar one near a field in Wurg No. 9.

KELLAPUTTIGAI;—24 miles north-east of Mangalore, 6 miles north-east of the bungalow at Mūdabidri. Three Old Canarese inscriptions; one in the *Somanātha* temple, one at a place called *Hachabeṭṭu*, the third in the eastern *aganam* of the temple of *Sūryanārāyaṇa.*

KEMPUṆAJA, in the Aladaṅgadi Māgane;—28 miles east-north-east of Mangalore. There is a copper-plate inscription dated Ś.Ś 1636 (A.D. 1714) in the possession of Vīreśvara Hebbāra of *Shūlabet Vālliya*, in this village. It records the endowments of the *Gopāl Kṛishṇa* temple at Baraya in the Sulakēri Māgane. He has another dated Ś.Ś. 1642 (A.D. 1720), recording a grant for services at the same temple.

KONAJA;—21 miles north-east of Mangalore, 3 miles north-east of the bungalow at Mūdabidri. Two Old Canarese inscriptions—one in a field to the north of Nadōdi Liṅga Kada's house, another in a field at a place called *Yermude.*

KUDUPU;—6 miles east of Mangalore. Inscriptions on three stones near the temple of *Ananta Padmanābha.* "Illegible."

KUÑJATTA BAILU;—6 miles north of Mangalore, in the Kūlūr Māgane. Two Old Canarese inscriptions on stones in two fields, to the west of the house of Koraga Śeṭṭi.

MAÑCHI.—A village of the Bantāla (*Buntwalla*) Māgane, 14 miles east of Mangalore. An Old Canarese inscription in a field called *Mañchi* and another, similar, in a field called *Nirbail.*

MANGALORE (*Maṅgaḷūru*).—The Collector's head-quarters. The *Maṅgala Devī* temple, which gives its name to the town, is an old one. The *Sthala Purāṇa* of this is in possession of Veṅkataramana Aitala, son of Gaṅgādhara Aitala of Mangalore, who also has the *Sthala Purāṇa* of the temple of *Hanumān.* The *Sthala Purāṇa* of the temple of *Gaṇeśa* is with Śaṅkara Nārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa, son of Annayya Bhaṭṭa of Mangalore. In the town of Mangalore is an "illegible" inscription in Canarese on a stone. There is an old Portuguese inscription in the part of the town known as *Nirishivālliya*, near the house of a Mussulman resident named Amīr-ud-Dīn. On two stones at *Chakrapāṇi* in the hamlet of Attāvara are Canarese inscriptions, and at the *Pāndyeśvara* temple in the same village are three others, similar. All are "illegible." Three miles north of Mangalore on the Gūrpūr river is a fort known as the "Sultan's Battery," said to have been erected by Tīpu in the last century.

At Koḍiyāl Bail, 2 miles north of Mangalore, are the following inscriptions:—

(1.)	In a field of Wurg No. 6.	Much worn and injured.	
(2.)	In a field of Wurg No. 11.	Old Canarese.	"Illegible."
(3.)	In a field of Wurg No. 26.	Do.	Do.
(4.)	In another field of the same.	Do.	Much injured and "illegible."
(5.)	In a field of Wurg No. 33.	Do.	Do.

At the village of Bōlūra, also about 2 miles north of Mangalore, are five similar inscriptions:—

(1.) In a field of Wurg No. 2.
(2.) In Wurg No. 1, near a *Bhūta Sthānam.*
(3.) In Wurg No. 9, at a place called *Mitapadpu.*
(4.) In a field in Wurg No. 6.
(5.) In a field in Wurg No. 4.

The Collector lately presented five copper-plate grants to the Madras Museum, which have not yet been deciphered. They were found in his office at Mangalore. (For notices of Mangalore, see *Buchanan* II, 217. *Fryer's Travels*, 55.)

MĀNTRĀDI;—22 miles north-east of Mangalore, 4 miles north-east of the bungalow at Mūdabidri. An Old Canarese inscription in the *āganam* of the palace of the Konnara Rājas.

MOGARU;—10 miles north-east of Mangalore. (*Mogur.*) A Jaina *basti* of uncertain age.

MŪDABIDRI ("Mudbidri");—18 miles north-west of Mangalore. (*Mood Bidderee.*) An ancient Jaina *basti* of considerable architectural importance, as it very clearly illustrates the attempt to copy wooden forms which characterizes all Hindu stone workings, especially those on this coast. (See *Mr. Fergusson's Works.*) It is elaborately sculptured and decorated. The doorway is very handsomely carved, and the enclosure wall is ornamented also. On one of the pillars of the main building is an inscription. Some of the pillar bases are beautifully decorated with an intricate but effective pattern in a sort of rope-work. The effect is very graceful. The Rāja's old palace is a very interesting building. From the outside it appears common and uncared for, as the roof is made only of thatch. But the stone sculptures inside are very fine. The principal pillars are those in the entrance hall, and in a verandah adjoining the court-yard. There is a handsomely carved wooden roof. The walls are covered with very poor paintings. There is an old bridge near the Jaina *basti*, illustrating the efforts of Hindus, ignorant of the principle of the arch, to bridge a stream. Beyond the *basti* are several tombs of Jain priests, lofty erections of several storeys, and interesting as being some of the only Hindu tombs in Southern India. Mr. Fergusson writes,—"Their forms are quite unlike any other building now known to be standing in any other part of India." On the road to Kārkala, north of Mūdabidri, is another ancient Jaina *basti*, smaller than the former.

(*For a description of the basti and tombs, with illustrations, see Mr. Fergusson's History of Indian and Eastern Architecture*, 270–278; *for an historical sketch, Buchanan* II, 254.)

Lists have been sent me of 17 Jaina temples at Mūdabidri, and of the following inscriptions:—

(1.) On a pillar of the *Gaddige mandapam* of the "Guru Basti." Ś.Ś. 1537 (A.D. 1615), recording the erection of a portion of the mandapam by some private persons.
(2.) On a stone in the same *basti*. Gift by a local chief in Ś.Ś. 1329 (A.D. 1407).
(3.) On a pillar on the north side of the *Bhaira Devī mandapam* of the "Hossa Basti," recording the erection of the mandapam by a private person. Undated.
(4.) A very long inscription recording gifts made for the construction of the *Chittra mandapam*, of the same *basti*, in Ś.Ś. 1384 (A.D. 1462) and Ś.Ś. 1394 (A.D. 1472).
(5.) In the interior of the same *basti*. Dated Ś.Ś. 1398 (A.D. 1476).
(6.) In the interior of the "Chettra Basti." Undated. An epitaph.
(7.) On a pillar south of the "Hirē Ammanavara Basti." Recording its construction in Ś.Ś. 1461 (A.D. 1538).
(8.) On a stone near the "Tīrthakara Basti." Recording a gift to the "Guru Basti." Dated Ś.Ś. 1229 (A.D. 1307).
(9), (10), (11.) On three stones near the same *basti*. Old Canarese. "Illegible."
(12), (13), (14), (15.) On four stones in the burial-ground of the Jains.
(16.) On a pillar in the same burial-ground.

MŪDU;—14 miles east of Mangalore, in the Bantala (*Buntwalla*) Māgane. Five Old Canarese inscriptions; (1) near a field called *Kallivara*, (2) near a field called *Pelatavara*, (3) near a field called *Modankap*, (4) near another field called by the same name, (5) in a field called *Bantāla Bail* near the hamlet of Bail.

MUNDKŪRU;—16 miles north of Mangalore, 6 miles east of the bungalow at Mulki (*Moolky*) on the sea. An Old Canarese inscription near the temple.

MUNDŪRU;—31 miles east-north-east of Mangalore in the Eraḍū Māgane. An Old Canarese inscription near a private house.

NĀRĀVI;—28 miles north-east of Mangalore, 10 miles east by north of Mūdabidri. (*Naurauvee.*) In the *āganam* of the temple of *Sūryanārāyaṇa* is an Old Canarese inscription, said to be "illegible."

NELLIKĀRU;—27 miles north-east of Mangalore, 9 miles north-east of the bungalow at Mūdabidri. An "illegible" Old Canarese inscription in the *āganam* of the Jaina *basti*.

NELLITĪRTHA;—12 miles north of Mangalore, in the Pējāvara Māgane. An inscription in the *āganam* of the temple in Old Canarese, said to be "illegible."

NIDDŌDI.—In the Puttigai (*Pootegay*) Māgane, 13 miles north-north-east of Mangalore, 6 miles west of the bungalow at Mūdabidri. (*Niddawaddy.*) An "illegible" Old Canarese inscription on a stone in the land of a farmer named Rāma Udpa.

PADU.—In the Vāmañjūr (*Waumunjoor*) Māgane, 8 miles east of Mangalore and 3 miles south of the bungalow at Gūrpūr. An inscription in "unknown characters" near the temple of *Varadeśvara*, and an Old Canarese inscription, said to be "illegible," near a place called *Banta Kattā*.

PADUKŌDI;—5 miles north of Mangalore in the Kūlūr Māgane. (*Puddoocode.*) A Canarese inscription near a field belonging to a farmer named Rāmayala.

PADUPANAMBŪRU;—14 miles north of Mangalore, 3 miles south of the bungalow at Mulki (*Moolky*) on the sea. On the front pillar of the Jain *basti* is an Old Canarese inscription, said to be "illegible."

PANAMBŪR;—4 miles north of Mangalore. In the southern *āganam* of the *Nandīśvara* temple is a Canarese inscription.

PRĀNTYA.—In the Mūdabidri Māgane, near the Mūdabidri bungalow, 18 miles north-east of Mangalore. There are some "illegible" old Canarese inscriptions on four stones near the well of the *Gaurī* temple.

PUTTIGAI;—16 miles north-north-east of Mangalore. (*Pooteegay.*) At a place called *Bannada Beṭṭu* is an "illegible" old Canarese inscription. There is another in the temple of *Somanātha*, a third on the land of a farmer named Edadi Pammu Śeṭṭi, and a fourth on the land of one Paniyappa.

SAVAṆĀL, in Eradūr Māgane;—32 miles east-north-east of Mangalore, 4 miles south-west of Jamālghaḍ rock. In some land held by Savaṇāl Krishṇayya, on a granite slab, is an inscription relating to the settlement of a disputed boundary in Ś.Ś. 1414 (A.D. 1492).

SIMANTURU;—20 miles north-east of Mangalore, 3 miles east of Mūdabidri. An old temple of *Janārdana*, the *Sthala Purāṇa* of which is in the Maṭham at Balkūr in the Uḍipi Taluk. Near the temple is an "illegible" Old Canarese inscription.

SOMEŚVARA;—5 miles south of Mangalore. (*Somaishwar Pagoda.*) Inside the inner prākāra of the *Someśvara* temple is an Old Canarese inscription, said to be "illegible."

TIRUVAILU;—7 miles east of Mangalore, 2 miles south of the bungalow at Gūrpūr, in the Vāmañjūr (*Waumunjoor*) Māgane. An Old Canarese inscription in the temple, said to be "illegible," and another, similar, in the village.

ULIPĀDI;—12 miles east-north-east of Mangalore, 4 miles east of the bungalow at Gūrpūr. There are three inscriptions here:—

(1.) Near a field of Muli Wurg No. 23 belonging to Veṅkaṭēśa Nāyakka. Characters unknown. "Illegible."

(2.) Under a pīpal tree near the same Wurg belonging to Veṅkaṭēśa Nāyakka. Characters unknown. "Illegible."

(3.) In the *āganam* of the Padu temple in Muli Wurg No. 20 belonging to Veṅkaṭēśa Nāyakka. Characters unknown. "Illegible."

ULLĀLA;—3 miles south of Mangalore, on the south bank of the Netrāvatī river. (*Oolaul.*) A Jaina *basti* of uncertain age. An inscription in old Canarese near a house in the principal village, and another near the ruins of the temple of *Hanumān* in the old fort.

VĒNŪR or YĒNŪR;—24 miles east-north-east of Mangalore. 10 miles east of Mūdabidri. (*Yainoor.*) A monolithic Jaina statue 35 feet high, one of three as yet known (see *Kārkaḷa*), and a temple. (*Mr. Fergusson's Indian and Eastern Architecture*, 268.) Near it is a fine pillar made of one stone and richly sculptured. The doorway of the temple is very beautifully decorated. Near the principal temple is another small Jaina shrine with pillars. At its base are some *Nāgakals* and a *Vīrakal*. The Collector's list of remains at Vēnūr are as follows:—

(1.) The "Bimannara Basti" Jain temple, with an inscription dated Ś.Ś. 1526 (A.D. 1604), recording a grant to the temple by an Uḍaiyār.

(2.) The "Gummateśvara Deva," colossal statue having on it an inscription dated Ś.Ś. 1526 (A.D. 1604) recording a grant by Śrī Rāya Kumāra.

(3.) The "Vēnūr Gummatēśvara Basti" Jain temple, with an inscription dated Ś.Ś. 1544 (A.D. 1622). The Tahsildar mentions three other bastis. At the "Akkaṅgala Basti" is a Canarese inscription in the prākāra, dated Ś.Ś. 1526 (A.D. 1604) relating to its erection by a local Rānī. At the "Tīrthakara Basti" is an inscription of Ś.Ś. 1546 (A.D. 1624) recording a grant by a local chief.

Mr. Walhouse contributed a valuable paper on the remains at Yēnūr to the *Indian Antiquary* (V, 36). (See also *Buchanan* II, 253–277.)

VULAIBETTU ;—9 miles north-east of Mangalore, 1 mile south of the bungalow at Gūrpūr, in the Vāmañjūr Māgane (*Waumunjoor*). On two stones near the temple are Old Canarese inscriptions, said to be "illegible"

UPPINAṄGAḌI TĀLUK.

ĀLANKĀR ;—8 miles east-south-east of Uppinaṅgaḍi. In the temple at Neraṅki is an inscribed slab, said to be in Nāgarī characters.

BAIL ;—17 miles north-east of Uppinaṅgadi. (*Byle.*) A Jain temple of *Pārśvanātha*, with an inscription in a character and language that the people do not understand.

BANTRA ;—21 miles east of Uppinangaḍi. There is an Old Canarese inscription here, damaged and "illegible," in the *Mahālinġeśvara* temple.

BELLATANGAḌI ;—32 miles east-north-east of Mangalore. (*Bellat Ungady.*) There was an ancient city here, with a Jain temple and a fort belonging to the Bangār Rājas. (See *Buchanan* II, 249.)

GURUVĀYANKĒRI ;—Close to Bellataṅgadi, 12 miles north-north-east of Uppinaṅgaḍi. (*Bellat Ungady.*) There is a Jaina temple here, and a mandapam of five pillars, which has been figured by Mr. Fergusson in his *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture* (p. 274), under the name (by mistake) of "Gurusankerry." It is a mandapam standing on five pillars, and built in three storeys, on the side of one of which is a curious gabled doorway. It is believed to be of great age. A number of snake-stones are grouped around its base. On p. 276 of the same work Mr. Fergusson gives a picture of the sculptured pillar here, which is very graceful and effective.

INDUBETTA, in the Baṅgādi Māgane ;—24 miles north-east of Uppinaṅgaḍi. At a place called "Angaḍi Neri" is an inscription in a language unknown to the people, and in a character they cannot read.

JAMALLĀBĀD ,—3 miles north of Bellatangadi and 14 miles north-north-west of Uppinaṅgaḍi. A very fine rock fort It is situated on the summit of a conical hill 1,000 feet high, the only approach to it being by steps cut in the rock It was captured from the English by Tīpu, but was recaptured one or two days afterwards by troops from Mangalore. Its history is given by Buchanan in his *Journey* (Vol. II, p. 250).

KAḌABA ;—18 miles east-south-east of Uppinaṅgadi. (*Cuddaba.*) In the temple of *Gaṇeśa* is an old Canarese inscription, damaged and only partly legible. Tekodga Ananta Bhaṭṭa, of the village of Kōdimbala is in possession of a Canarese copper-plate inscription recording a grant (*Śaka* year not given) by a Rānī of Keladi. He will lend it for examination, but is not willing to part with it permanently.

MĀCHINA;—in the Bellatangadi Māgane, 14 miles north-east of Uppinaṅgaḍi. There is an Old Canarese inscription here which the natives cannot read or interpret.

MALLARAMĀDI ;—13 miles north-east of Uppinaṅgadi. (*Mullarmaudy.*) A mile and a half south of this village is the temple of Dharmasthala (*Durmastulla*), said to be about 700 years old. The lingam in the temple is said to have been brought from the Kaḍiri temple at Mangalore.

PAÑJA ;—25 miles south-east of Uppinangaḍi. (*Panjee.*) An Old Canarese inscription, said to be unintelligible, in the *Durgā* temple of the village of Bālpa. Another in the same village on the bank of a rice-field called *Kānagudi*, recording a grant in S.Ś 1484 (A.D. 1562). In the village of Eḍamangala in the *Pañchalinga* temple is an unintelligible inscription, said to be in "unknown characters," and a similar one is to be seen in the temple at Bāripāḍi.

PUTTŪR;—6 miles south-west of Uppinangadi. (*Poottoor.*) There is an inscription, said to be in "unknown characters," in the temple in the principal village. Nārāyaṇa Tantritāya of the village of Keminje is in possession of two Canarese copper-plate inscriptions. Each is dated only in the cyclic year, and each would appear to be a document of only local interest. He will lend them for examination, but will not part with them.

SUBRAHMAṆYA;—28 miles south-east of Uppinangadi. (*Soobramunny.*) There is a temple in Kukke village with two inscriptions on slabs. One is an Old Canarese inscription recording a grant of land to the temple by Mādhavā Rāya of Goa in Ś.Ś. 1309 (A.D. 1387). The other is in "unknown characters." In the village of Biḷinili in the temple of *Gopalakrishna* is an inscription said to be in Nāgarī, but "illegible." The Mukteśvar of the temple is in possession of the following copper-plate inscriptions.

(1.) Dated only in year *Prabhava*, grant by Mahādeva, sovereign of Goa. The grant is in Nāgarī.
(2.) Ś.Ś. 1329 (A.D. 1407). Grant in Nagari by an Uḍaiyār of Goa who is said to have been ruling the province of Mangalore.
(3.) Ś.Ś. 1587 (A.D. 1665). Grant in Canarese by the son of the ruler of Śrīraṅgapaṭṭaṇa (Seringapatam).
(4.) Ś.Ś. 1581 (A.D. 1659). Grant in Canarese by Śrī Raṅga Rāya, son of the "Ruler of Vēlāpuram."
(5.) Ś.Ś. 1588 (A.D. 1666). Grant in Canarese by the same Śrī Raṅga, who in this one calls himself "Ruler of Velāpuram."
(6.) Ś.Ś. 1588 (A.D. 1666). Grant in Canarese by the same.
(7.) Ś.Ś. 1603 (A.D. 1681). Grant in Canarese by Venkaṭādri Nāyakka and Tippayya, of Bēlūr.

The owner of the plates will not part with them permanently, but is prepared to lend them for examination. The principal objects of worship in the temple are two images of a *nāga* and a six-faced deity (*Kārttikeya*) which stand side by side in the *garbhālayam*.

UJRE;—in the Bellataṅgaḍi Māgane;—18 miles north-east of Uppinaṅgaḍi. There is an inscription here similar to that at Māchina.

UPPINAṄGAḌI (*Oopin Ungady*);—In the temple in the part of the town known as Kadikār is an illegible inscription, said to be in unkown characters. It is partly buried in the ground. There is a temple here at the confluence of the Netrāvatī and Kumardēr rivers, which is held to be very sacred. The building is very old and ruinous. In the bed of the stream, below, is a liṅgam to which daily worship is offered.

KĀSARAGŌD TALUK.

ADŪR;—17 miles east of Kāsaragōḍ. (*Uddoor.*) An old sculptured Śiva temple, fabled to have been founded by Arjuna. It is now in ruins. It is said to have been repaired about 500 years ago. The *Sthala Purāṇa* is with Kuntara Bhaṭṭa, who lives 2 miles east of the Adūr Police Station. At the temple of *Gaṇeśa* is an inscription.

ANANTAPURAM;—8 miles north-east of Kāsaragōḍ. An inscription, said to be in Tulu, but "unintelligible," is on a slab in front of the temple.

BAṄGRA MAÑJĒŚVARA;—16 miles north-north-west of Kāsaragōḍ (*Bungar Munjashuar*). An old Jaina *basti*.

BĒKAL;—7 miles south of Kāsaragōḍ, on the coast. (*Baicull.*) A fort, the largest in the district, built by the Ikkēri Rājas. Buchanan alludes to it in his *Journey* (Vol. II, p. 211.) (*Beacal.*)

CHANDRAGIRI;—3 miles south of Kāsaragōd. A fort built by the Ikkēri Rājas. On the north bank of the Chandragiri river is a slab with an inscription "supposed to belong to the days of Harihara Rāya." It is said to be "unintelligible," and to be written in "various characters."

HOSSADURGAM;—15 miles south of Kāsaragōḍ. (*Hoss Droog.*) A fine fort built by the Ikkēri Rājas. (*Buchanan's Journey* II, 209.)

KĀSARAGŌḌ.—Head-quarters of the taluk, 28 miles south of Mangalore, on the coast. A fort built by the Ikkēri Rājas. For a sketch of the history of the "Nīleśvara Rājas" of this tract see *Buchanan's Journey* II, 209.

KĀVU;—35 miles north-east of Kāsaragōḍ. Also called Madnūr. (Bungalow on the main road.) An old fort, known as the fort of the "Mayilarasu."

MADDŪR ;—4 miles north-north-east of Kāsaragōd. (*Muddoor.*) A large old fort, known as the fort of the "Mayilarasu"

MADNUR ,—See KĀVU.

ŚIRI ;—11 miles north of Kāsaragōḍ, on the coast. A fort built by the Ikkēri Rājas.

TENKA KUMBLA ;—9 miles north of Kāsaragōḍ, on the coast. (*Coombla.*) A fort built by the Ikkēri Rājas. At the gate of the fort is an inscription in Canarese recording the erection of the fort by a Nāyakka. It is dated only in the cyclic year

VITTALA ;—20 miles north-east of Kāsaragōd. (*Vitla.*) The temple of *Pañchaliṅgeśvara* is of great antiquity, but most of the present buildings are quite modern. At the foot of the *dhvaja stambha* is fixed a copper-plate with inscription in Canarese, recording the execution of certain temple works in Ś.Ś. 1666 (A.D. 1744). Near the *Ananteśvara* temple is an old inscription said to be in Malayāḷam character, but quite "illegible."

BAIKAL TALUK.

PUDŪR ;—16 miles south-east of Baikal. (*Poodaoor*) An old Śiva temple

REPORTS

ON

THE SETTLEMENT

OF

THE LAND REVENUE

OF

THE PROVINCES

UNDER

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR FASLI 1281 (1871-72.)

MADRAS:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

1874.

1,000 Rupees in the Kandukur and one in the Ongole Taluq have been sub-divided, and hence the decrease. The increase in all other items needs no special remarks :—

Items.	Fasli 1276.	Fasli 1281.
	NO.	NO.
Below Rupees 10 ...	11,541	13,894
From 10 to 30 Rupees.	8,430	9,719
,, 30 to 50 ,, ...	2,764	3,119
,, 50 to 100 ,, ..	1,734	1,818
,, 100 to 250 ,, ...	570	605
,, 250 to 500 ,, ...	50	61
,, 500 to 1,000 ,, ..	8	3
Total ..	25,097	29,219

35. It is noticeable from the above that those paying below Rupees 10 are nearly a half, and those paying from 10 to 30 Rupees are a third of the total number of ryots.

36. The following statement shows the Circar ayacut of Fasli 1281 compared with that of Fasli 1276 :—

Faslis.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
1276	3,09,341	5,31,309	1,28,049	1,60,738	4,37,390	6,92,047
1281	3,90,289	5,82,688	1,98,318	1,97,169	5,88,607	7,79,857

37. It will be observed from this statement that there is an increase both in the occupied and unoccupied ayacut. The increase in the occupied ayacut is attributable to many "Porumboke" (immemorial waste) lands having been brought under cultivation, and partly to the increased extent discovered by survey. The increase in the unoccupied waste is due to the increased extent found by survey, and very slightly to some of the Inam lands having been permanently resumed for default of payment of quit-rent, or for not receiving the title-deeds.

38. Having been only a short time in charge of this Division I do not feel myself in a position to say much as to the conduct or efficiency of officials. From what I have seen of the Sub-division Sheristadar Toke Jeyaram Nayudu, who has prepared this report, I am glad to be able to speak of him very highly. He seems to be a very efficient officer, and has given me much assistance.

Ongole,
24th August 1872.

(Signed) S. T. McCARTHY,
Acting Sub-Collector.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) G. MACKENZIE,
for Collector

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

BELLARY.

I HAVE the honour to submit my Report on the Settlement of this District for Fasli 1281, or 1871-72, A. D., with the prescribed Statements, Annual and Quinquennial.

2 PLACES WHERE THE SETTLEMENT WAS MADE.—Statement No. 1 shows the places at which the settlement was made by each officer, and the period occupied by the same.

The settlement was commenced in November and completed in June.

It was conducted at two or more places within the limits of each taluq. Of the five taluqs settled by me four* belonged to the Deputy Collector on General Duties, and one (Raidrug) belonged to the Assistant Collector. In return the Deputy Collector settled Hindupur and Madaksera Taluqs belonging to the Head Assistant Collector. The Sub-Collector settled three of his own taluqs, namely, Gooty, Alur and Adony, and that of Bellary which was under my charge. The Head Assistant Collector conducted the settlement of two of his own taluqs,† and two others belonging to the Sub-Collector (Anantapur and Tadpatry).

* Hospett Kudlighi, Huvinhadgally, and Hurpenhully

† Pennakondah and Dhurmavoram.

3. VARIATIONS IN THE NUMBER AND TENURE OF VILLAGES.—The variations in the number and tenure of villages are shown in the following abstract :—

Description.	Fasli 1280.	Fasli 1281.	Comparison.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Government Villages	2,295	2,298	3	...
Shrotriem do.	5	3	...	2
Kayem Jodi do.	193	196	3	...
Surva Inam or Rent-free Villages.	20	20	...	...
Total...	2,513	2,517	6	2

The increase in the Government villages is owing to the cultivation of lands of four small villages in the Kudlighi Taluq, which were left waste last year. In another small village of the same taluq this year there was no cultivation. Thus the net increase is three under this head. Three Shrotriem villages have been enfranchised by the Inam Commissioner this year and title-deeds issued. One Shrotriem village of the Kudlighi Taluq, the lands of which were left waste last year and brought under cultivation this year, has been added to the number of the villages under that tenure, hence the net decrease under that head is two. The three Shrotriem villages which were enfranchised by the Inam Commissioner having been added to those of Kayem Jodi there is an increase under that head.

4 PUTTAS.—The total number of puttas as shown in Statement No. 1 amounts to 1,42,456. The net increase of puttas is 600, which is due to the transfers of portions of putta lands under

the decrees of the Civil Courts, and to the giving up by Puttadars of some lands to co-sharers by means of Razinamahs. For these separate puttas were issued. There is, however, a decrease of 1,684 puttas, the actual increase being 2,284.

5. SEASON.—The season on the whole was less favourable than in the previous year. The quantity of rain was less. The following statement shows the monthly fall of the same :—

Months.	Average fall in Fasli 1280.	Average fall in Fasli 1281.	Months.	Average fall in Fasli 1280.	Average fall in Fasli 1281.
April	0·10	0·40	November	0 55	1·33
May	1·64	3·84	December	... .	.....
June	5·22	2·34	January	0·26	... ..
July	2·15	1·24	February	... .	.....
August	5·25	2·48	March...	0·01	.....
September	2 38	5·13			
October	6·58	3·83	Total...	24·14	20·59

6. It is stated that Rain Registers were examined by the Settlement Officers with reference to paragraph 4 of the Board's orders, dated 4th August 1868, No. 5,612, and found satisfactory.

7. SANITARY CONDITION.—The subjoined statement shows the sanitary state of the district during the year under report in comparison with last Fasli :—

Abstract of attacks and of mortality from Cholera and Fevers.

Faslis.	Cholera.		Fever.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths
1280	19	9	13,020	9,143
1281	67	62	9,921	7,966
Increase...	48	53	...	...
Decrease...	...	...	3,099	1,177

Cholera appeared in Hurpenhully, Hindupur, and Gooty Taluqs, while it prevailed last year only in the taluq of Hindupur. Though it prevailed to a very small extent when compared with previous Faslis it was more severe than in last year. The deaths by fever show a decrease of 1,177. A separate report on the health of the district has been submitted,* as required in the Board's order, dated 15th June 1868, No. 4,407.

* Letter, No 328, dated 21st September 1873.

8. CATTLE DISEASE.—Cattle disease has been on the decrease. The number attacked and the casualties therefrom are given in the following abstract :—

Description.	Number attacked.		Number died.	
	Fasli 1280	Fasli 1281.	Fasli 1280.	Fasli 1281
Ploughing cattle	8,842	6,061	2,910	1,856
Cows			792	529
Buffaloes			1,213	671
Sheep and goats	14	1,374	14	1,374
Total ..	8,856	7,435	4,929	4,430

The medicines supplied by Mr. Thacker were widely distributed.

9. Statement No 2 shows the prices of grain. Its result is given in the subjoined abstract :-

Description.	Price per Garce.				
	Fasli 1280.	Fasli 1281.	Increase	Decrease.	Per cent.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy, 1st sort	157	159	2	..	1·4
Do. 2nd do. ...	140	143	3	..	2·2
Cholum	161	161	.	..	...
Cumboo	158	170	12	..	7·9
Raggy	125	127	2	...	1 10
Horse-gram	167	164	...	3	1·13

The small increase in the prices of paddy and raggy is due to the scanty fall of rain. The increase in that of cumboo is owing to the insufficiency of rain, and also to the loss of the crop in the Bellary, Adony, and Alur Taluqs. The slight decrease in the price of horse-gram was attributable to last year's good crop.

10. Holdings.—Statement No. 3 shows the ryots' holdings, cultivation, and the net beriz of the Fasli, while its Enclosure A. exhibits all the changes in the holdings, the actual cultivation, and the extent of waste charged. The subjoined statement shows the holdings of the ryots as compared with those of previous Fasli :—

Faslis.	Dry		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
		RS.		RS		RS.
1280..	23,64,697	14,61,662	1,60,882	6,26,986	25,25,579	20,88,648
1281...	23,43,910	14,56,694	1,14,359	5,57,357	24,58,269	20,14,051
Total .	47,08,607	29,18,356	2,75,241	11,84,343	49,83,848	41,02,699
Decrease .	20,787	4,968	46,523	69,629	67,310	74,597

The decrease in the ryots' holdings both in dry and wet is attributable chiefly to an insufficient fall of rain, and to the transfer of lands, classed as wet and dependent on wells, from wet to dry under the orders of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th July 1872, No. 1,365. The extent so transferred is Acres 44,305, assessed at Rupees 57,992.

The following abstracts show in a comparative form the lands relinquished, those newly taken up, the extent of actual cultivation, the waste charged, and the waste remitted.

11. A. Lands relinquished.—Under this head there is an actual increase of 1,29,845 Acres, assessed at Rupees 1,50,805.

Items	Fasli 1280		Fasli 1281.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Dry .	1,78,092	71,394	2,62,163	1,56,713	84,071	85,319	.....	.....
Wet ..	6,246	24,031	52,020	89,517	45,774	65,486	.....	.....
Total .	1,84,338	95,425	3,14,183	2,46,230	1,29,845	1,50,805	.....	.....

12. B. LANDS TAKEN UP.—Under this head there is a decrease of 26,143 Acres; but in the assessment there is an increase. This is attributable to the transfer of well lands from wet to dry. The actual increase and decrease in the several items are shown in these statements. As well lands bear higher rates of assessment than common dry lands there is an increase of assessment, though the extent shows a decrease.

Lands newly taken up.

Items.	FASLI 1280.		FASLI 1281.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Dry...	2,66,149	1,04,086	2,41,376	1,51,745	.....	47,659	24,773	.....
Wet...	6,867	26,503	5,497	19,888	.....	.....	1,370	6,615
Total...	2,73,016	1,30,589	2,46,873	1,71,633	.....	47,659	26,143	6,615
Net...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,044	26,143	.....

13. C. ACTUAL CULTIVATION.—Under this head there is a decrease of 75,052 Acres, bearing an assessment of Rupees 92,318.

Actual Cultivation.

Items.	FASLI 1280.		FASLI 1281.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Dry	22,37,371	14,13,682	22,11,136	14,06,998	...	...	26,235	6,684
Wet	1,45,749	5,71,908	96,932	4,86,274	...	...	48,817	85,634
Total ...	23,83,120	19,85,590	23,08,068	18,93,272	...	...	75,052	92,318
Net ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,052	92,318

14. D. WASTE CHARGED.—Under this head there is a net decrease of Rupees 3,143. The increase of dry waste charged is owing to the insufficiency of rain, in consequence of which more lands were left waste. As no remission for dry waste is to be allowed except under special circumstances it was withheld; hence the increase under this head. The decrease under wet is attributable to the scanty supply of water. On the lands which were left waste for want of water remission was allowed.

Waste charged.

Items.	FASLI 1280.		FASLI 1281.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Dry...	1,27,325	47,978	1,32,772	49,691	5,447	1,713	.....	..
Wet...	8,247	25,054	6,040	20,198	.....	.. .	2,207	4,856
Total...	1,35,572	73,032	1,38,812	69,889	5,447	1,713	2,207	4,856
Net ...	.....	.. . .	.....	.....	3,240	.. ...	.	3,143

15. E. WASTE REMITTED.—Under this head there is an increase of Acres 4,502, assessed at Rupees 20,864. It is attributable to the insufficient supply of water. The remission under the head of Dry is one which was allowed on some well lands which was hitherto classed as wet. Its subsequent exchange to dry is the cause for its appearing under that head.

Waste remitted.

Items.	FASLI 1280.		FASLI 1281.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Dry...	1	1	2	4	1	3	.....	.....
Wet	6,886	30,024	11,387	50,885	4,501	20,861	.....	.....
Total ..	6,887	30,025	11,389	50,889	4,502	20,864	.....	.....
Net...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,502	20,864	.....	.....

16. SPECIAL PRODUCTS.—Enclosure B. in Statement No. 3 exhibits the cultivation of sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo. The following abstract shows the extent of cultivation under the above species:—

Items.	FASLI 1280.		FASLI 1281.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Sugar-cane ...	9,678	94,197	7,913	77,792	.....	... ..	1,765	16,405
Cotton	3,66,632	3,74,039	3,91,009	3,82,532	24,377	8,493	.. .	.....
Indigo	7,558	12,053	3,459	5,172	.....	... .	4,099	6,881
Total...	3,83,868	4,80,289	4,02,381	4,65,496	24,377	8,493	5,864	23,286
Net ..	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	18,513	.....	.....	14,793

The decrease in sugar-cane cultivation is due to the want of water. The increase in cotton cultivation was due to the temptation caused by the high price of the article. But the increased cultivation and the absence of demand has reduced the price from 128 to 99 Rupees this year. The decrease in cultivation of indigo was caused by a fall in the price of the article and by the want of sufficient rain. There is a discrepancy between the entries in the Administration Report and the abstract entered in B., the enclosure to Statement No. 3 in the cultivation of cotton and indigo. The correct figures are now entered. The error occurred in the taluqs of Hindupur and Hospett through a mistake of the taluq officials in examining the previous statements.

	Fasli 1280	Fasli 1281.
Cotton per candy	128	99
Indigo do	1,162	910

	Extent	Assessment.
Cotton as per Administration Report	3,90,269	3,82,306
Indigo as per do ..	13,140	5,129

17. Enclosure C of Statement No 3 comprises the items of cowles.

Out of Acres 1,301, assessed at Rupees 1,806, under cowle last year Acres 175, assessed at Rupees 203, were charged with full assessment, as the term of the cowle had expired. The fresh case added is Acre 1, assessed at Rupees 5, so the lands held on cowle tenure amount to Acres 1,127, bearing an assessment of Rupees 1,608, for the Fasli under report.

Enclosure D of Statement No. 3 is blank for this district, as there are no lands left waste which are included in the extent of actual cultivation.

Enclosure E. of Statement No. 3 is prepared in conformity with the form sent by the Board with their Proceedings, No. 811, dated 20th June 1872. This shows the particulars of land cultivated and of waste charged exhibited in the Cultivation statement.

18. An abstract return of agricultural statistics and acreage of crops, etc., as called for in the Board's Proceedings of the 1st February 1870, No. 716, has already been sent to the Board and therefore it does not accompany this.

19. CULTIVATION.—A comparative abstract of cultivation and settlement is subjoined below as required in clause 4, paragraph 4 of the Board's Circular Memorandum, dated 14th August 1866, No. 787:—

Comparative Abstract Statement of Cultivation and Settlement.

Items.	Fasli 1280.		Fasli 1281.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACRES	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.
Dry	23,64,697	14,61,661 5 1	23,43,910	14,56,693 8 8	.....	....	20,787	4,968 0 0
Wet	1,60,882	6,26,986 4 11	1,14,359	5,57,356 10 3	.....	....	46,523	69,629 0 0
Total ...	25,25,579	20,86,647 10 0	24,58,269	20,14,050 2 11	.....	....	67,310	74,597 0 0
Add								
Second crop assessment... ...	.....	1,19,165 14 2	.....	97,985 12 0	.....	....	.....	21,180 0 0
Additional do...	.....	47,278 7 5	.....	41,355 7 11	... .	....	.....	5,923 0 0
Water-tax	.....	6,338 10 2	.....	7,579 0 9	1,240	....	.....	
Road Fund.. ...	.....	1,09,940 1 9	.....	2,13,084 15 7	1,03,145	....	.....	....
Village Service Fund	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Total ...	.....	23,71,370 11 6	.....	23,74,055 7 2	1,04,385	....	.. ...	1,01,700 0 0
Deduct								
Remission	.....	30,025 8 2	.....	50,889 3 6	.....	20,864 0 0	.....	....
Road Fund	.. ...	1,09,940 1 9	.....	2,13,084 15 7	.....	1,03,144 13 10	.....	....
Village Service Fund	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Other remissions as particularized in Statement	.....	9,912 3 2	.....	10,134 0 1	.....	221 12 11	.....	....
Total ...	.....	1,49,877 13 1	.....	2,74,108 3 2	.....	1,24,230 10 9	.....	....
Remaining beriz.	.....	22,21,492 14 5	.....	20,99,947 4 0	.....	....	.....	1,21,546 0 0
Miscellaneous items	.....	2,47,956 5 1	.....	2,41,190 15 8	.....	....	.....	6,765 5 5
Total ...	.....	24,69,449 3 6	.....	23,41,138 3 8	.....	....	.....	1,28,311 5 5

20. The revenue realized as second crop assessment on single crop Inam wet lands, and as Teerwajasty or water-rate on dry Inam lands, is shown in the following statement as required by the Board in their Proceedings, dated 30th March 1869, No. 2,070 :—

Items.	Fasli 1280.		Fasli 1281.		Comparison.			
					Increase.		Decrease.	
	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
Amount of second crop assessment on one crop of Inam Nunjah.	217	984	1,916	5,858	1,699	4,874	.....	.....
Do. in Teerwajasty on Punjah.	2,476	8,082	2,548	7,867	72	.....	.....	215

Up to last year second crop assessment on single crop Inam lands was charged only in some taluqs on Inams on which a sugar-cane crop was raised. With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 2,149, dated 26th May 1871, Fasaljasty has been charged this year on Inams classed as single crop Nunjah Inams, but cultivated with two crops by the aid of Government water, and on which the quit-rent was not charged on double crop assessment by the Inam Commissioner; hence the increase under the first head. The decrease under the second is due to the insufficiency of water.

21. Principal sources of Irrigation.—The principal sources of irrigation in the district requiring notice under clause 5, paragraph 4 of the Circular above alluded to are the following:—

Statement showing the Ayacut and Acreage actually cultivated in Fasli 1281 *under the Irrigation works.*

Names of Irrigation works.	Circar and Inam Ayacut.	Assessment.	Cultivation of Government and Inam lands.	Assessment including Fasaljasty.
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Bukapatnam Tank	3,541	22,401	3,390	24,095
Singanamala do.	3,090	18,230	2,593	17,653
Purghi do.	2,684	11,904	2,225	10,834
Dhurmaveram do.	1,514	10,509	1,336	11,626
Anantapore do.	2,823	13,558	2,378	14,940
Kanekal do.	2,525	12,538	1,686	8,599
Darojee do.	1,694	7,431	1,598	7,485
Tungabudra Channel...	15,337	1,29,192	14,840	1,44,811

The chief river channels are those of the Tungabudra; besides there are about ten important tanks capable of irrigating from 1,000 to 1,400 Acres each. The subjoined abstract shows the total number of tanks, channels, and wells, both Government and private.

Description.	Number.	Acreage of Circar cultivation.	Assessment including Fasaljasty and Teerwajasty.	Remarks.
			RS.	
Tanks...	1,206	81,596	4,33,671	
Channels ...	1,943	45,749	2,76,890	
Wells* ...	20,272	266	792	
Total...	23,421	1,27,611	7,11,353	

	Number.
* Circar... ...	9,657
Dasavandam.	253
Private ...	10,362
	20,272

22. Ruined Tanks.—Applications for repairing seven ruined tanks were received this year. They have generally no ayacut wet lands of their own. One in Kudlighi Taluq had an ayacut of Acres 14-34-9, assessed at Rupees 60-14-0. The tank breached in 1866, and its restoration at Government expense was not considered advisable. It was therefore given up for private enterprise. The usual dry assessment is charged on the lands irrigated by these tanks.

23. Particulars of Remission.—Statement No. 4 contains particulars of remissions of all kinds on cultivated lands. This amounts to Rupees 10,134-0-1, showing an increase of Rupees 221-12-11 to that of last Fasli. The following abstract shows the particulars of these remissions.

Faslis	RS.	A.	P.
1280	9,912	3	2
1281.	10,134	0	1
	221	12	11

Description.	Fasli 1280.	Fasli 1281.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Occasional remissions	3,029	3,942	913	.....
Fixed do.	1,555	1,525	.....	30
Reduction from the entire beriz	5,328	4,667	.....	661
Total...	9,912	10,134	913	691
Net...	.....	.....	222	

The increase under the first head is owing to the grant of remission for withered crops under some tanks. The crops were raised in anticipation of a supply of water, which afterwards failed. It is also attributable to the bursting of two tanks in the Hurpenhully and Raidrug Taluqs. The crops under these tanks were washed away and remission was therefore granted for the loss sustained thereby. The decrease under the second item is in consequence of less cultivation of lands under Dasavandam tanks for which remission under that name has been usually allowed. The tanks not having received a sufficient supply of water the cultivation under them was less than last year. The decrease under the third item is caused by the transfer of three Shrotriem villages from Shrotriem tenure to that of Kayem Jodi. When these villages were held under Shrotriem tenure a remission for the Shrotriemdars' share was allowed. After their enfranchisement by the Inam Commissioner the remission is of course disallowed; hence the decrease.

Enclosure A. to Statement No. 4 is prepared in accordance with the Official Memorandum of the Board of Revenue, No. 750, dated 6th June 1872. It shows the particulars of dry and wet for all the remissions included in the first head.

The amount under dry is Rupees 1,537-4-0, while that under wet is Rupees 2,404-6-8.

24. Miscellaneous Items.—Statement No. 5 contains the particulars of Miscellaneous items, and the usual Memorandum explanatory thereof is submitted. This shows a decrease of Rupees 7,425-10-5 on those of last year. It is due chiefly to the variations under three items noted below:—

Items.	Fasli 1280.	Fasli 1281.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Lands cultivated but not included in the Jamabandi..	2,398 11 0	12,510 15 1	10,112 4 1	.....
Prohibitory assessment ...	21,740 14 8	9,295 11 7	.....	12,445 3 1
Lapsed Village Service Inams.	6,488 9 7	.....	.....	6,488 9 7

The increase under the head Lands cultivated but not included in the Jamabandi is owing to the non-inclusion in the puttas of ryots of the lands which were cultivated without permission, and of those cultivated after the Jamabandi was made; the latter last year were included in the puttas and brought to account in the Jamabandi. This year they were not included in the puttas, most of them having been cultivated without proper application, they were therefore left for future inquiry as to the right of occupation according to the Durkhast rules. The decrease under prohibitory assessment is due to the filing of proper durkhasts in the majority of cases of fresh cultivation. The charge of prohibitory assessment without exception last year is the cause of the regular filing of durkhasts. The decrease of lapsed Village Service Inams is owing to the transfer of the amount recovered on such Inams to the head of Village Service Fund. Enclosure A. in Statement No. 5 is prepared in accordance with the form sent by the Board with their Proceedings, No. 811, dated 20th June 1872, and is herewith submitted. This shows particulars of several miscellaneous items as shown in the above Statement No. 5.

25. Statement No. 6 shows the demand, collection, and balance of Shrotriem and Jodi villages enfranchised by the Inam Commissioner. This shows a net increase of Rupees 1,173-14-10. It is due to three Shrotriem villages having been enfranchised by the Inam Commissioner this year. The actual increase amounts to Rupees 1,175-0-10, and the actual decrease is Rupees 1-2-0. This is owing to the reduction made in the quit-rent due by the Inamdar of Condamanayanipolliem village in the Anantapur Taluq in consequence of some of his Shrotriem lands having been made over to the Curnam of the village as Inam for his services under the orders of Government, dated 17th August 1871, No. 1,385.

26. Statement No. 7 shows all sources of revenue. The following abstract exhibits the comparative results of the year:—

Items.	Fasli 1280.	Fasli 1281.	Comparison.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Land Revenue.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Jodi on Shrotriem...	27,402	28,576	1,174	.....
Ryotwar	22,21,493	20,99,947	.....	1,21,546
Miscellaneous	2,47,956	2,41,191	.....	6,765
Total...	24,96,851	23,69,714	1,174	1,28,311
Abkári	7,01,766	7,01,881	115	.....
Income-tax	1,48,407	39,931	.....	1,08,476
License-tax	.....	.....	.....	.. ...
Salt...	11,756	12,463	707	.....
Stamps	1,68,181	1,82,448	14,267	.....
Total...	10,30,110	9,36,723	15,089	1,08,476
Grand Total...	35,26,961	33,06,437	16,263	2,36,787

This shows a net decrease of Rupees 2,20,524. It is chiefly due to the decrease of Land Revenue already noticed, and also to the decrease of Income-tax owing to the imposition of the tax at lower rates under Act XII. of 1871. The Stamp revenue must always fluctuate. Its increase is chiefly due to the purchase of stamp papers by the Abkári renters as the farm was sold this year. The difference of Land Revenue, Miscellaneous, is explained in paragraph 24, and no particular remark here appears necessary.

27. The following is a comparative abstract (Form B.) as directed in paragraph 7 of the Board's Circular Memorandum referred to above :—

B.—*Comparative Statement of Collection.*

Items.	Fasli 1280.			Fasli 1281.			Comparison.	
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Land Revenue.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Permanently settled Jodi on Shrotriem villages	1,794	26,298	28,092	1,042	26,451	27,493	.....	599
Ryotwar	29,988	21,66,341	21,96,329	47,604	19,97,051	20,44,655	.....	1,51,674
Miscellaneous	18,842	2,15,908	2,34,750	23,137	1,97,125	2,20,262	.....	14,488
Total ..	50,624	24,08,547	24,59,171	71,783	22,20,627	22,92,410	.....	1,66,761
Abkári	62,621	6,41,395	7,04,016	60,371	6,61,869	7,23,240	18,224	.....
Income-tax...	690	1,46,171	1,46,861	588	39,899	40,487	.....	1,06,374
License-tax	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	344	10,940	11,284	748	10,797	11,545	261	....
Stamps	.....	1,68,181	1,68,181	.....	1,82,449	1,82,449	14,268	.....
Total..	63,655	9,66,687	10,30,342	61,707	8,95,014	9,56,721	32,753	1,06,374
Grand Total...	1,14,279	33,75,234	34,89,513	1,33,490	31,15,641	32,49,131	32,753	2,73,135

There is an increase in the collection of arrears, which is chiefly due to a greater amount of arrears existing at the beginning of Fasli 1281 than at that of Fasli 1280. The decrease in the collection of current revenue is caused by the decrease of revenue in the year under report.

28. The subjoined is an abstract of the statement of demand and collection of the taluqs prepared under the orders of the Board in their Circular Memorandum of the 30th June 1869, No. 689:—

—	Land Revenue.		Abkari.		Income-tax.		Stamps.		Salt.	
	Demand.	Collection	Demand.	Collection.	Demand.	Collection.	Demand.	Collection.	Demand.	Collection.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arrears and Current ...	24,75,033	22,92,410	7,62,252	7,23,240	42,245	40,487	1,82,448	1,82,448	13,288	11,545

29. The following abstract exhibits the demand, collection, and balance of current revenue from all sources:—

Collection from all sources of Revenue.

Items.	Current Demand.			Collection in the Fasli.			Balance.			Collection up to the end of September.			Balance.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Jodi on Shrotriem villages	28,576	2	2	26,450	11	5	2,125	6	9	1,648	4	3	477	2	6
Ryotwar ...	20,99,947	4	0	19,97,051	5	9	1,02,895	14	3	86,027	13	9	16,868	0	6
Miscellaneous.	2,41,190	15	8	1,97,125	4	9	44,065	10	11	28,393	1	2	15,672	9	9
Total ..	23 69,714	5	10	22 20,627	5	11	1,49,086	15	11	1,16,069	3	2	33,017	12	9
Abkári... ...	7,01,881	1	6	6,61,868	9	6	40,012	8	0	40,012	8	0	...	...	...
Income-tax ...	39,930	9	2	39,898	9	2	32	0	0	...	...	...	32	0	0
License-tax ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	12,462	12	0	10,797	2	5	1,665	9	7	1,422	0	8	243	8	11
Stamps... ...	1,82,448	10	0	1,82,448	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	9,36,723	0	8	8,95,012	15	1	41,710	1	7	41,434	8	8	275	8	11
Grand Total...	33,06,437	6	6	31,15,640	5	0	1,90,797	1	6	1,57,503	11	10	33,293	5	8

30. The balance of the current demand at the end of Fasli 1280 was Rupees 1,51,727-0-11, while that in the year under report is Rupees 1,90,797-1-6, showing an increase of Rupees 39,070-0-7. This is due to the decrease of revenue in the Fasli under report, and to the non-collection of the revenue from some ryots in the Bellary, Adony, and Alur Taluqs in expectation of remission being granted for dry crops said to have withered. This was afterwards refused, there being no sufficient cause for granting such remission. It is also due to the non-completion of the settlement of Dhurmaveram Taluq by the Head Assistant Collector till June last, in consequence of which the actual revenue of the taluq was not known.

31. The collection on the whole, up to the end of September last, is satisfactory, and measures are being taken for the collection of the rest.

32 Statement No. 8 shows the collection of arrears of all sources, which leaves a balance of Rupees 19,723-10-1. Of the current demand there remains a balance of Rupees 33,293-5-8 unrealized at the end of September last, which is Rupee 1-0-1 per cent. on the demand of the district. The balance of the old arrears has been reduced to Rs. 18,223-12-6.

		RS.	A	P.
Demand of arrears . . .		1,68,831	2	8
Remission	15,615 13 2			
Collection .	1,33,490 11 5			
		1,49,107	8	7
Balance...		19,723	10	1

33 Statement No. 9 shows the charges under various heads.

Refunds of Revenue.—There is an increase of Rupees 238-4-8. The refunds must always fluctuate, as they are made as cases of over-collection, etc., occur. They are in the present year under different heads, viz., Land Revenue, Income-tax, Magisterial fines, and Judicial fines.

Faslis		RS.	A	P
1280	.....	5,485	0	8
1281	. . ..	5,723	5	4
	Increase ..	238	4	8

Collectors' Salaries—The increase under this head is Rupees 567-8-0. It is due to the payment of salary to Mr. Boyle, Inspector of Schools, which is entered in the accounts under the head of Salaries of Assistant Collectors.

Tent and House-rent allowances.—The decrease under this head is Rupees 512-15-10, which is chiefly caused in consequence of there being only one Assistant Collector in the district, whereas there were two in the preceding year.

Salaries of Huzur and Taluq Establishments—Under this head there is an increase of Rupees 1,702-1-6. It is chiefly due to the payment of arrears of salaries to the servants who were absent on leave, during which time the payment of it was withheld.

Contingencies.—There is a decrease of Rupees 1,434-5-9 under this head. Last year money-weighing scales were purchased and sent to taluqs. In the present year no such things were purchased; hence there is decrease.

Miscellaneous—The increase under this head is Rupees 4,047-7-5, which is chiefly owing to the purchase of Service Postage stamps for the use of service covers sent by post.

Abkári Contingencies.—There is an increase under this head of Rupees 668-8-0, which is attributable to the payment of fees for the registration of Abkári deeds this year.

Stamps—There is an increase under this head of Rupees 257-15-0, which is due to the increase of Stamp revenue as stated before; of course the discount and other charges have increased.

Assessed Tax—The increase of Rupees 189-12-9 is due to the Income-tax establishment being kept up for a longer period than in last year.

34. Of the old arrears of Rupees 18,223-12-6, Rupees 16,122-15-4 are recommended to be written off as irrecoverable, particulars of which are given in Statement marked R. Of the total amount of Rupees 16,122-15-4, Rupees 3,593-5-1 relate to the customary abatement of high Jodi charged on Service Inams, and Rupees 12,529-10-3 are irrecoverable; all means of collecting them having proved abortive.

Of the old arrears Rupees 16,122-15-4 have now been recommended to be written off as above stated. There remains still a balance of Rupees 2,100-13-2. This sum may be perhaps recovered. Strict orders have been issued for its collection.

35. As directed in paragraph 8 of the Board's Proceedings, dated 17th June 1869,

No. 4,345, an abstract statement showing Faslivar particulars of arrears remaining unadjusted at the close of the Fasli is appended —

Statement showing the Arrears of Revenue

Faslis.	Ryotwar.			Shrotriem Jodi.			Miscellaneous.			Income-tax			Salt.			Total.			Subsequent collection and remission			Remainder.		
	RS	A	P	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P	RS.	A.	P
1272	...	...	..	...	...	...		..	...	..	..	.	...	...	..	...	.		.		..	..	...	
1274	...	.	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	.	.	.		...	..	.	...
1275			.	...	..	.	1	9	0	...	...	...	.	...	...	1	9	0	..		.	1	9	0
1276	..	.	..	...	...	.	6	11	6	...		...	...	...		6	11	6	..	...	...	6	11	6
1277				.	...	.	1	12	0		..	..		..	..	1	12	0	.		.	1	12	0
1278	45	4	10	..			33	3	8	..	...	...	..		..	78	8	6	3	1	6	75	7	0
1279	904	14	7	17	0	0	418	3	10	9	0	0	...	...		1,349	2	5	178	3	2	1,170	15	3
1280	8,363	8	1	62	8	0	9,777	3	7	13	0	0	69	11	0	18,285	14	8	1,318	8	11	16,967	5	9
Total	9,313	11	6	79	8	0	10,238	11	7	22	0	0	69	11	0	19,723	10	1	1,499	13	7	18,223	12	6
Subsequent collection and remission up to 30th September 1872	526	7	10	43	8	0	916	10	9		...	...	13	3	0	1,499	13	7	1,499	13	7	...		...
Irrecoverable balance recommended for remission	8,168	13	2	...	.	..	7,891	2	2	9	0	0	54	0	0	16,122	15	4		...	.	16,122	15	4
Total	8,695	5	0	43	8	0	8,807	12	11	9	0	0	67	3	0	17,622	12	11	1,499	13	7	16,122	15	4
Remaining to be collected	618	6	6	36	0	0	1,430	14	8	13	0	0	2	8	0	2,100	13	2	..	..		2,100	13	2

36 The annexed abstract shows the extent to which coercive measures were taken in the collection of revenue during the year under report, the particulars of which are inserted in Enclosure A. of Statement No. 8. The amount of fees collected and those expended during the year are given in the margin :-

	RS	A.	P
Amount of fees collected	34	14	0
Do do paid	34	6	0

Faslis	Processes issued.			Estimated value of property attached.	Property sold.	
	Number of Villages	Number of Ryots.	Amount of arrears.		Estimate.	Sale proceeds.
			RS.	RS.	RS	RS.
1280	801	2,594	43,232	40,279	12,956	13,995
1281	685	2,262	32,981	29,082	13,573	6,082
Increase	...		...	...	617	...
Decrease	116	332	10,251	11,197	...	7,913

37 The charges amount to Rupees 2,42,813-15-10 on the collection of Rupees 32,49,131-0-5, and the net revenue amounts to Rupees 30,06,317-0-7. The charges amount to Rupees 7-7-0 per cent on the collection , this is greater than last year.

Faslis	RS
1280	1,911
1281 .	2,074
Increase	163

38. Under interest there is an increase of Rupees 163 ; it is caused by the Abkári kists not having been paid quite regularly by the renters.

39 There were no sales of unassessed waste lands in the year under report.

40 The extent of landed property possessed and acquired by public servants during the year is given in the following statement —

Items	Number of public servants.	Extent.	Assessment.
			RS.
As per Fasli 1280	224	11,261	13,157
Deduct {Wholly relinquished in Fasli 1281	3	137	29
Deduct {Relinquished in part	...	...	...
Total .	3	137	29
Balance...	221	11,124	13,128
Add {Acquired in addition to former holdings	1	23	36
Add {Newly acquired in Fasli 1281	9	544	458
Total ..	231	11,691	13,622

41 It is stated that the Village and Taluq accounts were examined by the Settlement Officers during the year Carelessness and inattention were noticed in some cases. Orders were given for the due preparation of these accounts in cases in which they were found defective.

42 Sub-division of joint liability of shareholders in enfranchised Inams. With reference to paragraph 8 of the Order of Government, dated 18th October 1867, No. 2,451, I beg to report

that no applications for the sub-division of enfranchised petty Inams have been filed or dispose of during the year under report.

43. With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th October 1871 No. 4,434, I beg to submit a statement showing the total amount of costs awarded to Govern ment in suits, and the collection and balance remaining at the end of Fasli. The following is a abstract of the same:—

Number of Suits.	Amount of Costs awarded.			Amount received.	Balance.
	Balance at the beginning of Fasli.	Amount charged within the Fasli.	Total.		
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
5	.. ..	102 15 3	102 15 3	51 9 6	51 5 9

A. to F.

44. The statements noted in the mar gin, are the prescribed Quinquennial Returns prepared in accordance with the Board's instructions contained in their Circular Memorandum lated 1st November 1866, No. 1,097.

45. Statement A. exhibits the number of villages and hamlets in each taluq classed under heir respective tenures.

Subjoined is a comparative statement showing the variations in the number of villages o each description entered in the present return as compared with similar return of Fasli 1276:—

———	Fasli 1276.	Fasli 1281.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ryotwar	2,075	2,093	18	...
Shrotriem and Inam	176	184	8	...
Uninhabited	290	263	...	27
Villages belonging to Sondoor	28	28	...	...
Total...	2,569	2,568	26	27
Total Hamlets...	1,587	1,587	...	...

There is no difference actually in the total number of villages and hamlets between Faslis 1276 and 1281, but the net decrease, one, is attributable to the entry of one village in the account of Fasli 1276 in excess by some oversight. Twenty-six uninhabited villages having been since Fasli 1276 brought under cultivation a decrease of that number under that head is seen and the same number appears under increase in Ryotwar, and Shrotriem and Inam villages.

46. Statement B. shows the Circar ayacut, cultivation, and waste in the district in the Fasli under report.

The following abstract exhibits the results of a comparison of the ayacut, Circar and Inams, of Fasli 1276 and 1281:—

———	Fasli 1276.		Fasli 1281.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Circar...	48,76,423	30,01,233	48,79,831	30,03,322	3,408	2,089	...	..
Inam ...	14,29,279	11,95,025	14,28,804	11,92,229	.	...	475	2,796

Since Fasli 1276 many Inams have been taken up for public purposes, and in lieu of them lands have been given from Government ayacut, and many Inams have been given up in consequence of inability to pay quit-rent, and many have been sold for arrears of quit-rent. After all these changes the increase in the Circar and the decrease in the Inam as shown above are seen.

47. The annexed abstract is a comparative statement of the extent of cultivation and waste of Faslis 1276 and 1281:—

—	Fasli 1276.		Fasli 1281.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cultivation...	23,75,886	20,82,800	24,58,269	20,14,051	82,383	...	...	68,749
Waste... ...	25,00,537	9,18,433	24,21,562	9,89,272	...	70,839	78,975	...

Fasli 1276 was characterized by a severe drought and consequently much remission was allowed that year, and many lands were given up subsequently; gradually lands were again taken up by the ryot. The result up to the present Fasli is an increase in the extent of Acres 82,383, though the assessment is less by Rupees 68,749. A nearly corresponding difference under the head of Waste will be seen in the above statement.

48. The subjoined statement gives the results of a comparison of the different sources of irrigation of Faslis 1276 and 1281:—

—	Fasli 1276				Fasli 1281.				Increase.				Decrease.			
	Government.	Private.	Dasvandam	Total.	Government.	Private.	Dasvandam.	Total.	Government.	Private.	Dasvandam.	Total.	Government.	Private.	Dasvandam.	Total.
Tanks..	846	182	144	1,172	850	201	155	1,206	4	19	11	34	...	...	...	...
River channels...	260	21	4	285	259	25	4	288	...	4	...	4	1	...	...	1
Spring do. ...	1,071	4[illegible]	5	1,[illegible]00	1,057	437	5	1,499	...	13	...	13	14	...	...	14
Anicuts	145	11	1	157	145	10	1	156	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1
Old wells . .	9,565	4,493	250	14,308	9,657	4,758	253	15,968	92	265	3	360	...	...	...	...
New wells . .	...	5,170	...	5,170	...	5,604	...	5,604	...	170	...	170	...	...	...	...

The increase in the Government tanks is due to uninhabited villages having been brought under cultivation, and also to the repairing of those tanks which were out of repair in Fasli 1276. The increase in the number of private tanks is caused by some of the ruined tanks having been made over to private individuals on favourable terms under the prescribed rules, and also to the construction of a few tanks by ryots at private outlay. The increase in the Dasvandam tanks is attributable to the putting of the tanks in repair by the Dasvandamdars. The decrease in the Government river channels is due to the transfer of a Shrotriem village from that tenure to that of Inam, in consequence of its having been enfranchised by the Inam Commissioner. The increase under the head of Private river channels is attributable to the excavation of these channels by ryots on permission at their own expense.

The increase and decrease in spring channels under the heads of Private and Government, respectively, are chiefly due to the transfer of Shrotriem villages to the head of Inam villages, they having been enfranchised by the Inam Commissioner. A private anicut having become out of repair after Fasli 1276 there is a decrease under that head.

The increase under the head of old wells, both Government and Private, is owing to the repairs of these wells by ryots at private expense, in consequence of the reduction of the high assessment on the lands under wells to the highest dry rate. The increase under new wells is

due to the construction of wells at the expense of ryots. This shows a desire on the part of the ryots to lay out their capital for agricultural purposes.

49. Statement D. contains the particulars of houses and population as per last census. Subjoined is a comparison of this return with the similar return of Fasli 1276:—

—	Fasli 1276.	Fasli 1281	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Houses	3,04,494	3,16,254	11,760	...	3¾
Population... ...	13,04,998	15,52,433	2,47,435	..	19
Hindoos	12,09,717	14,56,890	2,47,173	...	20½
Mahomedans ...	92,394	94,488	2,094	..	2
Christians	2,887	1,055	...	1,832	63½
Total...	13,04,998	15,52,433	2,49,267	1,832	19
Male	6,80,698	7,92,261	1,11,563	...	16¼
Female	6,24,300	7,60,172	1,35,872	...	21¾
Total...	13,04,998	15,52,433	2,47,435	...	19
Agricultural ...	9,42,712	8,85,661	...	57,051	6
Non-Agricultural.	3,62,286	6,66,772	3,04,486	...	84
Total...	13,04,998	15,52,433	3,04,486	57,051	19
	...	...	2,47,435	...	...

Population of four Municipalities	84,578
Do. according to Railway Census ...	1,110
Do. of Sondoor territories	15,033
Total...	16,53,154

The increase in the population appears to be large. This is due to the census being taken so accurately in November last. The particular of classes of the population in the Municipalities and Railway census cannot be obtained, as such abstracts were not prepared in those departments and so they are given at the foot in a lump. For similar reasons the population of the Sondoor territory is also given in a lump.

50. The following abstract shows the numerical strength of ryots, puttas, etc., of Faslis 1276 and 1821.

—	Fasli 1276.	Fasli 1281.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Ryots ... Merassidars ...	2,91,408	3,27,709	36,301	...	...
Ryots ... Poycaries... ...	34,512	30,202	...	4,310	...
	3,25,920	3,57,911	36,301	4,310	...
Puttas... Single...	1,28,828	1,37,282	8,454	...	...
Puttas... Joint	5,808	5,174	...	634	...
	1,34,636	1,42,456	8,454	634	...
Ploughs...	1,30,357	1,41,110½	10,753	...	
Tilling cattle	2,68,126	2,89,716	21,490	...	.
Cows..... ... ...½	1,45,063	1,53,864	8,801	...	.....
She-Buffaloe	82,443	89,265	6 822	.	...
Sheep...	4,66,160	6,05,025	1,38,865	.	.....

Except under the two heads below explained there is an increase in all the items as shown above.

The decrease under Poycary is attributable to the ryots permanently settling in the villages where they hold lands, and leaving those where they have no lands. The decrease of joint puttas is caused by the transfers of the lands at the choice of ryots to the proper Puttadars instead of retaining them under the tenure of joint holdings.

The following is a comparison of the rent rolls of Faslies 1276 and 1281:—

—	Fasli 1276.		Fasli 1281.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Ryots paying upwards of 1,000 Rs .	1	2,157	1	2,018	...	...	...	139
Do. from 500 to 1,000.	23	14,411	18	11,339	...	...	5	3,072
Do. ,, 250 to 500	189	60,039	132	42,023	...	...	57	18,016
Do. ,, 100 to 250	1,997	2,80,942	1,754	2,40,392	...	...	243	40,550
Do. ,, 50 to 100...	6,369	4,26,694	6,103	4,05,334	...	...	266	2,1360
Do. ,, 30 to 50...	10,527	3,95,579	10,376	3,91,371	...	...	151	4,208
Do ,, 10 to 30...	39,960	6,89,463	41,048	7,05,281	1,088	15,818	...	...
Do. under 10... ...	75,570	3,55,120	83,024	3,63,212	7,454	8,092	...	...
	1,34,636	22,24,405	1,42,456	21,60,970	8,542	23,910	722	87,345
Net ..	..	...	...	...	7,820	...	...	63,435

There is a net increase of 7,820 in the number, while there is a decrease of Rupees 63,435 in the assessment. The increase of small holdings below Rupees 30, and the decrease of larger holdings of Rupees 30 and upwards, are the causes for the difference.

52. Conduct of the Subordinates.—The conduct of the subordinates has on the whole been satisfactory. The Sub-division Sheristadar, Sivaramappa, was promoted during the year to the post of Huzur Sheristadar, and as such has hitherto done well.

53. The Sub-Collector's Report has not yet come to hand. It will be forwarded when received.

Bellary,
22nd October 1872.

(Signed) J. H. MASTER,
Acting Collector.

July amount to Rupees 380-4-4, the balance after deducting this amounts to Rupees 18,944-7-3. Of this, Rupees 16,200-4-2 are recoverable, Rupees 323-15-10 doubtful, and Rupees 2,420-3-3 irrecoverable. The last item consists almost entirely of unrealized dues on lands sold in satisfaction of arrears of revenue.

62. The arrears due under the Income-tax Act of 1860, which have been repeatedly reported to be irrecoverable, are still retained in the accounts. I again beg to draw attention to this, as well as to an item of Rupees 21 under the head of Fishery Rents which is of eight years standing and which, like the Income-tax, cannot be recovered.

63. INTEREST.—The usual memorandum showing the amount of interest realized under the different heads of revenue is forwarded.

64. COERCIVE PROCESS.—Property to the value of Rupees 8,588-10-10 was attached for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rupees 16,023-7-5, but a greater part of this sum was paid on attachment and the value of the property actually sold was only Rupees 2,528-15-10.

65. VILLAGE AND TALUQ ACCOUNTS.—The village accounts of the Krishnagherry and Dharampury taluqs were examined throughout, but the orders of the Board of Revenue stating that this work was not to form a portion of the settlement being received before those of the Oossoor taluq were taken in hand, they were not scrutinized.

66. Those examined were kept according to the Manual, and were a considerable improvement upon those of former years.

67. The taluq accounts were examined and found to have been properly kept.

68. The Curnams were each personally warned as to the recent order regarding erasures and interlineations.

69. DEATH AND BIRTH REGISTERS.—I had every one of these in ryotwar villages of the division totalled by my clerks; the births and deaths checked by comparison with the population and the rate "per mile" in each Curnam's circle calculated. I again went over them myself checking the totals in many cases and making enquiries where I thought that anything was wrong.

70. I believe the registers in all of my taluqs to now be very tolerably correct, especially in the matter of deaths, but I consider that the causes of death are very frequently incorrectly registered.

71. LAND ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The usual statement of lands acquired by public servants in this division is forwarded.

72. Each individual statement has been checked by a written account and certificate given by each Curnam and declared by him, before me, to be correct, and by an examination of Village No. 5.

73. CONDUCT OF SUBORDINATES.—The conduct of my subordinates has been good. My Sheristadar C. Thanicachella Moodelly has continued to give me satisfaction. Mr. Jones, the Tahsildar of Dharampury, has, I believe, turned over an entirely new leaf, and has of late given me no reason to find fault with him. P. T. Rajagopala Chari, the Tahsildar of Oossoor, and A. Venketa Sooba Row, the Deputy Tahsildar of Denkenicottah, both left me during the year under report, on promotion. They were, whilst under me, able and energetic officers, and I was sorry to lose them. S. Seshagherry Row and Tiroovengadam Pillay filled the vacancies caused, the former as Tahsildar of Kristnagherry and the latter as the Deputy Tahsildar of Pennagaram. Seshagherry Row is active and well acquainted with his duties, and has, so far, given me satisfaction. Tiroovengadam Pillay has not been with me long enough to allow of my expressing an opinion regarding him.

OOSSOOR,
23rd September 1872.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Sub-Collector.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. W. JOHNSTON,
Deputy-Collector.
for Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

SOUTH CANARA.

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I HAVE the honour to submit the usual annual report on the settlement of the revenues of this district in Fasli 1281 (A.D. 1871-72), accompanied by the prescribed statements which this year include the Quinquennial returns.

2. PLACES AT WHICH THE SETTLEMENT WAS MADE.—*Statement No.* 1.—The several taluqs in the district were settled during the year by their respective divisional officers, viz., Mangalore and Uppinangadi by the Acting Collector Mr. Webster; Cundapur and Udipi by the Head Assistant Collector Mr. Sturrock; and Cassergode by the Assistant Collector Mr. McIver. The period occupied for the settlement of each taluq and the places at which the Jummabbandy was made are detailed in Statement No. 1. The settlement was commenced on the 29th January and lasted till the 26th March 1872.

3. NUMBER OF PUTTAS.—The number of puttas issued during the Fasli exceeded that of the previous year by 251, and is chiefly owing to new lands having been taken up for cultivation.

	RS
1280	37,056
1281	37,307
Increase	251

4. RAINFALL.—The following statement shows the quantity of rainfall from April 1871 to March 1872 inclusive, the result being an increase of 9 inches and 73 cents over the quantity registered in the previous year.

Months.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	INCHES.	INCHES.
1. April	0·43	1·65
2. May	0·70	9·22
3. June	36·04	39·99
4. July	40·21	48·27
5. August	20·06	16·62
6. September	10·58	15·33
Total...	108·02	131·08
Average...	18·00	21·84
7. October	17·43	8 06
8. November	0·79	2·97
9. December	...	0·35
10. January...	4·93	...
11. February	0·94	...
12. March	0·62	...
Total...	24·71	11·38
Average...	4·94	3·79
Grand Total...	132·73	142·46
Net Increase...	...	9·73

5. Season.—The season was not so favourable for agricultural operations as it was last year. The rainfall, though copious, was untimely. The monsoon commenced earlier than usual, and the downpours in the first four months were so heavy, and the breaks in the season during the subsequent months so repeated, that the first rice-crop of the district suffered both from excessive moisture when the plants were young, and from scarcity of water when they were about to come to maturity. The result of this was, of course, a poor outturn. The second and third crops fared better, and the produce of cocoanut and areca trees was more abundant than in the preceding year.

6. Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the district during the fasli shows a decided improvement over its predecessor. Small-pox, which carried away nearly 3,500 souls during the last year, was not so general or so virulent during the year under report. The mortality from cholera was also less than in Fasli 1280, but the number of men that died from fever increased from 4,892 to 5,947, or 22 per cent. over the deaths of Fasli 1280:—

Faslis.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	All other Causes.	Total.
1280	508	3,499	4,892	10,244	19,143
1281	379	317	5,947	10,192	16,835
	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.	
Difference...	129	3,182	1,055	52	2,308

7. Health of Cattle.—The health of cattle was not as good as in the previous year, notwithstanding the abundance of pasturage. Murrain prevailed in several parts of the district, and carried away about 8,048 head of cattle. The number destroyed by wild animals is also larger than in Fasli 1280. The abstract given below shows the number of deaths during the fasli as compared with those in the preceding.

Faslis.	Deaths. By Disease.	By wild Animals.	Total.
1280	5,825	1,629	7,454
1281	8,048	2,052	10,100
	Increase.		
Difference...	2,223	423	2,646

8. Prices.—The wholesale prices of grain in comparison with those of Fasli 1280 and the average prices of the past ten years are shown in the subjoined statement. Owing to the large falling off in the demand for export the prices of all kinds of grain have fallen below the prices of the previous year and the average of the past ten years :—

Grains.	Average Price for ten Years from Fasli 1271 to 1280.	Fasli 1280.	Fasli 1281.	Increase or Decrease in Fasli 1281 as compared with the Average.	Per-centage.	Increase or Decrease in Fasli 1281 as compared with Fasli 1280.	Per-centage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Decrease.		Decrease.	
Paddy, 2nd sort, per garee ...	160	133	132	28	21·21	1	...
Rice, 1st sort, per garee ...	472	419	407	65	15·97	12	2·94
Do. 2nd sort, per garee ...	364	310	307	57	18·56	3	0·97
Raggy...	242	183	157	85	54·14	26	16·54
Horse-gram ...	300	234	221	79	35·74	13	5·88

9. Export of Rice.—The following statement shows the exports of rice to the several ports in comparison with those of Fasli 1280. The decrease occurs chiefly in the exports to Malabar owing to that district having received supplies from the interior by railway, and owing, it seems, to the competition there of cheap rice from Bengal grown on more lightly assessed lands.

Ports.	Fasli. 1280.	Fasli 1281.	Increase.	Decrease.
	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.
Aden	467	480	13	...
Arabia and other ports in the Persian Gulf	52,492	50,747	...	1,745
Kutch	35,293	33,371	...	1,922
Guzerat	...	534	534	...
Portuguese ports	1,07,698	1,34,438	26,740	...
Pondicherry	1	...	...	1
Bombay	1,02,575	1,92,905	90,330	...
Scinde	85	...	...	85
Dwarka	6,821	745	...	6,076
Malabar	3,77,544	2,37,841	...	1,39,703
Mooa.	...	42	42	...
Kurrachee...	...	139	139	...
Zanzibar	...	6,173	6,173	...
Total...	6,82,976	6,57,415	1,23,971	1,49,532
Net decrease...	...	...	...	25,561

10. Exports of Coffee.—The exports of coffee also show a decrease of 8,802 cwts. and this is owing to the yield of the plantations having been less than in Fasli 1280, and to the demand from the Persian Gulf having fallen off considerably owing to some of the vessels that conveyed coffee in the previous year having been wrecked in the storm of that year :—

Ports.	Fasli 1280.	Fasli 1281.	Increase.	Decrease.
	CWTS.	CWTS.	CWTS	CWTS.
United Kingdom	36,704	28,856	...	7,848
Persian Gulf	22,599	6,987	...	15,612
All other ports	17,993	27,763	9,770	...
Malabar	15,963	20,851	4,888	...
Total...	93,259	84,457	14,658	23,460
Net Decrease...	...	...	...	8,802

11. Ryots' Holdings.—*Statement No.* 3.—Owing to the unsurveyed condition of the district the area of lands under occupancy cannot be given.

12. Cultivation and Settlement.—The following abstract is intended to exhibit the Jummahbandy Settlement of the year under report, inclusive of miscellaneous items, but exclusive of the remissions granted at the Settlement :—

	Last Fasli (1280).		Present Fasli (1281)		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment	Extent.	Assessment	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACRES	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A P	ACRES	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS A P
Dry... ... ... / Wet...	...	12,74,635 6 1	.....	12,75,496 8 4	.....	861 2 3	.....	.....
Add Road Cess...	.....	42,919 7 6	.....	85,798 13 1	.....	42,879 5 7	.....	.....
Total...	...	13,17,554 13 7	.....	13,61,295 5 5	.....	43,740 7 10	.....	.....
Deduct Remissions— Road Fund ...	.....	42,919 7 6	.....	85,798 13 1	.....	42,879 5 7	.....	.....
Other remissions as particularized in Statement No 4 ...	.....	70,012 3 2	.....	70,058 5 2	.....	46 2 0	.....	.....
Total...	.....	1,12,931 10 8	.....	1,55,857 2 3	.....	42,925 7 7	.....	.....
Remaining Beriz.	.....	12,04,623 2 11	.....	12,05,438 3 2	.....	816 0 3	.....	.....
Add Miscellaneous Items as per Statement No. 5	....	58,165 12 8	.....	52,517 12 3	.....	.....	.....	5,648 0 5
Total...	.....	12,62,788 15 7	.....	12,57,955 15 5	.....	816 0 3	.....	5,648 0 5

13. RYOTWAR DEMAND.—The increase under the head of Ryotwar Revenue may be explained as follows :—

				RS.	A.	P.
Amount of Settlement for 1280...				12,74,635	6	1
Add						
Assessment on lands newly taken up in Fasli 1281	1,563	7	1			
Assessment on wurgs assigned in lieu of Tasdik, but resumed on account of the temples having been in ruins for twelve years, *vide* paragraph 61 of Report for Fasli 1280 ...	2	2	6			
Zari Agraharam Inam resumed under G. O, R. D., dated 29th June 1871, No 1,126	48	2	9			
Assessment on land taken up for building Hemmady Salt Kottar, but subsequently returned on the abolition of the Kottar	1	0	0			
				1,614	12	4
				12,76,250	2	5
Deduct						
Reduction in the amount of assessment on Cadapara wurgs with reference to Board's Proceedings dated 15th May 1872, No. 754	720	14	6			
Assessment on wurgs assigned for Zari Brahmadaya in Mangalore Taluq	31	0	0			
Assessment of lands taken up for public purposes in Mangalore	1	11	7			
				753	10	1
			Balance...	12,75,496	8	4
			Increase...	861	2	3

14 PERMANENT REMISSIONS.—These were less than those granted in the previous year by Rupees 18-2-8, as shown below :—

				RS.	A.	P.
Permanent remissions for 1280				2,58,375	7	11
Add						
Assessment on wurgs assigned in lieu of Zari Brahmadaya...	31	0	0			
Assessment on land taken up for public purposes	1	11	7			
				32	11	7
				2,58,408	3	6
Deduct						
Assessment on wurgs assigned in lieu of Tasdik, but resumed on account of the temples having been in ruins for twelve years, *vide* paragraph 61 of Report for Fasli 1280 ...	2	2	6			
Zari Agraharam Inam resumed under G. O. dated 29th June 1871	48	2	9			
Assessment of land taken up for building Salt Kottar at Hemmady, but subsequently returned on the abolition of the Kottar	1	0	0			
				51	5	3
			Balance...	2,58,356	14	3
			Decrease...	18	9	8

15. JUMMABANDY REMISSIONS.—*Statement No.* 4.—The remissions granted during the Settlement exceeded those of Fasli 1280 by Rupees 46-2-0. The increase occurred chiefly under the three heads noted in the margin. The increase in the first item is due to portions of lands which remained uncultivated during the last year, having been this year brought under the

Increase	RS
Shamilat Bunjer .	184
Board Shares	45
Deficiency of produce .	25

plough and charged with assessment. The increase under the head of Board Shifares was caused by the transfer of five wurgs to this head in consequence of their Tarrow assessment having been found unequal to the extent under occupation. The increase in the third item is owing to the abatement made in the assessment of two wurgs, situated in the Hannar Magani of the Kundapur Taluq, and resigned by their occupant. As the lands were, however, cultivated by the brother of the said occupant, the Settlement was made with reference to the outturn of the fields.

16. The decrease in the remissions occurred chiefly in the marginal items. In the first it was due to the lands unoccupied in the previous year having been this year cultivated and charged with assessment; and in the second to the transfer of five wurgs to the Board Shifares head, and also to others having been brought up to the full assessment (Bhurthy.)

Decrease.	RS.
Land unoccupied	41
Deficiency of land and over-assessment	144

17. CULTIVATION OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS.—The only special product grown in this district is sugar-cane. The extent of land on which this crop was raised fell short of the previous Fasli by 107 acres, and this is probably owing to the ryots having preferred the cultivation of rice to that of cane in consequence of less demand for jaggery.

	ACRES.
Fasli 1280	969
,, 1281	862
Decrease...	107

18. MISCELLANEOUS DEMAND. *Statement No. 5.*—The revenue from this source results in a net decrease of Rupees 5,690-14-6; the chief items which have contributed to it being the cultivation of jungle-land newly cleared by burning and the revenue derived from coir.

	Decrease in Fasli 1281. RS.
Kumari cultivation	3,880
Revenue derived from coir	1,759

19. The decrease in the first of these items is owing to a less extent of land having been cultivated, as also to a less extent having been charged with the penal rate of Rupees 8 an acre. The marginal abstract shows the demand on account of Kumari cultivation in comparison with Fasli 1280.

Fasli 1280.	Extent.	Assessment.
	AC G. A	RS. A. P.
Amount included in the Jummahbandy	5,897 37 10	10,032 5 2
Fasli 1281. Amount included in the Jummahbandy	4,927 10 15	6,151 13 7
Decrease...	970 26 11	3,880 7 7

20. The falling off in the coir-revenue is owing to a smaller quantity of coir having been in store in the beginning of the Fasli under report. The price fetched for this article during the year averaged Rupees 47-11-5, and though this sum is larger than the price at which coir was sold in Fasli 1280, yet the revenue has fallen by Rupees 1,759-8-0.

21. The fluctuations in the other items are small, and call for no special remarks.

22. In my letter to the Board dated 17th May 1872, I suggested, for their consideration the advisability of transferring to the head of the Jungle Conservancy Fund the collections now made under the two heads "Tax on trees on unassessed lands" and "Rent of gardens and topes;" but as no orders have as yet been received on this subject, I am unable to transfer them. The Jungle Conservancy Funds of this district are in a state of insolvency, and the transfer of these items to that head would be an assistance.

23. DEMAND OF NOT PERMANENTLY SETTLED ESTATES. *Statement No. 6.*—There being no Zemindaris in this district this statement is nil.

24. DEMAND ON ACCOUNT OF SUNDRY SOURCES OF REVENUE. *Statement No. 7.*—The demand on account of sundry sources of revenue gives a net increase of Rupees 63,145 as shown in the following abstract. The fluctuations under each head will be explained hereafter.

Items.	Fasli 1280.	Fasli 1281.	Difference.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Abkari	1,44,526	1,44,313	...	213
Salt	5,45,252	6,31,674	86,422	...
Sea Customs	75,325	75,870	545	...
Stamps	1,53,308	1,67,408	14,100	...
Income-tax	53,411	15,702	...	37,709
Total...	9,71,822	10,34,967	1,01,067	37,922
Net Increase...	...	...	63,145	...

25 *Abkari.*—The decrease under this head is small, and is the result of less amount having been realized by the sale of confiscated liquors

26 The sales of salt both for home and inland consumption show a decided increase over those of the past year. The Board will see from the subjoined abstract that the increase amounted to no less than 43 208 Indian Maunds. This increase is due to an increased demand for home consumption, owing to the people having been prevented, by the unsettled state of the weather, from laying in the usual stock of saline earth for their use, and also to a great demand for salt during the year in the Mysore country:—

Faslis.	Home Consumption.	Inland Consumption
	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.
1280	1,44,497	1,27,225
1281	1,68,601	1,46,329
Increase...	24,104	19,104

27. The wastage of salt during the Fasli amounts to Indian Maunds 5,327, or 4,245 Indian Maunds below that in Fasli 1280, as exhibited in the subjoined abstract, for the writing off of which sanction is solicited:—

Fasli.	Quantity stored.	Outturn of the Stores.	Wastage.	Percentage.
	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.
1280	2,18,282	2,08,710	9,572	4·38
1281	2,30,390	2,25,062	5,327	2 31
			Decrease.	
Increase. .	12,108	16,352	4,245	2·7

28 The increase of wastage over 5 per cent. occurred chiefly at the depôts at Nileshwara Anagally, Hallady, and Mabukal. In the first it is due to salt conveyed from the Mangalore depôt to replenish the stock at Nileshwar having been destroyed by rain during transit. In the depôts at Anagally, Halady, and Mabukal, the wastage has resulted from the salt having been in store for more than three years.

29 *Sea Customs.*—The demand on account of Sea Custom exhibits a trifling increas, over that of the previous year. This increase is due to a larger exportation of rice to Goa. The

increase would have been much larger had it not been for the heavy falling off in the duty collected (Rupees 15,777) on private salt imported from Goa

30. *Stamps.*—The stamp-revenue has risen over that of the previous year by Rupees 14,100 Out of this increase, Rupees 10,577 occur under Judicial or Court Fees Stamps, and Rupees 554 under Non-Judicial. The former is due to the increased amount of litigation during the latter part of the Fasli under report, and the latter to the increase in monetary transaction. They are both indications of increasing wealth.

31. *Income-Tax.*—The income-tax demand fell short of the previous Fasli by Rupees 37,709 in consequence of the passing of Act XII. of 1871, by which the tax was reduced from 6 to 2 Pies in the rupee, and incomes below Rupees 750 per annum were exempted from taxation, while formerly all incomes above Rupees 500 were assessed.

32. Total Land and sundry Sources of Revenue.—The following abstract shows the total demand on account of land and sundry sources of revenue compared with Fasli 1280. The result is a net increase of Rupees 58,312 occurring chiefly under the head of Salt: —

Items.	Fasli 1280.	Fasli 1281.	Increase.	Decrease
	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.
1. Land revenue	12,62,789	12,57,956	...	4,833
2. Sundry sources of revenue	9,71,822	10,34,967	63,145	...
Total ..	22,34,611	22,92,923	63,145	4,833
Net Increase...	.	...	58,312	. .

33 The Demand, Collection, and Balance of all sources of current revenue is shown below —

Items.	Demand.			Collection.			Balance.			Subsequent Collection up to 31st August 1872.			Balance.		
	RS	A.	P.	RS.	A	P.	RS.	A.	P	RS	A	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Land Revenue.	12,57,955	15	5	12,08,974	7	6	48,981	7	11	36,899	13	10	12,081	10	1
2. Sundry sources of revenue	10,34,967	6	2	10,06 870	14	1	28,096	8	1	21,656	6	4	6,440	1	9
Total .	22,92,923	5	7	22,15,845	5	7	77,078	0	0	58,556	4	2	18,521	11	10

34. Out of the entire demand of Rupees 22,92,923-5-7, Rupees 22,15,845-5-7 were collected within the Fasli, and Rupees 58,556-4-2 subsequently in the months of July and August, leaving still a balance of Rupees 18,521-11-10 to be collected.

Land Revenue.

	RS	A	P.
Mangalore	479	2	7
Cassergode . .	3,967	4	11
Uppinangadi	941	7	10
Udipi	2,897	4	5

35. The balance under Land Revenue appertains to the taluqs noted in the margin and is the result of the outturn of the crops during the Fasli having been much below the average. Strict instructions were issued to the Tahsildars to realize the amount at an early date.

36. The balance under Miscellaneous items occurs chiefly in the Cassergode Taluq, where it comprises of the assessment on the Kumari cultivation. Steps are being taken for the early collection of the balance. The balance under Abkari is due to the concession granted by the Board to the contractors of the Mangalore and Udipi Taluqs in their Proceedings dated 24th April and 7th June 1872, Nos 663 and 928.

Miscellaneous.

	RS	A	P
Margalore . ..	39	10	11
Cassergode	3,672	1	9
Uppinangadi .	6	5	1
Udipi ..	75	5	5

37 DEMAND, COLLECTION, AND BALANCE OF ARREARS. *Statement No. 8.*—The following abstract shows the demand, collection, and balance of arrears :—

Particulars	Land Revenue.			Sundry Sources of Revenue.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Balance at the commencement of Fasli 1281.	37,832	3	1	13,389	15	7	51,222	2	8
Amount collected within the Fasli	34,067	7	3	13,334	7	7	47,401	14	10
Remainder...	3,764	11	10	55	8	0	3,820	3	10
Amount remitted within the Fasli	235	4	5	39	0	0	274	4	5
Balance at the close of the Fasli	3,529	7	5	16	8	0	3,545	15	5
Deduct subsequent collections to the end of August 1872	575	8	3	16	8	0	592	0	3
Net Balance...	2,953	15	2	.....			2,953	15	2

38. The arrears at the beginning of the Fasli amounted to Rupees 51,222-2-8, out of this sum Rupees 47,401-14-10 were collected within the Fasli, and Rupees 274-4-5 were remitted, leaving a balance of Rupees 3,515-15-5. Subsequent collections to the end of August 1872 reduced this balance to Rupees 2,953-15-2. This sum may be classed as follows :—

	Land Revenue.			Miscellaneous.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Recoverable	593	4	0	2,138	4	3	2,731	8	3
Doubtful...	71	5	4	.....			71	5	4
Irrecoverable	63	13	0	87	4	7	151	1	7
Total ..	728	6	4	2,225	8	10	2,953	15	2

39 *Recoverable.*—The recoverable balance of Rupees 2,731-8-3 will be realized at an early date.

40. *Doubtful.*—Certain lands in the Uppinangadi Taluq were advertised for sale in consequence of their occupants having failed to pay the assessment. The sale was to take place in the month of July, but in consequence of the heavy floods during the monsoon it was found necessary to postpone it, and as the postponement left it in the category of uncertainties the sum of Rupees 71-5-4 has been entered under the head Doubtful.

41. *Irrecoverable Arrears.*—The following abstract gives the Faslivar particulars of the irrecoverable balance, for the writing off of which sanction is requested :—

Faslis.	Land Revenue.			Miscellaneous.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1277	.....			18	5	5	18	5	5
1278	.....			18	5	5	18	5	5
1279	7	13	3	19	2	8	26	15	11
1280	55	15	9	31	7	1	87	6	10
Total ..	63	13	0	87	4	7	151	1	7

42. Out of the Land Revenue Arrears of Fasli 1279, Annas 6-9 is the assessment levied in excess of one rupee on certain small holdings in the Cassergode Taluq alluded to in paragraph 51

of the Settlement Report for Fasli 1279. As these holdings were inadvertently assessed in excess of the limit authorized by me, the difference ought to be remitted to the ryots. The remaining Land Revenue balance of Fasli 1279 and the entire arrears of Fasli 1280 constitute the assessment of certain lands sold for arrears of revenue in the Cassergode and Uppinangadi Taluqs, and purchased on behalf of Government. The defaulters are poor and possess no property to meet the demand.

43. Out of the miscellaneous balance of Rupees 87-4-7, Rupees 73-5-8 constitute the quit-rent due on Elizabeth Coelho's compound suspended under orders of the Board, dated 8th July 1868, No 5,020, pending the result of the suit for the cancelment of the grant. These arrears hitherto appeared under the head "Doubtful," but as the suit has been since disposed of in favour of Government, and as the entire amount of the expenses incurred by Government as well as the value of the produce of the garden from the date of the filing of the suit to the date it came to the possession of Government have been paid up, this sum is not further recoverable, and is accordingly classed as such.

44. Of the remaining amount of Rupees 13-14-11, Annas 13-3 belong to Fasli 1279, and the rest Rupees 13-1-8 to Fasli 1280 ; the former forms a portion of the quit-rent on certain house-sites in the Cassergode Taluq, which I assessed, in Fasli 1279, at the rate of Rupees 6 an acre, and which the Board in their Proceedings dated 10th February 1870, No. 968, disapproved. Out of the excess assessed at this rate, Rupees 60-14-1 were already sanctioned to be remitted in the Board's Proceedings on the Settlement Report for Fasli 1279 ; a further sum of Annas 13-3 still remains to be written off. The latter is the assessment on lands cultivated but not included in the Jummabbandy. The land on which this amount was due was sold for arrears of revenue, and purchased on behalf of Government. The cultivator is a man of straw, and therefore the amount is irrecoverable.

45. Total Collections.—The entire collections, both current and arrears, amounted during the year to Rupees 22,63,247, showing a net increase of Rupees 54,363 over the collections of the preceding year. The increase is chiefly under the head of salt, the reasons for which have already been explained. The following abstract shows the total collections compared with those of Fasli 1280 :—

Items.	Fasli 1280.			Fasli 1281.			Difference.	
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current	Total.	Increase.	Decrease
	RS.	RS.	RS	RS	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue, Ryotwar .	11,408	11,79,628	11,91,036	24,155	11,65,004	11,89,159	.. .	1,877
Miscellaneous	6,581	46,039	52,620	9,912	43,971	53,883	1,263	. .
Total ...	17,989	12,25,667	12,43,656	34,067	12 08,975	12,43,042	1,263	1,877
Abkári	6,637	1,31,574	1,38,211	12,952	1,16,247	1,29,199	.. . .	9,012
Salt	... ..	5,45,252	5,45,252	. . . .	6,31,674	6,31,674	86,422	
Sea Customs	. ..	75,324	75,324	.....	75,870	75,870	546	. ....
Stamps	.. .	1,53,308	1,53,308	.....	1,67,408	1,67,408	14,100	. ...
Income-tax...	160	52,973	53,133	382	15,672	16,054	.... .	37,079
Total ...	6,797	9,58,431	9,65,228	13,334	10,06,871	10,20,205	1,01,068	46,091
Grand Total ...	24,786	21,84,098	22,08,884	47,401	22,15,846	22,63,247	1,02,331	47,968
Net Increase ..	. . ..	.....	.....	. .	... ..	.... .	54,363	.

46. Coercive Process for the Collection of Revenue.—For the collection of arrears it was found necessary to resort to coercive process in 39 instances. In 6 cases, immoveable property

to the value of Rupees 209-10-0 had to be sold for the realization of arrears to the extent of Rupees 151 10-11. Moveable property for the collection of Rupees 3,683-12-2 was also sold.

47. Gross Collections and Charges. *Statement No.* 9.—The following abstract exhibits the actual collections and charges on account of the different sources of revenue in comparison with Fasli 1280 :—

Items.	Collections.				Charges.			
	Fasli 1280	Fasli 1281.	Difference.		Fasli 1280.	Fasli 1281.	Difference.	
			Increase	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	12,43,656	12,43,042	...	614	1,30,253	1,34,038	3,785	...
Abkári . ..	1,38,211	1,29,198	...	9,013	...	38	38	...
Income-tax ..	53,133	16,055	..	37,078	2,477	1,549	...	928
Sea Customs.	75,324	75,870	546	...	6,961	10,688	3,727	...
Salt . ..	5,45,252	6,31,674	86,422	...	1,19,157	1,70,166	51,009	...
Stamps, General . .	49,811	53,333	3,522	..	6,888	8,698	1,810	...
Court Fees Stamps ..	1,03,497	1,14,075	10,578					
Total .	22,08,884	22,63,247	1,01,068	46,075	2,65,736	3,25,177	60,369	928
Net Increase.	...	...	54,363	...	...	...	59,441	...

48 The reasons for the fluctuations under the several heads of receipts have been already explained.

49. *Charges, Land Revenue.*—The increase of charges under Land Revenues results from a gross increase of Rupees 5,169 in three items, and a gross decrease of Rupees 1,386 in four items. The largest increase occurs under the head of Miscellaneous. Nearly half of this increase is owing to the large expenditure incurred for the purchase of Service Postage Labels and for the payment of postage on service bearing covers under the revised Postal Rules which came into operation from the 1st January 1872. The remaining increase is due to the importation of a larger quantity of coir than in the previous year, to the early receipt of the greater portion within the prescribed time allowed in the Government Order dated 6th December 1867, No. 2,926, Revenue Department, and to the enhanced price paid for rice supplied to the islanders. The fluctuations in the remaining items call for no special remarks.

50. *Abkári.*—The charges on account of Abkári amounted to only Rupees 38-2-6, and represent the value of confiscated liquor refunded by the magistracy under orders of the High Court.

51 *Income-tax.*—The number of income-tax appeals having been less during the year as compared with its predecessor, the amount of refunds granted shows a decrease.

52. *Sea Custom.*—The increase of refunds under Sea Customs is due to the sum of Rupees 3,659-7-0, being the Import-duty paid by the salt contractors on 2,019 Indian Maunds of Salt delivered at Mangalore, but destroyed by storm prior to its being weighed into store, having been directed by Government in their order dated 25th August 1871, No. 1,452, Revenue Department, to be refunded to the contractors.

53 *Salt Establishment.*—The decrease in the establishment charges is owing to the abolition of the two Salt Cotaurs of Halady and Wondsey from 1st February 1872, with reference to G. O dated 7th July 1871, No. 1,173.

54. *Purchase of Salt and Manufacturers' Share.*—The expenditure under purchase of salt and manufacturers' share exhibits an increase of Rupees 49,424. This increase is due chiefly to a larger purchase of 2,79,294 Indian Maunds of Bombay salt during the year at rates varying from 48 to 65 Rupees per garce ; whereas in the previous fasli the quantity purchased amounted to only 1,57,061 Indian Maunds at a uniform rate of Rupees 54 per garce. The increased purchase of Bombay salt is attributed to less manufacture in Goa, owing to unfavourable seasons in that part of the country :—

Fasli.	Quantity of Salt purchased for the Monopoly.	Price paid.			
		Rate.	Amount.		
	IND. MDS.		RS.	A.	P.
1280.					
Bombay Salt	1,57,061	at Rs. 54 per garce	70,677	6	2
Goa Salt	55,516	at & 29 Rs. 25 per garce ...	11,796	3	0
Local manufacture	3,238½	at Rs. 13-2-0, 14-6-0, and 15-10-0 per garce	362	10	10
Total ...	2,15,815½		82,836	4	0
1281.					
Bombay Salt	2,79,294	at Rs. 48, 53, 54, 60, and 65 per garce	1,30,604	12	7
Goa Salt	2,403	at ,, 25 per garce	500	10	0
Local manufacture	10,251	at ,, 13-2-0, 14-6-0, and 15-10-0 per garce	1,154	14	9
Total ...	2,91,948		1,32,260	5	1
Increase. ...	76,132½		49,424	1	1

55. *Conveyance Charges.*—The contractors having, under the terms of the contract, supplied salt during the fasli, at their own expense, to the several depôts in the district, unlike the previous year in which the entire quantity of salt was supplied at Mangalore, and the expense or conveyance to the several depôts had to be borne by Government, accounts for the decrease under the head "Conveyance Charges."

56. *Petty Construction and Repairs.*—The increased number of roads newly opened for the development of the salt-trade and the larger amount of compensation paid for lands taken up for the purpose have contributed to enhance the charges under Petty Construction and Repairs.

57. *Stamp.*—The amount of refunds under stamp exhibits an increase in consequence of the increased number of applications presented for the value of spoiled stamps under the General and Court Fees' Acts and the increased refunds ordered by the Courts under Sections 13, 14, and 15, of the latter enactment.

58. LANDED PROPERTY ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—During the fasli under report 37 servants in the Revenue Department acquired landed property, paying a total assessment of Rupees 654-11-2. Of these 14 persons have acquired or registered their property for the first time, the rest having added to their former possessions. Lands, assessed at Rupees 403-1-5, were acquired by inheritance, and the rest by purchase, mortgage, etc. ; six individuals have alienated property, assessed at Rupees 236-13-9.

59. Demand, collection and Balance, of costs awarded in Civil Suits.—With reference to Board's Proceedings dated 19th October 1871, No. 4,434, I have the honour to submit two statements, one showing the demand, collection, and balance of costs awarded to Government in civil suits during Fasli 1281, and the other during the years prior to that fasli.

60. The Examination of Village and Taluq Accounts.—The village and taluq accounts were examined during the Jummabbandy, and were found to have been, on the whole, pretty correctly—and neatly kept.

61. Quinquennial Returns. *Statement A., Nos. of Villages.*—The following abstract shows the extent and number of villages in the district as compared with Fasli 1276:—

—	Fasli 1276.	Fasli 1281.	Difference.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Extent in square miles ...	4,206	4,396	190	.....
Maganies	148	148	.....	.....
Villages	1,278	1,288	10	.....
Hamlets	27	19	.....	8

62. The increase in the extent is due to more careful inquiries having been made during the last Census. I may, however, observe that the extent above given is not accurate, as the district has never been regularly surveyed. The increase in the number of villages is owing to the inclusion in the accounts of the newly constituted village of Cadapara in the Cassergode Taluq, of two unpopulated villages in the Uppinangadi and Udipi Taluqs, of three villages in the Mangalore Taluq which had been omitted in the previous returns, and of the four islands of the Amindivi group attached to this district. All these villages are held on the Ryotwar tenure.

63. The number of maganies remains the same as in Fasli 1276, though in the number of hamlets there is a decrease, owing to some of them having been transferred to the head of Villages.

64. Circar Ayacut and Cultivation. *Statement B.*—In consequence of the district not having been surveyed the information required in this statement cannot be furnished.

65. Irrigation Works. *Statement C.*—The Board are already aware that in this district there are no Government works of irrigation. The cultivation is mainly dependant on the falling rains, although for the cultivation of the second and third crops water is obtained in some localities from rain-fed tanks situated near the fields and from rivulets and rivers by the construction of temporary dams at the private expense of the cultivators. As the Board have omitted in their accounts the number of tanks and anicuts entered in the statement for Fasli 1276 because they can hardly be classed as regular irrigation works, I have omitted them in the return now submitted. Among wells there is an increase of 67 as compared with Fasli 1276, but they are with scarcely an exception drinking and not irrigation wells.

66. Houses and Population.—*Statement D.*—In this statement the particulars of houses and population, according to the Census taken on the 15th November last, are entered. The following is an abstract —

Items.	Fasli 1276.	Fasli 1281.	Increase.	Decrease.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Houses, storied and terraced	5,562	6,127	565	.....
,, tiled	1,368	1,833	965	.....
,, thatched	144,895	173,037	28,142	.....
Total ...	151,825	180,997	29,172	.....
Population.				
Hindoos	722,948	7 87,183	64,235	.....
Mussalmans	74,114	82,803	8,689	.....
Christians	42,626	49,517	6,891	.....
Total	839,688	919,503	79,815	.....
Particulars.				
Males	426,730	459,331	32,601	.....
Females	412,958	460,172	47,214	.....
Agricultural	721,080	683,283	.....	37,797
Non-Agricultural	118,608	236,220	117,612	.....

67. The plan adopted for taking the Census was strictly in keeping with the Board's repeated instructions, and the numbering may, therefore, be reckoned as fairly approaching to accuracy. There has been a decided increase in the number of houses as reported in Fasli 1276, a clear indication of the growing prosperity of the district.

68. The population of the district, as compared with Fasli 1276, exhibits an increase of 79,815 souls distributed among the taluqs as in the margin. The increase may be attributed in part to the regular and systematic manner in which the Census was taken this year. The average obtained by distributing the entire population among the number of houses is about five souls for each house, and this affords a pretty fair presumption of the accuracy of the Census. The total population shows an increase of 9 per cent. on the population of Fasli 1276, in which there was an increase of 6 per cent. The greatest percentage is among the Christians, and is the result of more regular habits rather than of conversions which are few. The re-marriage of widows allowed by the Koran, and perhaps the conversions may be the cause of the greater increase among the Mahomedans. But in neither of these classes is the increase extraordinary; it only compares favourably with the Hindoos. The smaller increase among the Hindoos is doubtless due to the evil effects of early marriages so general among the people of the district, and to their religion not allowing the re-marriage of widows, although they may have lost their husbands before attaining maturity, and the concomitant increase of syphilitic diseases. The jains, in particular, are dying out from their loose interchange of wives.

Mangalore	24,783
Cassergode	19,908
Uppinangadi	4,957
Udipi	23,193
Kundapur	6,964
Total	79,815

69. The agricultural population shows a falling off of 37,797 souls, while the non-agricultural portion has increased by 117,612 souls. The decrease in the agricultural portion of the population is more apparent than real. Many persons not directly engaged in agriculture have in the last returns been, in several instances, erroneously included under the head "Agricultural" instead of "non-agricultural," as they ought to have been.

70. RYOTS' PUTTAS, ETC.,—*Statement E.*—As the Settlement in this district is made on the wurg or estate instead of with the number of individuals holding each estate, it is impossible to ascertain the exact number of cultivators. The number of ryots given in the statement therefore represents the wurgs rather than the holders of those estates. The decrease in their number is only nominal, and represents the wurgs whose assessment was transferred to Religious Institutions in lieu of Tasdiks in Fasli 1279. The increase in the agricultural stock, notwithstanding their destruction by panthers and murrain in the past years, is a clear indication of the growing wealth of the district, for the majority of the cattle are annually purchased from Mysore, not bred in this district.

71. RENT ROLL.—*Statement F.*—This statement is, in fact, a classified list of ryots according to the amount of rent payable to Government. This classification is made with reference to the assessment which each wurg pays. The following is an abstract of this statement in comparison with the results reported in Fasli 1276 :—

Items.	Fasli 1276.		Fasli 1281.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Single Puttas, Ryots paying under 10 Rs.	14,827	55,392	15,403	54,767	576	.....	...	625
Do. from 10 to 30 ,,	10,881	2,05,503	10,141	1,91,090	...	.....	740	14,413
Do. from 30 to 50 ,,	5,674	2,20,673	5,262	2,03,909	...	.....	412	16,764
Do. from 50 to 100 ,,	4,979	3,43,418	4,620	3,19,766	...	.....	359	23,652
Do from 100 to 250 ,,	2,286	3,29,733	2,078	3,02,317	...	.....	208	27,416
Do. from 250 to 500 ,,	390	1,25,543	353	1,16,569	...	.....	37	8,974
Do. from 500 to 1,000 ,,	100	64,792	88	57,307	...	.....	12	7,485
Do. upwards of 1,000 ,,	24	34,677	20	29,771	...	.....	4	4,906
Total	39,161	13,79,731	37,965	12,75,496	576	.....	1,772	1,04,235
Net Decrease	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1,196	1,04,235

72. It will be seen from the above that the number of puttas and the amount of assessment show a great falling off. This is only nominal, and is caused by the exclusion of wurgs, the assessment of which was assigned to Religious Institutions since the submission of the last quinquennial returns. Kist to the amount of a lakh and fourteen thousand odd having been assigned for this purpose.

73. Wurgs paying less than Rupees 10 number as many as 15,403. A great majority of these apper ain to the Cassergode Taluq where small holdings are very numerous. Some of these holdings pay even less than a rupee. Wurgs paying from Rupees 10 to 50 appear mostly in the Mangalore Taluq, and those paying above Rupees 50 are very numerous in the Udipi Taluq. The number of wurgs paying more than Rupees 1,000 are 20 in number, distributed among the several taluqs as noted in the margin.

Mangalore	1
Cassergode	2
Udipi	11
Kundapur	6
Total ..	20

74 CONDUCT OF SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.—The list of subordinate officers in the district during Fasli 1281 is as follows :—

J. Sturrock, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector, confirmed on the 13th February 1872. On leave for two months from 28th October 1871 On leave for one month from 15th April 1872.

L. McIver, Esq., Assistant Collector.

J. Ball, Esq., Salt Deputy-Collector.

B. C. Leggatt, Esq., Treasury Deputy-Collector.

T. Gopalkrishna Pillay, Hoozur Sheristadar.

Tombat Subba Row, Tahsildar of Cassergode, on six months' leave from the 15th May. Under suspension from 30th November 1871.

N. Brito, Tahsildar of Udipi.

A. Balakristnappa, Tahsildar of Mangalore.

Venkappa Punja, Tahsildar of Uppinangadi, Acting Tahsildar of Cassergode, from 30th November 1871.

J. M. Coelho, Tahsildar of Kundapur.

Mavil Ramaya, Acting Tahsildar of Uppinangadi during Venkappa Punja's absence on other duty. Under suspension from 8th April 1872.

75. During the period under report I have been absent in England, and note, therefore, that the only record concerning any of them is contained in Board's Proceedings, Miscellaneous No. 3,994, dated 5th June 1872, and No. 1,257, dated 10th July 1872.

15th October 1872

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

MALABAR.

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I HAVE the honour to report upon the Settlement of this District for Fasli 1281 (1871-72), and to submit, as per accompanying list, the annual and quinquennial returns, together with the additional returns as prescribed in communications noted in the margin.

Circular Memorandum, dated 22nd January 1872, No. 120.
Do. „ 9th April „ „ 513.
Official Memorandum „ 6th June „ „ 750.
Circular do. „ 20th June „ „ 811.

2. The Settlement of the Calicut and Cochin Taluqs and a portion of Ernad was conducted by me, and the remaining portion of the latter taluq by the Assistant Collector Mr. Austin.

The other taluqs were settled by the Divisional Officers within whose respective ranges they are situated.

J. B. Spedding, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of Malabar	Cherakal, Kottayam, and Kurumbranad.
D. Buick, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector	Palghaut and Walluvanad.
W. E. Underwood, Esq., Deputy-Collector, Wynaad	Wynaad.
O Kannan, Esq., Deputy-Collector, Southern Division	Ponani.

3. The number of puttas issued during the year amounted to 164,820, against 162,726 of the previous year, the increase being 2,094 puttas as noted below :—

Faslis.	No. of new Puttas.	No. of old Puttas.	Puttas not revised.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
1281	3,629	153,657	7,534	164,820
1280	3,473	10,285	148,968	162,726
Increase ...	156	143,372	...	2,094
Decrease ...	...	...	141,434	...

GENERAL REPORTS

OF THE

BOARD OF REVENUE,

TO THE

Honorable the Governor in Council,

SENT HOME TO THE

COURT OF DIRECTORS

Dated 3rd January 1828.

VOLUMES 40 & 41.

MADRAS:

PRINTED AT THE SCOTTISH PRESS, BY GRAVES, COOKSON AND CO.
POPHAM HOUSE.

1883.

284. In reply the Right Honorable the Governor in Council concurred, it was stated, in our opinion that it was advisable to defer the decision of the question of succession to the Zemindary of Choondy, and authorized the Principal Collector, as the disposal of the lands was declared by the Sudr Udawlut to rest with Government, to retain them for the present under his management, allowing out of the collections therefrom such maintenance to the son of the last incumbent and to such others as might be considered entitled to support thereby as we might deem suitable.

From the Secy. to Govt., 26th Oct., in Cons., 1st Nov. 1827.

285. We were directed to instruct the Principal Collector to institute inquiries respecting the resources of the Zemindary, the nature and extent of the alienations and all other matters upon which information was necessary to enable him to furnish data for fixing a permanent Jummah on the estate; and to call upon him to explain the present state of the claims of Ankapah Naidoo against the late Comaura Moota Rauze under this Decree of the Sudr Udawlut, and to ascertain and to report the terms upon which a compromise could be effected.

286. Copy of the foregoing correspondence was communicated to the Principal Collector on the 1st November.

BELLARY.

Settlement for Fusly 1235.

287. On the 5th March last we submitted for the orders of the Honorable the Governor in Council the following extract from our Proceedings, under date the 1st of that month, on the Settlement of the Bellary district for Fusly 1235, as detailed in the Principal Collector's letter noted in the margin.

To the Chief Secy. to Govt., Dy. Cons., 8th March 1827.
Proceedings, in Cons., 1st Mar. 1827.
From the Pl Collr. of Bellary, 30th Sept., in Cons., 20th Nov. 1826.

288. 'The Principal Collector explains that the completion of his Jummahbundy was 'delayed by the lamented death of Mr. Gosling, his Head Assistant, 'while the settlement of the Tadputry Taluk was in progress; and by 'the promotion of the Sub-Collector, Mr. Viveash, when two Taluks only of his division had 'been settled. Mr. Clulow, his present Head Assistant, having joined his station towards the 'end of February, accompanied him to the western Taluks, for the purpose of observing the 'mode of settlement; and was afterwards deputed to make the Jummahbundy of Anantapoor and 'Yadakee, which he accomplished much to the Principal Collector's satisfaction. The two Taluks 'of Harpanelly and Hooanahudgully were settled by Mr. Viveash, that of Tadputry by the Head 'native servant of the Assistant Collector's Cutcherry, and the remaining 12 by the Principal 'Collector in person. This heavy duty sufficiently accounts for the the delay which occurred 'in the transmission of his report.'

Paras. 2 and 3.

"The season of Fusly 1235," the Principal Collector says, "was favorable through the "district, and the produce so abundant that the price of grain is at "present lower than has been known for several years before. The "valuable cultivation situated along the banks of the Toongabudra, sustained some damage by "the high floods of that river in the early part of August 1825, and I regret to say that several "of the principal anicuts, which are built across the same river, were most materially injured. "The black lands also of Raydroog, the summits* of Gooty and a "part of Goolem which are usually sown in October, suffered from "the excessive rain, and produced but a scanty crop; in many places the ryots were obliged to "plough up the land twice, and substitute other seed, in consequence of their fields being

Para. 4.

* Subdivision of a Taluk.

"overrun by grasshoppers. The rich crops of white Jonnah, the most valuable produce of the "black lands, seemed particularly obnoxious to the ravages of these insects, and wherever they "let, the destruction was complete."

289. 'The following is an abstract of the Settlement of Fusly 1235, compared with that of 'Fusly 1234.'

———	1234.			1235.			Increase.			Decrease.			Per cent.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Dry Land	15,63,870	10	9	16,28,537	12	10	64,667	2	1	3,116	12	2	4	2	2
Wet and Garden	13,77,767	9	7	14,54,495	1	4	76,727	7	9	135	9	9	5	9	2
Total Gross Rent...	29,41,638	4	4	30,83,032	14	2	1,41,394	9	10	...	...	...	4	13	11
Particulars of the Gross Rent.															
Land paying full tax	27,58,308	3	7	28,34,380	2	10	76,071	15	3	...	...	...	2	12	3
Cowle land	1,38,909	6	6	2,04,528	6	10	65,619	0	4	...	...	...	47	3	10
Land held at reduced rent	44,420	10	3	44,124	4	6	...	...	...	296	5	9	0	10	8
Deductions for land unsown	1,95,367	4	4	1,82,971	10	3	...	...	...	12,395	10	1	6	5	6
Established remissions	7,90,886	4	5	8,71,131	4	2	80,244	15	9	...	...	...	10	2	4
Miscellaneous remissions	28,026	15	9	30,447	9	7	2,420	9	10	...	...	...	8	10	2
Total Deductions...	10,14,280	8	6	10,84,550	8	0	70,269	15	6	...	...	...		...	...
Remains Net Settlement Ryotwar ...	19,27,357	11	10	19,98,482	6	2	71,124	10	4	...	...	...	3	11	1
Particulars of the Net Settlement.															
Land paying full tax	13,85,107	15	3	19,49,275	3	5	64,167	4	2	...	...	...	3	6	1
Cowle land	18,686	4	5	25,587	3	11	6,900	15	6	...	...	...	36	15	1
Land held at reduced rent	23,563	8	2	23,619	14	10	56	6	8	...	...	...	0	3	10
Suppressed cultivation, &c.	11,685	11	7	14,556	0	4	2,870	4	3	...	...	...	24	9	4
Quit-rent	1,71,306	5	5	1,70,069	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Resumed Jaghe, of Narraindavarakary ...	...	...	...	28,715	9	11	28,715	9	11	...	...	...	100	0	0
Kurnool peshcush	80,208	6	4	80,208	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	21,90,558	2	2	22,92,031	10	8	1,01,473	8	6	...	...	...	4	10	2

290. 'When it is considered that this district is only now recovering from the state of 'depression to which it has been reduced during the leases, the net 'result here shewn, being Rupees 1,01,473-8-6 above the Settlement 'of Fusly 1234, and with the exception of Rupees 28,715 derived from 'the assumed jaghire of Narraindavarakary, arising almost entirely 'from extended cultivation, is highly satisfactory.'

		RS.	A.	P.
1235	...	22,92,031	10	8
1234	...	21,90,558	2	2
		1,01,473	8	6

291. 'The gross increase of revenue from extended cultivation in the Fusly under review is Rupees 1,41,394-9-10 'The greatest portion of the dry land newly taken has been cultivated upon Cowle, and it is gratifying to find that the tendency* of the stocks of the country has been to the occupation of the best and highest rated lands; the average of the assessment on dry cultivation in 1234 being annas 14-1 per acre and that for 1235 being annas 14-5.'

*Dry	1234			1235		
	Acres.	Assessment.	Average	Acres.	Assessment	Average
			RS. A. P.			RS A P
Land	17,76,247-25-9½	15,63,870-10-9	0 14 1	18,11,204-22-14	16,28,537-12-10	0 14 5

292. 'The total gross decrease of land revenue amounts to Rupees 1,44,452-0-1, of which the largest item, Rupees 80,063-8-11,* is explained in the margin. That which is described by the Principal Collector as loss by emigrations and from lands thrown up by Pyakarries, is in great part merely nominal, since it arises chiefly from the cultivators having removed from one village to another, and will be found under the head of "Increase" in another column, about one-fourth of the land classed as partially relinquished or exchanged is of that inferior sort which the ryots throw up every third year from its being exhausted by a succession of crops, and requiring a fallow of as many years to restore its fertility, the practice is confined to red lands.'

Para 13.

	RS.	A.	P.
*Loss of rent from deaths	1,360	0	3
Emigrations	6,646	14	7
Land relinquished by Pyakarries ...	7,039	10	5
Do. by poor ryots	7,156	1	2
Do. partially relinquished by poor ryots	14,764	12	1
Do. by substantial do. ...	1,302	12	10
Do. partially do.	15,033	12	2
Exchange lands	16,185	7	6
Land thrown up for want of water or flood .	10,511	1	0
Restored Enams	63	0	11
Total ..	80,063	8	11

293. 'The next item of Decrease is Rupees 55,034-8-9 arising from decrease of rent. The Cowle remissions consist almost entirely of extra remission allowed to ryots for clearing their fields of nutt. The remission on account of land unsown arises from lands cultivated in 1234 having been left waste in 1235, in some instances from want of means or time to sow; in others, from a deficiency of water, or from the land being flooded, or covered with nutt. The sum remitted on account of failure of crops is Rupees 17,646-5-11. The greatest loss was in Raidroog, where, in some of the black land villages, the failure was very extensive, and as the inhabitants had been unfortunate for several successive years, it became necessary to admit considerable deductions to save them from ruin. The remission for crops destroyed by flood arises from the damage done by the high freshes of the Toongabhudra river at the beginning of the year. The decrease of revenue under the head of "Established Remissions" arises from the additional payments to Shotrumdars, and to the holders of "Shamilat Duswandum," in consequence of the increase of cultivations. The remaining items under the general head of Decrease of Rent do not appear to need remark.'

Para. 13.

	RS.	A.	P.
Cowle remissions	702	4	3
Remissions on account of Land unsown ..	32,474	13	4
Failure of crop	17,646	5	11
Destroyed by floods	1,848	10	9
Established remissions	1,284	10	7
Reduction of rent	165	3	11
Restored Enams	60	2	8
Land granted for building	6	10	3
Ready money allowance	186	11	7
Miscellaneous	658	15	6
Total .	55,034	8	9

Col. 230, Stat. No 5. Remission in Raidroog Rs. ,276-3-7.

294. 'The Tufreek or Inams will be explained below. The decrease of quit-rent arises partly from decrease of cultivation, partly from the failure of crops, and partly from the high amount of the assessment in particular villages having made some reductions absolutely necessary, the Board observe that the largest remissions* on this account are in the Taluks of Raidroog and Goolem.'

	RS	A.	P
*Tufreek on Inam .	3,242	8	7
Decrease of quit-rent	5,058	0	2
Goolem ...	918	11	9
Raidroog . ..	1,136	12	2

295. 'The statements accompanying the Principal Collector's report, and the explanations 'in the Report itself, are drawn up with so much perspicuity and accuracy, that the Board find it 'impossible to exhibit them in a clearer or more concise form than they bear at present. They 'therefore will not lengthen their proceedings by following Mr. Robertson through the several 'paragraphs of his letter, but will select from it those parts which appear to be of prominent 'interest.'

296. 'The first subject of importance which presents itself is the great extent of Inam 'cultivation. The total cultivation of Inam in Fusly 1235 amounts to 'M. Rupees 14,96,938-15-6,* being an increase above Fusly 1234 of M. 'Rs. 97,864-2-10;† but it appears by a reference to the statement 'accompanying the Principal Collector's report, that there is an 'increase in the amount cultivated by the Inamdars themselves of M. Rs. 1,82,476-1-10 or after 'deducting the amount in the assumed Jagheer and Inam villages, of 'M. Rs. 1,44,907-2-1. The Principal Collector ascribes the additional 'occupation of Inam land by the *owners* to a considerable quantity having been thrown up by ryots 'cultivating Inam, but no Circar land, in consequence of the operation 'of the extra "assessment," but he thinks that much may also be 'attributed to a more correct classification of the land thus cultivated. The Board have little 'doubt that the latter supposition is correct. The cause of the Inams being in the hands of the 'ryots at all arises from the owners having themselves no stock wherewith to cultivate; and the 'accumulation of capital within one year by Inamdars, could hardly have been so rapid as to give 'them the power of occupying an increased extent of land to the value of nearly a lac and a half of 'Rupees.'

* Statement No 5, Col. 125.

	Rs.	A	P.
†1235	14,96,938	15	6
1234 ..	13,99,074	12	8
	97,864	2	10

Statement No 5, Col. 85, 122.

Para. 12.

297. 'From Mr. Robertson's remark that "where an Inamdar cultivated himself or by 'means of his own people or relations, he is now particularly interest- 'ed to establish the fact in order to escape the Tufreek," it might 'be inferred that when the lands of Inamdars are cultivated by Circar ryots, the extra assess- 'ment does not fall upon them but upon the Inamdars. The rule and practice however are 'clearly the reverse. The Board understood Mr. Robertson to mean that when Circar ryots 'being also Inamdars cultivate their own land, themselves, or by means of their own people or 'relations, as they are entitled to do without restriction, they are particularly interested to estab- 'lish the fact that the Inam land so cultivated by them, is their own property.'

Para. 12.

298. 'The Principal Collector explains that the extra assess- 'ment imposed on "ryots cultivating Inam but no Circar land," and 'on "ryots cultivating more Inam than Circar land" was adjusted 'according to the rules* stated in his report of last year, with this 'addition, that where any ryot might have relinquished Circar land in 'the present year, and still kept all, or cultivated more Inam than 'last year, he should pay the assessment on the Circar land which 'he had deserted; this arrangement is considered by the Board to be 'proper.'

Proceedings, 29th, in Cons., 29th Dec 1825. Para. 9.

* 1st.—That every ryot cultivating Enam and no Circar land, should pay one Contaroy fanam on every pagoda assessment on the Enam cultivated by him.

2nd.—That ryots cultivating more Enam than Circar, should pay half a fanam per pagoda on the assessment of such part of Enam cultivated by them, over and above the quantity limited.

Para 9.

299. 'The Board in their proceedings of the 29th December 1825 sanctioned the rules above 'referred to as a temporary "measure." They observed: "It is 'desirable to introduce the restrictions which have become neces- 'sary in this respect by degrees, and so that they may, press with as little severity as 'possible on the people who will be affected by them, and it is a great object for the 'Collector to carry along with him the feelings of the inhabitants, in favor of the 'measures which are adopted to attain the end in view." It was not however intended 'that the restrictions should stop here, but that they should be gradually extended and modified

'according to circumstances, and the Board trust that the Principal Collector will still give this 'subject his particular attention. It is much to be desired that the ryots should not be impressed 'with the idea that the extra assessment, as established at present, is a fixed measure, and that 'upon the conditions annexed to it, they are at liberty to occupy as much Inams as their interest 'and inclinations prompt them to cultivate; for, if they imagine that it is a right, and not an 'indulgence, there cannot be a doubt that more Inam will be taken at the expense of the Circar 'land. It has been observed that Mr. Robertson found it expedient to tax the ryots for the 'Circar fields which they had relinquished, and the Board are inclined to apprehend that even 'this measure will be insufficient to repress the evil effectually. That the occupation of Inam 'has increased very considerably in Fusly 1235 'is manifested by the increase in the extra 'assessment which, notwithstanding the very 'large extent of land stated to be newly culti- 'vated by the Inamdars themselves, amounts 'to Rupees 4,197-10-6* above that imposed 'for the same cause in the preceding year, and 'that the object is of vital importance to the 'future revenues of the country, is evident 'from the fact that the total cultivation of 'Inam bears a greater proportion to the total 'Inam of the province, than the total cultiva- 'tion of Circar does to the total Circar land 'of the province, the proportion in Enam being about 5 to 7, while that of the Circar is about '7½ to 12.'

* See Cols. 174, 175, 179, Statement No. 5, for Fusly 1235.
See Cols. 183, 184, 189, Statement No. 5, for Fusly 1234.

1234	RS.	A.	P.
Tax on Reddie's Appanum	12,263	10	5
Ryots cultivating Enam to excess ...	9,565	7	4
Tufreek	7,560	0	10
Total...	29,394	2	7
The same items in 1235 amount to...	33,591	13	1
Increase in 1235	4,197	10	6
Mahratta account Fusly 1235 without fractions.			
Total Ayacut Circar	48,99,703	0	0
Do. cultivated	30,83,032	0	0
Ayacut Enam	19,90,130	0	0
Cultivated	14,15,889	0	0

300. 'The Principal Collector states that the Inam Tufreek is confined to lands held free of 'tax,* the quit-rent on Jode Inam being usually so high as to render 'any restriction on the cultivation of such land inexpedient. The 'Board consider this rule to be right when the quit-rent is sufficiently 'high to admit of its acting as a check; but where, as in many cases, it is more an acknowledg- 'ment of tenure than a tax, the Board think that the ryots cultivating these Inams should be 'subjected to the operation of the extra assessment.'

Para. 12.

* Surva Enams.

301. 'It may be proper here to observe that the Reddies in many villages throughout the 'Ceded Districts have, from time immemorial, possessed very considerable quantities of land rent- 'free, or subject only to a very small quit-rent, under the condition that they shall cultivate 'Circar land yielding a certain amount of revenue and constituting what is termed their '"Appanum." These Mauniums have been continued by our Government, and, although the 'freedom of cultivation now allowed to the agricultural classes generally, has, in some degree, 'loosened the restrictions formerly imposed upon this set of people, it is obvious that they 'cannot be altogether relinquished, without an undue sacrifice of revenue; accordingly, it will be 'found that Rupees 14,431 have been collected on account of these 'Appanums in Fusly 1235, although the lands were uncultivated; 'but if this sum be viewed with reference to the total extent of these lands, and the value of the 'Manium thereto attached, it will be found to be very inconsiderable; the former amounting to 'Rupees 3,34,277, and even the cultivated portion of the latter being Rupees 2,26,875.'

Para. 28.

302. 'The Principal Collector adverting to this subject, explains that the increase under the 'head of Waste Appanum beyond that collected in the last year, viz., 'Rupees 2,162, is owing partly to land stated as sown in Fusly 1234 'being found to be actually covered with nutt, and partly to something additional begn 'levied when the holder had the means of cultivating all his old Appanum, but kept a

Para. 28.

'portion waste from a wish to procure a reduction of it. "The old Appanum," he proceeds, '"according to the accounts of Fusly 1215 and 1218, amounted to Rupees 3,40,819-7-0, that 'now fixed is Rupees 3,34,277-14-8; the net difference therefore between the two periods is only 'Rupees 6,541-8-4; but when we proceed to examine the accounts of villages, the changes that have 'taken place will be found very great, the detailed comparison giving a gross increase of Rupees '96,992-10-9 and a gross decrease of Rupees 1,03,534. This decrease, however, does not always 'aries from inability. In the Taluks of Yadakee and Taudputtree, for instance, which are so 'flourishing, the diminshed Appanum is mostly owing to the new remission of 25 per cent, allowed 'in the survey rent, and there being no unoccupied land to give in order to make up the 'difference."'

303. 'From this passage the Board conclude that in the other Taluks, besides Yadakee and 'Taudputtree, the Reddies have been obliged to extend their cultivation since the general reduc- 'tion of the assessment, in order to keep up the amount of revenue which they are bound to yield 'to Government as the condition of their enjoying their Manium land; 'this appears also from the small difference shewn above, between the 'amount of Appanum entered in the accounts in the years in which it 'was largest, and the amount entered in last year. This being the 'case, it is obvious that the Reddies in the Taluks of Yadakee and Taudputtree, are now better off 'than the others, since the amount of revenue for which they are held answerable bears a smaller 'proportion to the extent of their Maunium land. It might therefore perhaps be equitable, under 'the circumstance of there being no unoccupied land which can be *added* to their Appanums to 'make up for the reduction in the survey rent, to *reduce* their Maunium as they now hold part of 'it on a condition which they are unable to fulfil; but, as such a measure would have an invidious 'appearance and little advantage would be gained by it, the Board do not consider it advisable.'

Note.—The obligation is not to cultivate a certain extent of land, but land yielding a certain amount of revenue.

1215 and 1218.

304. 'In concluding this part of the report, it may be observed that while the value of all 'the Inam cultivated in Bellary in Fusly 1235, including the Maunium 'of the Reddies, was Rupees 14,96,938-15-6, the amount of extra 'assessment, even including the sum levied on those who had left part 'of their Appanum waste as explained in para. 15 of these proceed- 'ings, amounted only to the comparatively trifling sum of Rupees 33,591-13-1* or only Rupees '2-3-10 per cent.'

Statement No. 5, Col. 125.

* See Note in the margin to Para. 13 of these Proceedings.

305. 'The Board consider this subject of so much importance that they hope it will receive 'the special attention of the Principal Collector. It is presumed that 'he is now prosecuting the enquiry directed in the 5th para. of the 'letter from Government, dated 25th November 1825, which was com- 'municated to him under date the 16th February 1826,* and the 'Board will be happy to learn what progress he has made in his investigation.

From the Secy. to Government, In Cons., 1st Dec. 1825.

* In Cons., 16th Feby. 1826.

306. 'The Principal Collector states that the villages paying a permanent quit-rent (Kay- 'emjodee) which in the accounts of 1216 were included under Circar 'land, have been by him this year classed as Inam, under which it 'appears likewise that the Shotrium villages, before belonging to the head of "Circar," have 'now been entered. The expediency of this measure seems to be doubtful. It is believed that in 'some cases the villages were originally altogether resumed, and restored at an increased rate 'of quit-rent; but before the Board can give a final opinion upon the subject, it is necessary that 'they should be furnished with a particular list of all the villages here alluded to. Those held as 'Maunium and Shotrium before the survey, and admitted by the Principal Collector to be justly 'so enjoyed have always been distinguished in the accounts from those where the tenure was

Para. 14.

'found invalid and where the villages after being resumed, were restored at a modified rent; the 'circumstance of their being incorporated with the other villages might lead hereafter to some 'difficulty, if it should be found necessary for any purpose to separate them. The Board take 'this opportunity to observe that all changes of this kind should be submitted for sanction, 'before they are carried into effect.'

307. 'The gross rent of land ploughed on Cowle in Fusly 1235 amounts to the large sum of 'Rupees 2,04,528-6-10, the net payment for which to 'the Circar is Rupees 25,587-3-11. The gross increase 'of Cowle land in this Fusly above the preceding is 'Rupees 65,619-0-4, and arises chiefly from the break-'ing up of old waste in the black lands of Raidroog, 'Gooty, Adwanie, Bellary, Hurpanhully and Koodlighee. 'The circumstances which led to the abandonment of 'these lands during the leases have been so fully explained on former occasions, that it only now 'remains to notice the gratifying circumstance, that of the total land taken up in the last year, 'amounting to Rupees 72,917, land worth Rupees 2,066 only remained unsown at the time of the 'settlement. The Principal Collector observes with reference to a caution contained in the 'Board's proceedings on the settlement of 1234, that the Amildars are instructed to exercise a 'vigilant superintendence for the purpose of preventing the ryots who take advantage of the 'waste Cowle, from throwing up land already in cultivation, and it is satisfactory to remark that 'of the lands of which the Cowle expired this year, amounting to 'Rupees 28,592-7-0, the whole continue occupied, with the exception 'of Rupees 1,874-12-4, about two-thirds of which are garden, and wet lands, thrown out of cul-'tivation for want of water or because the land was unproductive.'

Para. 21.
Statement No. 5, Col 127.

Cowle remission	* 1,77,768-15-0
* Col. 148. Other remission	* 5,820-8-4
	1,83,589-7-4

* Para. 21.

Proceedings of the Board, 8th, in Cons, 8th March 1824.

* Para. 21.

308. 'With respect to the terms of the Cowles, the Principal Collector observes: "In 'the Harpanhully and Koodlighee Taluks, the term of Cowle allowed 'for the black lands is four years. The Cowlenamah of Fusly 1216 'mentions five years for a plough of six yokes, and three years for a plough of three yokes. In 'Adwani, Goollem, Gooty and Raidroog, the great plough requires twelve and sometimes sixteen 'bullocks, while that of Harpanhully and Koodlighee is usually drawn by six or eight. Till 'now but little land has been taken upon on Cowle in the western Taluks, but in all such cases 'they got that for five years, and the ryots were in consequence reluctant to accept from me 'one less advantageous. In parts of the Cuddapah District it is understood the black land is 'ploughed with four and six bullocks, the labour being in other respects comparatively light. It 'appeared to me therefore that taking the medium for Harpanhully and Koodlighee was the 'fairest course, and to this the ryots at length agreed, an arrangement which, I trust, will be 'satisfactory to your Board." The active exertions of the Principal Collector in encouraging the 'cultivation of waste land cannot be too highly commended, and the good effects of them have 'already been experienced in the growing improvement of the district, but the Board are of 'opinion that the conditions of the Cowlenamah of Fusly 1216 should be strictly conformed to, 'in all its parts. It was established at a period when the whole of the Ceded Districts was 'under one authority, and it is clear from its provisions that the local peculiarities adverted to 'by the Principal Collector were fully considered at the time it was drawn up. A Cowle ought 'not, on the one hand, to be so favourable as to allure a ryot to take more land than he can till 'properly, while, on the other, it should be sufficiently encouraging to secure to him an ample 'return; both these objects seem to be well provided for in the Cowlenamah of 1216, and the 'Board are apprehensive that any deviation from it in favour of particular persons or Taluks, 'will have the effect of making others dissatisfied and eventually of checking the extension of 'cultivation by inducing the ryots of the remaining Taluks to hold back in the hope of obtain-

Para. 23.

'ing the same terms. They regret therefore that any exception should have been made in favour 'of the ryots of the western Taluks. The Cowles already granted cannot be disturbed, but the 'Board desire that the Principal Collector will not in future depart from the terms of the Cowle 'formerly established.'

309. 'Mr. Robertson mentions particularly a case wherein a Cowle was granted by his 'predecessor in Fusly 1232 for nine years to a substantial Reddy at 'Muddugserah, who proposed to build a small hamlet, the extent of 'land is 49 acres, and the rent as fixed by the survey Rupees 56-13-9. As the holder of this 'Cowle has cultivated the land, and brought one or two settlers, the Principal Collector has 'not disturbed him, which, under the circumstances described, the Board approve.'

Para. 24.

310. 'In para. 20 of their proceedings on the settlement of Bellary for Fusly 1234, the 'Board expressed their hope that all land given on Cowle is well and effectully cleared of nutt; 'and they trust that this important object has been duly attended to. One of the greatest advan-'tages which arises from breaking up these large tracts or waste is, that when once cleared, 'little or no outlay of capital is for some years required to keep them in good condition. 'After the Cowle has expired, the original holders of it ofter resign the land, and employ their 'stock in reclaiming more waste, while their places are taken by a poorer class of ryots who, in 'their turn, acquire the means of becoming substantial farmers. But unless the lands in the first 'instance are fully cleared, these consequences cannot follow.

311. 'Observing that the total amount stated as quit-rent is Rupees 1,70,069, the Principal 'Collecter explains that "the proportion paid for Enam land is Rupees '1,63,279, and from Marah exclusively, Rupees 6,789. This last 'item, however (he adds) does not include the whole amount levied 'on the village Marah, because in the Sub-Collector's division the practice has long existed of 'carrying all collections of that sort to the Head of Moturpha."'

Col 183, Statement No 5, Para 29.

312. 'The Board are not informed of the nature and origin of the tax upon the Marahs of 'the village officers here alluded to, and it will be necessary for the Principal Collector to explain 'the subject fully in his next report. In the meantime it is proper that the accounts of the district 'should be rendered uniform by the alteration he suggests in those of the Sub-Collector's division.

313. 'From the heavy duty which fell to Mr. Robertson's share in the settlement, he had 'only an opportunity of inspecting minutely the circumstances of two Taluks—Adwanie and 'Goollem. He describes the first as being in a very improving state; a very considerable 'quantity of waste land had been taken into cultivation upon Cowle, and the population appeared 'to have increased in every direction. He states that amongst the records of this Taluk have 'been found the lists of over-assessed fields which were submitted by the Amildars of Adwanie 'and N..guldinny, according to the orders of the Principal Collector in Fusly 1216. The pro-'posed reduction in the total assessment of both Taluks is there 'stated at Rupees 19,768, but the Board are informed by their Head 'Sherestadar, who was at that time in Bellary, that some of these were found to be incorrect, 'and therefore were not confirmed, although he thinks they had effect in some villages for one 'year. Under these circumstances it would not be expedient to adopt them without further inquiry 'and experience.'

Para. 33.

314. 'The Taluk of Goollem contains the best black land in the district, and the cultivation 'of it has progressively increased since it reverted to Aumany management. In three sub-'divisions which comprise the better portion of the Taluk, the cultivation both in extent and 'value much exceeds that at the survey. Several villages in the other sub-divisions present 'similarly favorable results; but in the remaining villages which have retrograded, the assess-'ment is represented to be highest, and the cultivation of Enam excessive. Mr. Robertson states

'found invalid and where the villages after being resumed, were restored at a modified rent; the 'circumstance of their being incorporated with the other villages might lead hereafter to some 'difficulty, if it should be found necessary for any purpose to separate them. The Board take 'this opportunity to observe that all changes of this kind should be submitted for sanction, 'before they are carried into effect.'

307. 'The gross rent of land ploughed on Cowle in Fusly 1235 amounts to the large sum of 'Rupees 2,04,528-6-10, the net payment for which to 'the Circar is Rupees 25,587-3-11. The gross increase 'of Cowle land in this Fusly above the preceding is 'Rupees 65,619-0-4, and arises chiefly from the break-'ing up of old waste in the black lands of Raidroog, 'Gooty, Adwanie, Bellary, Hurpanhully and Koodlighee. 'The circumstances which led to the abandonment of 'these lands during the leases have been so fully explained on former occasions, that it only now 'remains to notice the gratifying circumstance, that of the total land taken up in the last year, 'amounting to Rupees 72,917, land worth Rupees 2,066 only remained unsown at the time of the 'settlement. The Principal Collector observes with reference to a caution contained in the 'Board's proceedings on the settlement of 1234, that the Amildars are instructed to exercise a 'vigilant superintendence for the purpose of preventing the ryots who take advantage of the 'waste Cowle, from throwing up land already in cultivation, and it is satisfactory to remark that 'of the lands of which the Cowle expired this year, amounting to 'Rupees 28,592-7-0, the whole continue occupied, with the exception 'of Rupees 1,874-12-4, about two-thirds of which are garden, and wet lands, thrown out of cul-'tivation for want of water or because the land was unproductive.'

Para. 21.
Statement No. 5, Col 127.
Cowle remission . . * 1,77,768-15-0
* Col. 148.
Other remission . . . * 5,820 8-4
1,83,589-7-4

* Para. 21.

Proceedings of the Board, 8th, in Cons, 8th March 1824.

* Para. 21.

308. 'With respect to the terms of the Cowles, the Principal Collector observes: "In 'the Harpanhully and Koodlighee Taluks, the term of Cowle allowed 'for the black lands is four years. The Cowlenamah of Fusly 1216 'mentions five years for a plough of six yokes, and three years for a plough of three yokes. In 'Adwani, Goollem, Gooty and Raidroog, the great plough requires twelve and sometimes sixteen 'bullocks, while that of Harpanhully and Koodlighee is usually drawn by six or eight. Till 'now but little land has been taken upon on Cowle in the western Taluks, but in all such cases 'they got that for five years, and the ryots were in consequence reluctant to accept from me 'one less advantageous. In parts of the Cuddapah District it is understood the black land is 'ploughed with four and six bullocks, the labour being in other respects comparatively light. It 'appeared to me therefore that taking the medium for Harpanhully and Koodlighee was the 'fairest course, and to this the ryots at length agreed, an arrangement which, I trust, will be 'satisfactory to your Board." The active exertions of the Principal Collector in encouraging the 'cultivation of waste land cannot be too highly commended, and the good effects of them have 'already been experienced in the growing improvement of the district, but the Board are of 'opinion that the conditions of the Cowlenamah of Fusly 1216 should be strictly conformed to, 'in all its parts. It was established at a period when the whole of the Ceded Districts was 'under one authority, and it is clear from its provisions that the local peculiarities adverted to 'by the Principal Collector were fully considered at the time it was drawn up. A Cowle ought 'not, on the one hand, to be so favourable as to allure a ryot to take more land than he can till 'properly, while, on the other, it should be sufficiently encouraging to secure to him an ample 'return; both these objects seem to be well provided for in the Cowlenamah of 1216, and the 'Board are apprehensive that any deviation from it in favour of particular persons or Taluks, 'will have the effect of making others dissatisfied and eventually of checking the extension of 'cultivation by inducing the ryots of the remaining Taluks to hold back in the hope of obtain-

Para. 23.

'ing the same terms. They regret therefore that any exception should have been made in favour 'of the ryots of the western Taluks. The Cowles already granted cannot be disturbed, but the 'Board desire that the Principal Collector will not in future depart from the terms of the Cowle 'formerly established.'

309. 'Mr. Robertson mentions particularly a case wherein a Cowle was granted by his 'predecessor in Fusly 1232 for nine years to a substantial Reddy at 'Muddugserah, who proposed to build a small hamlet, the extent of 'land is 49 acres, and the rent as fixed by the survey Rupees 56-13-9. As the holder of this 'Cowle has cultivated the land, and brought one or two settlers, the Principal Collector has 'not disturbed him, which, under the circumstances described, the Board approve.'

Para 24.

310. 'In para. 20 of their proceedings on the settlement of Bellary for Fusly 1234, the 'Board expressed their hope that all land given on Cowle is well and effectully cleared of nutt; 'and they trust that this important object has been duly attended to. One of the greatest advan-'tages which arises from breaking up these large tracts or waste is, that when once cleared, 'little or no outlay of capital is for some years required to keep them in good condition. 'After the Cowle has expired, the original holders of it often resign the land, and employ their 'stock in reclaiming more waste, while their places are taken by a poorer class of ryots who, in 'their turn, acquire the means of becoming substantial farmers. But unless the lands in the first 'instance are fully cleared, these consequences cannot follow.

311. 'Observing that the total amount stated as quit-rent is Rupees 1,70,069, the Principal 'Collecter explains that "the proportion paid for Enam land is Rupees '1,63,279, and from Marah exclusively, Rupees 6,789. This last 'item, however (he adds) does not include the whole amount levied 'on the village Marah, because in the Sub-Collector's division the practice has long existed of 'carrying all collections of that sort to the Head of Moturpha."'

Col 183, Statement No 5, Para 29

312. 'The Board are not informed of the nature and origin of the tax upon the Marahs of 'the village officers here alluded to, and it will be necessary for the Principal Collector to explain 'the subject fully in his next report. In the meantime it is proper that the accounts of the district 'should be rendered uniform by the alteration he suggests in those of the Sub-Collector's division.

313. 'From the heavy duty which fell to Mr. Robertson's share in the settlement, he had 'only an opportunity of inspecting minutely the circumstances of two Taluks—Adwanie and 'Goollem. He describes the first as being in a very improving state; a very considerable 'quantity of waste land had been taken into cultivation upon Cowle, and the population appeared 'to have increased in every direction. He states that amongst the records of this Taluk have 'been found the lists of over-assessed fields which were submitted by the Amildars of Adwanie 'and Naguldinny, according to the orders of the Principal Collector in Fusly 1216. The pro-'posed reduction in the total assessment of both Taluks is there 'stated at Rupees 19,768, but the Board are informed by their Head 'Sheristadar, who was at that time in Bellary, that some of these were found to be incorrect, 'and therefore were not confirmed, although he thinks they had effect in some villages for one 'year. Under these circumstances it would not be expedient to adopt them without further inquiry 'and experience.'

Para. 38.

314. 'The Taluk of Goollem contains the best black land in the district, and the cultivation of it has progressively increased since it reverted to Aumany management. In three sub-'divisions which comprise the better portion of the Taluk, the cultivation both in extent and value much exceeds that at the survey. Several villages in the other sub-divisions present similarly favorable results; but in the remaining villages which have retrograded, the assess-ment is represented to be highest, and the cultivation of Enam excessive. Mr. Robertson states

'his belief that little or no cleared land remains unoccupied in this Taluk. All additional culti-
'vation, therefore, must be on land taken from the waste. The Princi-
Para. 39.
'pal Collector personally inspected about fifty villages, where great 'ploughs were at work under Cowle, and he states that the quantity of old waste ploughed up in '1235 is very great. It is satisfactory to observe that a large proportion of it is in the villages 'described above as backward. The population is thinner in Goollem than in any other part of 'the country.'

315. '"The Principal Collector states that in the two Taluks now under notice, great distress
'is experienced in many of the villages from a deficient supply of
Para. 40.
'water for the inhabitants and their cattle. This arises from the village 'tanks and wells having gone to decay. In Goollem the evil is particularly felt," and the Principal 'Collector adds, "no doubt deters many from settling there," as the expense of restoring many 'of the works is in general too costly for the people to bear, it becomes necessary for the Circar 'to re-establish them, although it is but reasonable, where the disbursement is not too heavy, 'and the people can afford it, that they should be called upon to contribute a portion of the 'expense. Several tanks and wells of this description have been entered in the Principal Collec-'tor's estimate of repairs required for Fusly 1235. In these, as well as in other Taluks, there
'are considerable Duswundums attached to dilapidated works of this
Para. 40.
'kind, but the owners, not having the means of executing the repairs, 'have requested an advance of money, repayable in two or more years, as their circumstances
'may admit. If the security for the recovery of these advances be
'good, there would be no risk in making them, and as much benefit
'is likely to result from the measure, the Board recommend that the
'Principal Collector may be authorized to carry it into effect, the
'total amount required for these purposes is estimated by him at
'Rupees 53,455-0-3.'

	RS.	A.	P.
Tanks	31,710	0	3
Nullas	1,915	0	0
Wells	19,830	0	0
	53,455	0	3

316. 'The Principal Collector has likewise submitted an estimate of advances applied for 'in cases where Duswundums have formerly been granted to founders of new villages and for 'the repairs of forts and pagodas. The amount stated to be required on the last account is 'very considerable, viz., Rupees 24,270, and the Board are disposed to think that its recovery 'would prove extremely difficult. On this subject therefore they are desirous of receiving further 'information before any steps are taken by the Principal Collector. The forts alluded to, if 'consisting merely of a wall of defence, round villages in the open country ought not to be 'permitted to fall to decay, but there are others in the vicinity of hills and jungle which, if 'repaired, would only become an asylum for robbers.'

317. 'The Principal Collector has been unable to submit a complete account of what has
'been done towards restoring the boundary stones of fields, as the
Para 41.
'returns of four Taluks were still wanting at the date of his report. 'From those of the 13 Taluks received, it appears that the total number of Circar fields is '2,56,392, of which 1,77,998 are reported to have their limits defined by stones or hedges; the 'marking of the remainder is now in progress.'

318. 'In speaking of the waste parts of fields* in the 44th para of his report, the Princi-
'pal Collector alludes to those large tracts which were measured in the
* Layek and Anadi.
'gross at the time of the survey, because then uncultivated, and which 'he is now engaged in subdividing. The propriety of the remission granted by him in such 'cases is unquestionable.'

319. 'The Board in the 34th para. of their proceedings of the 29th December 1825, stated the
'grounds of their objection to a favourable Cowle being given to the
Para 45
'ryots of Yadakee for settling in some unoccupied land of a decayed 'village in the Gooty talook. Mr. Robertson reverts to the subject in the following words

'"Interested as I certainly feel in the matter, I would fain persuade myself that this (the 'Board's objection) has arisen from a failure on my part to bring the subject in a sufficiently 'clear manner before you. The practice of granting more favourable terms to individuals 'undertaking to establish a new village, has existed both under former Governments and since 'the country was ceded to the Company; so that the principal objection started by your 'Board of the likelihood of the grant creating dissatisfaction is obviated. Offers of this kind are 'indeed very rare, but it is remarkable, whereever they have been accepted, the places have thriven 'amazingly; the Cowles were usually granted for a period of ten years. In the statement of 'Duswands, the amount of Pullecat Enams or grants to founders of new villages is Rupees 5,465, 'the number of villages being 84, most of them were built in desolate or unoccupied parts of the 'boundary of old villages. The much larger proportion belong to Yadakee and Tadputry, the 'most flourishing taluks of the district. In 13 villages the amount of the Enam exceeds 30 'Canteroy Pagodas in each, but the average of the whole district may be stated at 15½ Pagodas. 'The spot selected for the new village alluded to by me, is situated on the boundary of the old 'village; and where the limits of several other large black land villages meet, nothing but a 'jungly waste is to be seen for miles round, or any water except what the people fetch 'themselves from a considerable distance in pots on the backs of bullocks. The establishing of 'a village and well in such a situation, it was conceived, would no less benefit the neighbouring 'villages than the persons immediately interested. To dig a well in the black lands requires at 'all times a large outlay of money, and not unfrequently, after going to considerable expense, the 'money is lost because no water is found. Your Board have been pleased to notice that the extent 'of Enam stipulated by the cultivators is unusually large, but I would with submission observe, 'that the value of it is but 5 Canteroy Pagodas, while in Goollem the average of 70 Duswundum 'wells gives 23, and in Bellary 16 Pagodas, for each village we take the average of the whole 'district, it amounts to 11½ Pagodas, the ryots who made the proposal under notice commenced 'their operations immediately after the arangement was concluded, and as I gave them to 'understand that I had little or no doubt of its being confirmed, I trust, on a review of all the 'circumstances, that your Board will still realize this expectation, though you may deem the 'extension of the plan inexpedient." The Board give full weight to the observations of the 'Principal Collector, but they are still of opinion, for the reasons assigned in their proceedings 'above alluded to, that grants of the description under notice are generally objectionable, and 'should be avoided, as it appears however that the Principal Collector had allowed the operation 'of the Cowle to commence, it might have an injurious effect on the minds of the people if 'sanction were withheld, and the Board therefore upon this consideration beg leave to 'recommend that the grant may be confirmed. They desire however that no engagement of the 'kind may be made hereafter without being first submitted to them.'

Para 46
From the Secy to Govt to the Board, 12th, in Cons, 18th July 1825.

320. 'The Principal Collector reports that several situations have been selected for the 'plantations of palmyra and other trees which have been authorized by 'the Government. The Board concur with the Principal Collector in 'thinking that it will be proper generally to give the land that may be required for village topes, rent-free, but, as the most convenient situations may sometimes be on ground already occupied and under cultivation, and as, in many cases, particularly when the spots are close to the village, and on that account more valuable, the holders may be unwilling to resign them, it will be necessary that the Principal Collector should make further investigation into the subject and communicate with the ryots themselves before any definitive orders can be given on the subject.'

321. 'The Board consider the proceedings which have just been reviewed to be highly creditable to Mr. Robertson, whose report evinces the same spirit of patient and useful investigation, and the same anxious desire for the improvement of the district which have at all times peculiarly

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321. 'The Board consider the proceedings which have just been reviewed to be highly credit- 'able to Mr. Robertson, whose report evinces the same spirit of patient and useful investigation, 'and the same anxious desire for the improvement of the district which have at all times peculiarly

'characterized the performance of his duty in Bellary, and they can only repeat their conviction 'that great public benefit will result from a continuance of his praiseworthy exertions.'

322. 'The Sub-Collector Mr. Mason did not join his station until May, and therefore was 'not early enough to take a share in the business of the settlement, but it is satisfactory to learn 'that he was industriously preparing himself for the active discharge of his duty. The Board 'have also much pleasure in observing that Mr. Robertson expresses himself entirely satisfied 'with the services of his Head Assistant Mr. Clulow.'

From the Secy. to Govt, in Cons, 2nd April 1827.

323. We received a reply to our proceedings from the Secretary to Government under date the 27th March.

324. We were informed that the Honorable the Governor in Council concurred with us in considering the increase in the settlement of the past Fusly above that for Fusly 1234, amounting to Rupees 1,01,473-8-6, and arising almost entirely from extended cultivation, to be highly satisfactory, and that our observations and instructions on the several points noticed in our review of the Principal Collector's proceedings during the expired year were approved. The Principal Collector was directed to be careful to revert to the former mode of entering in his accounts the Kayem Jodee villages referred to in the 20th para. of our proceedings, and on future occasions to avoid making any changes in long established usages without previous sanction.

Vide para. 306 of this Report.

325. With reference to the 22nd para. of our Proceedings it was observed, that it was possible that the limitation in Harpanhully, &c. of Cowle to three years for land ploughed by three yokes might have been found inconvenient; and we were informed that if on full inquiry we should be of this opinion, we were at liberty to modify it.

Vide para. 308 of this Report.

326. Agreeably to our recommendation the Governor in Council authorized the Principal Collector to make advances not exceeding Rupees 53,455-0-5 for the repair of tanks, nullahs, and wells in the Taluks of Adwanie and Goollem, repayable within two years on unexceptionable security.

327. Under the circumstances stated in the 33rd para. of our Proceedings, the Governor in Council was pleased to confirm the Cowle granted by the Principal Collector to the ryots of Yadakee for the establishment of a new village; but expected that our prohibition respecting engagements of this kind hereafter would be attended to.

Vide para. 319 of this Report.

328. The Governor in Council considered the zealous exertions of Mr. Robertson fully to entitle him to the high encomium which we had recorded on the result of his administration of the District of Bellary for Fusly 1235, and was well pleased to observe that the Principal Collector was entirely satisfied with the services of his Head Assistant Mr. Clulow.

329. Copy of the foregoing communication was transmitted to the Principal Collector on the 2nd April.

REQUEST FROM THE PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR OF DARWAR THAT MEASURES MIGHT BE TAKEN BY THE PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR OF BELLARY TO SECURE CERTAIN PROPERTY BELONGING TO VENCAT ROW, LATE A PUBLIC OFFICER IN THE TALUK OF HANGULL, SUBJECT TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, IN EXECUTION OF A DECREE PASSED BY THE PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR OF DARWAR.

330. On the 4th January we submitted for the consideration of the Honorable the Governor in Council the letter from the Principal Collector of Bellary noted in the margin, enclosing copy of a letter from the Principal Collector at Darwar, requesting him to take measures to secure certain property supposed to be at Muddugseera in the Bellary District, belonging to Vencat Row, lately a public officer in the Taluk of Hangull, subject to Darwar, in execution of a decree passed against him by the Principal Collector at Darwar.

To the Chief Secy. to Govt., in Cons, 4th Jan 1827.

24th Dec., in Cons., 4th Jan. 1827

331. Mr. Robertson, we observed, represented that the Principal Collector at Darwar had sent no officer of his own with a warrant of execution in this case, and had furnished no precise information regarding the property alluded to; under these circumstances, pending instructions from the Board, he had issued an order to the Amildar of Muddugseera to prevent the removal of any property believed to belong to Vencut Row with the view apparently of preventing its clandestine alienation.

332. We apprehended, we said, that the Principal Collector of Bellary would not be warranted, under the existing Regulations, in taking any further steps in compliance with the request made to him by the Principal Collector at Darwar; and as this request appeared to be unprecedented, we recommended that a reference should be made to the Sudr Adawlut on the subject, in order to ascertain what form of process it would be legal to pursue for the purpose of obtaining execution of a decree passed by an authority not emanating from any officer under this Government, by the seizure of property lying within the territory subject to it.

From the Secy. to Govt., in Cons., 15th March 1827.

333. On the 9th March the Government, in acknowledging the receipt of our letter transmitted for our information and for the guidance of the Principal Collector of Bellary, the following copy of an extract from the Proceedings of the Sudr Adawlut, under date the 1st of the same month on the case in question

Extract from the Proceedings of the Sudr Adawlut, under date the 1st March 1827.

"It appears that the Principal Collector of Bellary has been applied to by the Principal Collector of Darwar (an officer of the Bombay Government) to secure certain property supposed to "be in a village in the Bellary district, and to belong to a native, late a "public officer on his establishment, from whom he has decreed a certain sum to be recovered for acts of bribery. The Principal Collector "of Bellary, doubting his own competency to interfere, has applied for instructions to the Board of "Revenue, and the Governor in Council is pleased to call upon this Court to explain whether any "and what measures can be legally adopted in respect to the property in question, and in aid of "the execution of the decree by the Collector or other authority under this Presidency."

"The case described is not provided for by the Regulations; but the Court think that, consistently with the practice sanctioned by this Court in analogous cases, and with the principles "of the Regulations, the Principal Collector of Bellary may be instructed, on the production of "the decree or warrant of the Principal Collector of Darwar, or of whatever other document or "instrument the Regulations under which the last mentioned officer acts, may prescribe for the "enforcement of his decisions in such cases, to take such measures for the satisfaction thereof, "from the property believed to belong to the convicted person in his district as he might take "under Regulation IX of 1822, for the satisfaction thereof from the property believed to belong "to the convicted person in his district as he might take under Regulation IX of 1822 for the "satisfaction of a Judgment passed by himself."

"This Court has ruled that it is competent to one Zillah Court to execute the decree of "another or of the late Recorder's Court, on receiving a duly authenticated copy thereof, and being "moved to cause it to be executed unless the party against whom it is given shall shew that it has "been satisfied. The recorded reason of this rule is that the decree of one Court must be received by another as evidence of the regular adjudication of the claim to which it refers, and therefore that no enquiry can be again gone into as to the merits of that claim. These reasons apply "equally to the case under reference. The decree, warrant or other prescribed document under "the signature of the Collector of Darwar, must be considered as proving both his authority "to pass the decree, and the fact that he has duly passed it; and therefore a Court of justice or "other public authority having power to execute such decrees cannot investigate the case *de novo*

"and must act upon the decree or other document produced, in order to its being satisfied at all. "The Collectors of this Government having by Regulation IX of 1822 power to pass and execute "decrees of the same nature as that in question, they may be applied to and act in the execution "of such a decree passed by another officer quite as properly as the Zillah Courts."

334. Copy of the foregoing correspondence was communicated to the Principal Collector of Bellary on the 15th March.

RELATIVE TO THE CONTINUANCE OF THE PENSION OF THE POLIGAR OF DAVENCONDAH TO HIS WIDOW.

To the Chief Secy. to Govt., in Cons., 11th June 1827, 30th May, in Cons., 11th June 1827. No. 4 in the Stat. contained in Para. 15. of the Report. In Cons., 15th July 1802.

335. On the 11th June 1827 we submitted to Government a letter from the Principal Collector of Bellary, reporting the death of Hoosain Noic of Davencondah, No. 9 in the list of Poligars, enclosed in the report of the Principal Collector, dated 20th March 1802.

336. The deceased, we remarked, had left a widow and daughter, to the former we said the Principal Collector had continued the pension of her husband, Rupees 39-8 per mensem for the support of the family, besides which she would be in possession of Inam land rated at Contaroy Pagodas 223-8.

337. We observed that the Principal Collector had continued the pension conditionally on the supposition that it was hereditary; and that this was probably the general understanding respecting all pensions of the same description, but there did not appear to be anything on record to that effect, and it would seem to be open to the Government to pass such orders as might be deemed expedient on the occasion of every lapse. In the present instance, we said, the immediate family of the deceased, consisting of two females only, the Government might perhaps consider that the pension would admit of reduction from Rupees 39-8 to Rupees 25 per mensem, or Rupees 300 per annum, which, in addition to the profits of the Inam lands, seemed to be sufficient to support the parties in comfort and respectability.

From the Secy to Govt, in Cons., 2nd Aug. 1827

338. In answer to the above communication we were informed by a letter from the Secretary to Government, dated 13th July, that as the allowance which the deceased held was very moderate and his family in distressed circumstances, the Honorable the Governor in Council was of opinion that the whole should be continued without diminution during the widow's life, and requested that the Principal Collector might be furnished with instructions accordingly.

339. Copy of the foregoing letter was communicated to the Principal Collector on the 2nd August.

CUDDAPAH

SETTLEMENT FOR FUSLY 1235.

To the Chief Secy. to Govt, 5th, in Dy. Cons, 9th April 1827. Proceedings of the Board, in Cons., 29th March 1827. From the Acting Sub-Collector in charge, 24th Feb. In Cons., 12th March 1827.

340. On the 5th April we submitted for the information and orders of the Honorable the Governor in Council the following extract from our Proceedings, under date the 29th March, on the Settlement of Cuddapah for Fusly 1235, as detailed in the report from the Acting Sub-Collector noted in the margin.

341. 'The indisposition of the Principal Collector having rendered it necessary that he 'should leave his district before he had an opportunity of submitting his report for the above 'Fusly, this duty devolved on Mr. Thompson, the Acting Sub-Collector in charge, who, in conse 'quence of the short period during which he had resided in that province, and the weight of 'business which, from various circumstances, had pressed upon him confines himself to a state-

'ment of the general result of the settlement of the year. Mr. Thompson not having joined the 'district until the close of the Fusly on which he reports, no part of the management of the year 'came under his own observation.'

342. 'The season is reported to have been favorable on the whole, the rain having fallen 'impartially, though not very opportunely, nor in such large quantities as might have been 'desired.'

343. The Acting Sub-Collector in charge has included in his report the several branches of revenue, of which the following is an abstract, showing the comparative result of the Settlements for Fusly 1234 and Fusly 1235.

———	Fusly 1234			Fusly 1235.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Land Revenue	18,99,055	3	11	19,61,129	3	3	62,073	15	4	..	...	...
Sayer . ..	93,868	6	4	97,525	0	0	3,656	9	8	...	...	...
Abkary	74,693	1	0	66,682	5	6	...	.	...	8,010	11	6
Farms and Licenses . .	14,262	4	6	17,498	1	11	3,235	13	5	...	...	...
Moturpha .	1,33,452	13	6	1,29,664	2	7	..	...	...	3,788	10	11
... .	22,15,331	13	3	22,72,498	13	3	68,966	6	5	11,799	6	5
Stamps .	17,447	0	9	20,236	6	3	2,789	5	6	...	...	...
Total	22,32,778	14	0	22,92,735	3	6	71,755	11	11	11,799	6	5
Deduct Decrease ..							11,799	6	5			
Net Increase...							59,956	5	6			

344. 'This statement exhibits a net increase on all the branches of revenue in Fusly 1235 'of Rupees 59,956-5-6, but as the extra sources will hereafter come 'separately under notice, the Board will at present take into considera-'tion only the land revenue of the province in which the net increase is Rupees 62,073-15-4.'

Statement C. 25

Para 5

	Rs	A	P
Waste Cultivated original Assessment	1,50,976	2	6
Cultivation on Cowle	12,546	12	4
Total	1,63,522	14	10
Deduct remission	49,793	11	10
Remainder	1,13,729	3	0

345. 'The gross increase amounted to Rupees '2,07,645-8-9, of which the principal items are Rupees '1,13,729-3-0, derived from waste land which had been 'cultivated at the full assessment, and from land culti-'vated on Cowle; and Rupees 72,560-11-5 being de-'ductions allowed in Fusly 1234 which werenot 'necessary in Fusly 1235, from the different circum-'stances of the season.'

Para 6.—Acting Sub Collector's report

	Rs	A	P
Decrease of Cultivation as per Col 43, Statement C	1,24,160	3	5
Deduct remission	36,736	9	4
	87,423	10	1
Add Shamilat Bunger or parts of Fields left waste	2,275	2	7
Total	89,698	12	8

Statement C 42

Do 44

346. 'The gross decrease was Rupees 1,45,571-9-5, 'of which deducting remission, Rupees 89,698-12-8, 'were on account of decreased cultivation; of this 'Rupees 25,658-7-1 arose from deaths, migration and 'poverty; the remainder, Rupees 64,040-5-7, from wet 'land being thrown up for want of rain. Another 'large portion of the total decrease, amounting to 'Rupees 43,776-8-5, was occasioned by failure of crops; 'the rest is composed of small items, not requiring 'particular notice.'

MANUAL OF THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

IN ILLUSTRATION OF THE

RECORDS OF GOVERNMENT & THE YEARLY ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. II.—APPENDICES,

Containing articles and statements supplementary to the articles in Volume I, arranged under general heads.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY E. KEYS, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1885.

(3) *Population of 60 Towns with over 50,000 Inhabitants*

Towns	Population	Towns	Population	Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Calcutta (with suburbs)	871 501	Rangoon	134,176	Shahjehaunpore	74,830	Fyzabad	55,570
Bombay	773 196	Poona	129 751	Madura	73,807	Bhopaul	55,402
Madras	405 848	Ahmedabad	127 621	Kurrachee	73,560	Mongheer	55 372
Hyderabad	354 692	Surat	113 417	Mooltaun	68,674	Tanjore	54,745
Lucknow	261 303	Bareilly	109 844	Bhaugalpore	68 238	Negapatam	53,855
Benares	199 700	Baroda	101 818	Umbaila	67,463	Patiaula	53,628
Delhi	173 393	Meerut	99 569	Moradabad	67,387	Bellary	53,460
Patna	170 654	Nagpore	98 299	Bhurtpore	66,163	Moulmein	53,107
Agra	160 203	Lashcar	88 066	Durbhungah	65 955	Rawulpindee	52,975
Bangalore	155 857	Trichinopoly	84 449	Furruckabad	62,437	Jullunder	52,119
Umritsar	151,896	Peshawar	79,982	Coil	61,630	Chuprah	51,670
Cawnpore	151 441	Dacca	79,076	Sholapore	61,281	Kamptee	50,987
Lahore	149 369	Gya	76 415	Sahauranpore	59,194	Salem	50,667
Allahabad	148,517	Jubbulpore	75,705	Goruckpore	57,922	Combaconam	50,098
Jeypore	142 578	Indore	75 401	Calicut	57,085		
		Rampore	74,250	Mirzapore	56,378		

(4) *Notes*

The average density of the Native States is 108 per square mile, the average of all India 184 The density varies from 441 per square mile in Cochin and 403 in N W Provinces and Oudh, to 79 in Rajpootana, and 43 in Burmah

Of the population on British territory in 1881, 101,292 049 were males, and 97,498,349 were females, there being thus only 96 females to every hundred males, reversing the conditions found to prevail in Europe and America Of the population of the Native States, 28,684,722 were males and 26,465,734 females, being only about 92 females per 100 males

The leading languages and dialects, with the numbers who speak them, are as follows —Hindostany, 82,497,168, Bengali 38 965 128, Teloogoo, 17 020,358, Mahratty, 17,044,634, Punjaubee 15,754,793, Tamul, 13,068,279, Goozeratee, 9 620 688 Canarese 8 337 027, Oorryah 6 819,112 Malayalam 4 848 400, Sindhee 3,718 961, Burmese, 2,611,467

Of the total population under British rule or suzerainty, 69,952 817 (including about 19 million females, or more than one fourth) are connected with agriculture Next to this class, come workers" in all kinds of materials, or small manufacturers and their employers, numbering about 20 millions of whom nearly one half are females Of this last class the largest section, 2,607,579 males and 2,877 876 females, are connected with work in cotton and flax, 2,082,191 males and 733 089 females are connected with work in dress, 1,445,916 males and 1,719,513 females are classed as workers in vegetable food 610 521 males and 449 205 females, workers in animal food, 789,699 males and 204,331 females connected with drinks and stimulants 667,286 males and 354,721 females, workers in stone and clay, 569,128 males and 259 839 females workers in earthenware, 459,157 males and 13,799 females, workers in gold silver and precious stones 154 555 males and 18,806 females, workers in iron and steel, 406,357 males and 277,375 females, workers in bamboo cane rush, straw and leaves Altogether, there are 47 different classes of workers the numbers evidently including the children Classed as domestic servants are 2,149 629 males and 651,966 females Officials of various kinds 791 379 males, connected with the army 311 070 males, clergymen, priests, temple officers, 611,164 males, mercantile men 983,869, general dealers 886,148 males, carriers on roads, canals, and rivers, 958,000 males, labourers (undefined), 7 248,491 males and 5 241 206 females

The British born population in India, exclusive of the Army amounted, according to the census of 1871, to 64,061 persons and in 1881 to 89,798 In 1881 there were 77,188 males and 12,610 females In 1881 the British-born population was distributed as follows —

N W Provinces and Oudh	20,184	Central India	4 674	Rajpootana	168
Punjaub	18,767	Hyderabad	2,956	Coorg	134
Bombay	12,608	Mysore	2,686	Berar	97
Bengal	10 583	Ajmeer	872	Cochin	21
Burmah	6 330	Assam	687		
Madras	5,892	Baroda	267	Total	89,798

Of this population the majority, 72,382 were between the ages of 20 and 40 Of the total British born male population, 55,808 were returned as connected with the army, 2 996 with the civil service, 2,448 sailors of various grades, 2,319 connected with railways, 886 with commerce, 806 with the navy, 461 civil engineers, 541 agriculturists, 280 coffee planters, 178 missionaries, 321 surgeons and physicians

The number of criminal cases tried in 1881 was 1,171,635, number of persons convicted, 644 778, of whom 468,280 were simply fined Of the remainder, 478 were sentenced to death, 1 333 to transportation, 144,337 to imprisonment, 22,499 to whipping This last form of punishment has greatly decreased recently the number sentenced to whipping in 1877 was 72,815 in the same year the total number of persons convicted was 759,161 The total number of persons in prison at the end of the year 1881 was 98,677, in 1877 it was 133,538 The total number of police of all kinds at the end of 1881 was 147,544, and the total cost on that head was 2,330,513*l*

(5) *Population of principal towns in different parts of the World for comparison*

Amsterdam	361 326	Derby	81 168	Oldham	111 343
Baltimore	332,313	Dublin	249,602	Paris	2,239 928
Berlin	1,122 360	Dresden	222 241	Petersburgh	929,100
Birkenhead	84 006	Edinburgh	236 002	Philadelphia	847,170
Birmingham	400,774	Glasgow	671,095	Portsmouth	127,989
Blackburn	104,014	Hamburgh	410,127	Preston	96,537
Bolton	105,414	Hull	154 210	Prague	162 323
Bombay	773,196	Leicester	122 376	Rome	273 268
Bradford	183,032	Leeds	309 119	Rotterdam	166 002
Breslau	272,912	Lisbon	246 343	Salford	176 235
Brighton	107,546	Liverpool	552 508	Sheffield	281 508
Bristol	206 874	London	3 816 483	Stockholm	194 469
Brooklyn	566,663	Madras	405 848	Sunderland	116 542
Brussels	389,782	Manchester	341 414	The Hague	131 417
Buda Pesth	360,551	Munich	230 023	Trieste	144 844
Calcutta	871 504	Newcastle	145 359	Turin	230 183
Cardiff	82,761	New York	1 206 299	Venice	129 145
Christiania	76 054	Norwich	87 842	Vienna	1 103 857
Copenhagen	273 323	Nottingham	186 575		

APPENDIX No. XVIII.

SPECIMENS OF PRINTED VERNACULAR CHARACTERS IN GENERAL USE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Tamul.

மேற்கண்டவர்கள் முதல் மார்க்டைமில் கற்பி ககவேண்டும் வொர்வொருமோஷனகளும் செக் ஷன் - ஒன் நம்பர் - ௩. யில் சொல்லியபிரகாரம் இடதுபாதம் பூமியில்விழும்போது கடைசியாக வேண்டும் சிப்பாய்கள் லையினில் ஆடர் ஆரம்ஸ் அன் பி கஸ்பைனிட்டில் நிற்கும்போது நடக்கும் படி வுத்திரவுகிடைத்தால் முதல் அடியில் டிரை யில் ஆரம்ஸ் செய்யவேண்டும் சிப்பாய்கள் லையி னில் அல்லது பயிலில் பி கஸ்பைனிட்டாக நிற்கு மபோது நடக்கும்படி வுத்திரவுகிடைத்தால் சோ ளடர் ஆரம்ஸ் செய்யவேண்டும் ஒவ்வொருவேளை யிலும் ஆள்ட் அல்லது ஆள்ட் பிரண்ட் ஆனபின்

Teloogoo.

అప్పుపత్రములున్ను సర్టిఫయిచేయబడిన కోర్టు తీర్పు నకళ్లున్ను రిజిష్టర్ చేసుకోవడమునుగురించి. అప్పుపత్రములున్ను సర్టిఫయి చేయబడిన కోర్టుతీర్పు నకళ్లున్ను 1877 సంవత్సరము 3డో ఆక్టుప్రకారం రిజిష్టరుకాబడినయెడల రిజిష్టరుకానటువంటి దస్తావేజుల కంటే యీ దిగువ కనుపరచిన ప్రయోజనములు కలిగి యుంటున్నవి కాబట్టి అవియిష్టపుపున్నయెడల రిజిష్టరు చేసుకోతగినవిగానున్ను వాటిని రిజిష్టరుచేసుకుంటే భద్ర మనిన్ని ప్రయోజనకరమనిన్ని యిందువలనజనులకు తెలియ చేయడమయినది. మొదటిదయినటువంటిన్ని ప్రత్యక్షమ యినటువంటిన్ని ప్రయోజనమేమనగా రిజిష్టరయిన అప్పు పత్రముకున్ను సర్టిఫయిచేయబడ్డ కోర్టుతీర్పు నకళ్ల

Canarese.

ಯಾವ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ನೌಕರನಾಗಲೀ ತಾನು ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಕೆಲಸದಮೇಲೆ ವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇರುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ್ಯೆ ನಿಷಾ ವುಳ್ಳವನಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ - ಯಾ - ಅಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ನೆರವೇರಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ತಪ್ಪಿದರೆ - 50 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ವರೆಗಿನ ಜುರುಮಾನೆಗೆ ಗುರಿ ಯಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ, ಅಥವಾ - ಅಂಥಾ ನಿಷಾವಿನಿಂದ - ಯಾ - ಕೆಲಸ ನೆರವೇರಿಸುವರೆ ತಪ್ಪಿದರಿಂದ ಯಾವನೊಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಭದ್ರ ತೆಗೆ ಪಾಯಶಕ್ತಿ ಅಪಾಯವಾಗುವದಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅಂಥಾ ನೌಕ ರನು ಜುರುಮಾನೆ ಸಮೇತ ಒಂದು ಸಂವತ್ಸರವಾಯಿದೆ ವರೆ ಗಿನ ಕೈದು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಗುರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಯಾವ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ನೌಕ ರನಾಗಲೀ ತನ್ನ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವೈಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಯಾವ ನೊಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಭದ್ರತೆಗೆ ಅಪಾಯ ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಿದರೆ - ಆ ನೌಕರನು ಮೂರುಸಂವತ್ಸರಗಳ ವಾಯಿದೆ ವರೆಗಿನ ಕೈದು

Malayalam.

സംഘം വെക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ പുസ്തകങ്ങളുടെയും ഒരു ലിസ്റ്റു എല്ലാ പരിശോധനക്കാരനും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും സംഘംവക പുസ്തകങ്ങളും കണക്കുകളും എല്ലാ പരിശോധനക്കാരനും എല്ലാ ന്യായമായ സമയത്തും ചെന്നു നോക്കാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു. ശോധനചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ തനിക്കു സഹായിപ്പാനായിട്ടു സംഘത്തിന്റെ ചിലവിന്മേൽ ആയാൾ ആവക കണക്കു കണക്കുകാരെയൊ മറ്റൊ നിയമിക്കുകയും ആ കണക്കുകളെപററി ആയാൾ സംഘത്തിലെ വിചാരിപ്പുകാരോടെ മററു വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരോടൊ ചോദ്യംചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യാം. ബാക്കിപത്രത്തെയും കണക്കുകളെയും പററി കണക്കു പരിശോധനക്കാർ അംഗങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ടു ചെയ്യുകയും ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങളാൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ അടങ്ങി

Hindostany.

معلوم ہو کہ شہر مدراس کے میونیسپل کمیشنرس مبلغ روپئی کے واسطے جو تمہاری منجانب بطور مالك یا متصرف ثابت جائداد فلاں (یہاں اس جائداد یا شئی کا ذکر کیا چاہئے کہ جسپر قیروا یا محصول مقرر کیا گیا ہی) سنہ ۱۸۷۷ کے لئے باقیداد ہیں تمہارے سے اگر زر واجب الدین معہ جو اس نوٹیس کا خرچ ہی مذکور کمیشنرس کی آفیس میں تك نہ دیا جاوے یا یہہ نوٹیس پہنچی بعد سات روز کے اندر زر مذکور نہ دینے کا کافی سبب کمیشنر کو معلوم نہ کرایا جاوے تو اس مبلغ کو معہ اخراجات وصول کرنے کے لئے قرقی کی وارنٹ جاری کئی جاویگی (یہاں میونیسپل کمیشنرس کے پریسیڈنٹ کی دستخط یا مہر ثبت کیا چاہئے) قرقی کی وارنٹ بنام مورخل کس

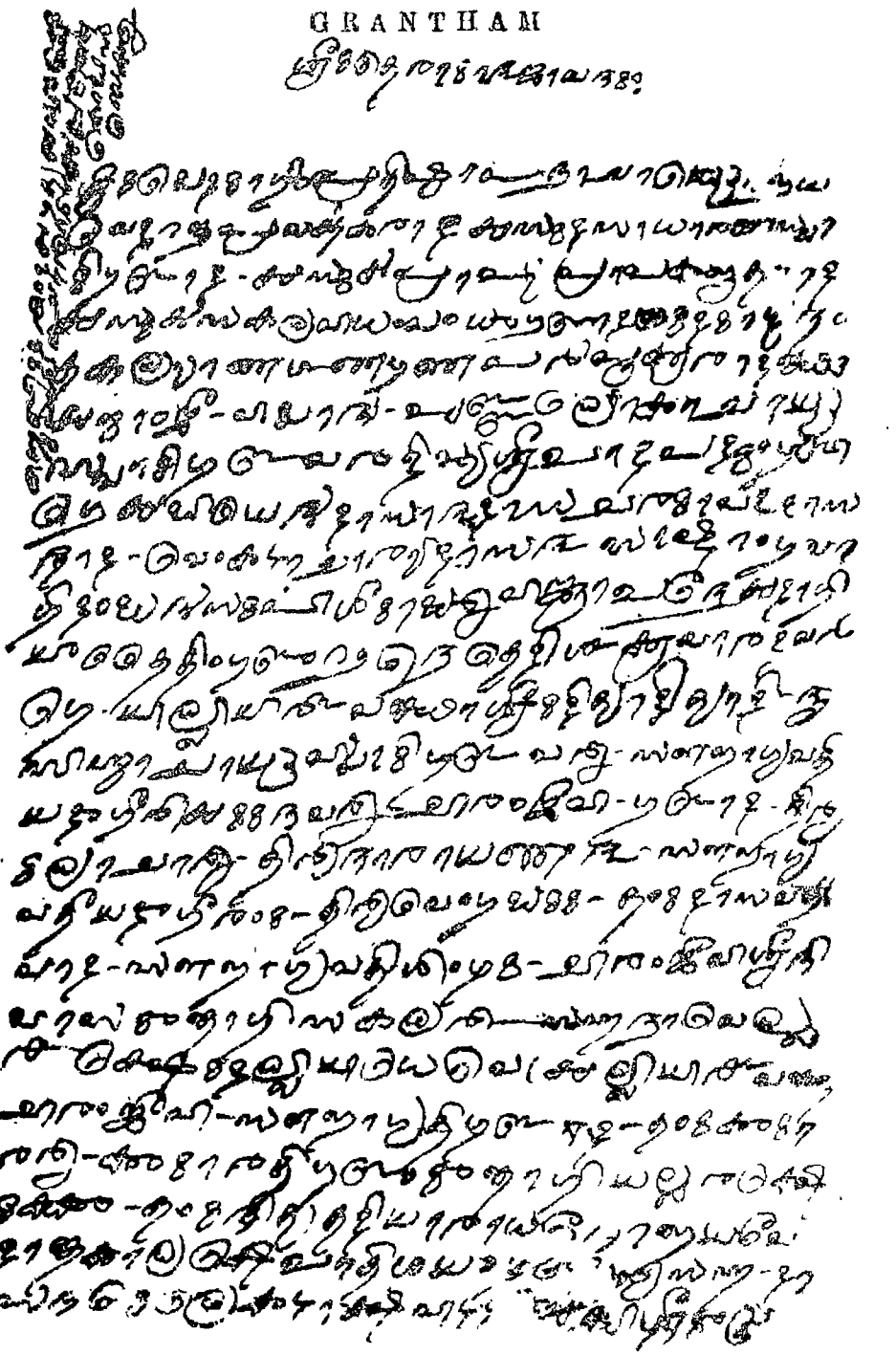
Devanagary.

निर्गतायाञ्च केयूरकेण सह पत्रलेखायांकिंशीघ्र
मेतेयास्यन्तिनेत्यन्तरावागच्छतां विलम्ब उत्पत्स्यते
नवेतिकियद्भिर्वादिवसैः परापतिष्यन्तीत्यनयैव चिंत
याशून्यहृदयः क्षणमिव स्थित्वा स्कन्धावारवार्तास्फु
टीकरणाय वार्ताहरंविसर्ज्य, बहुदिवसान्तरितदर्श
नस्य वैशम्पायनस्य प्रत्युद्गमनायात्मानं मोचयितुं
पितुः पादमूलमगात् । तत्र चोभयतः ससम्भ्र
मापसृतप्रतिहारमण्डलविर्तीर्णविस्तीर्णालोकनमागोदू-
रादेवापसव्यजानुकरतलावलम्बित विमलमणिकुट्टि
मोदर संक्रांतप्रातेमीद्वगुणायमानायतकुन्तलकलाप

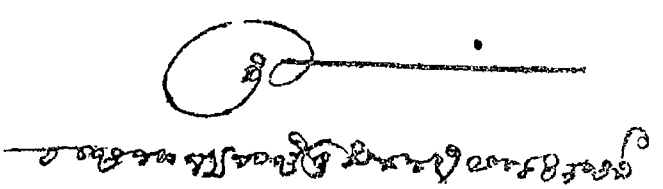
APPENDIX No. XIX.

SPECIMENS OF WRITTEN VERNACULAR CHARACTERS IN GENERAL USE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

GRANTHAM



CANARESE



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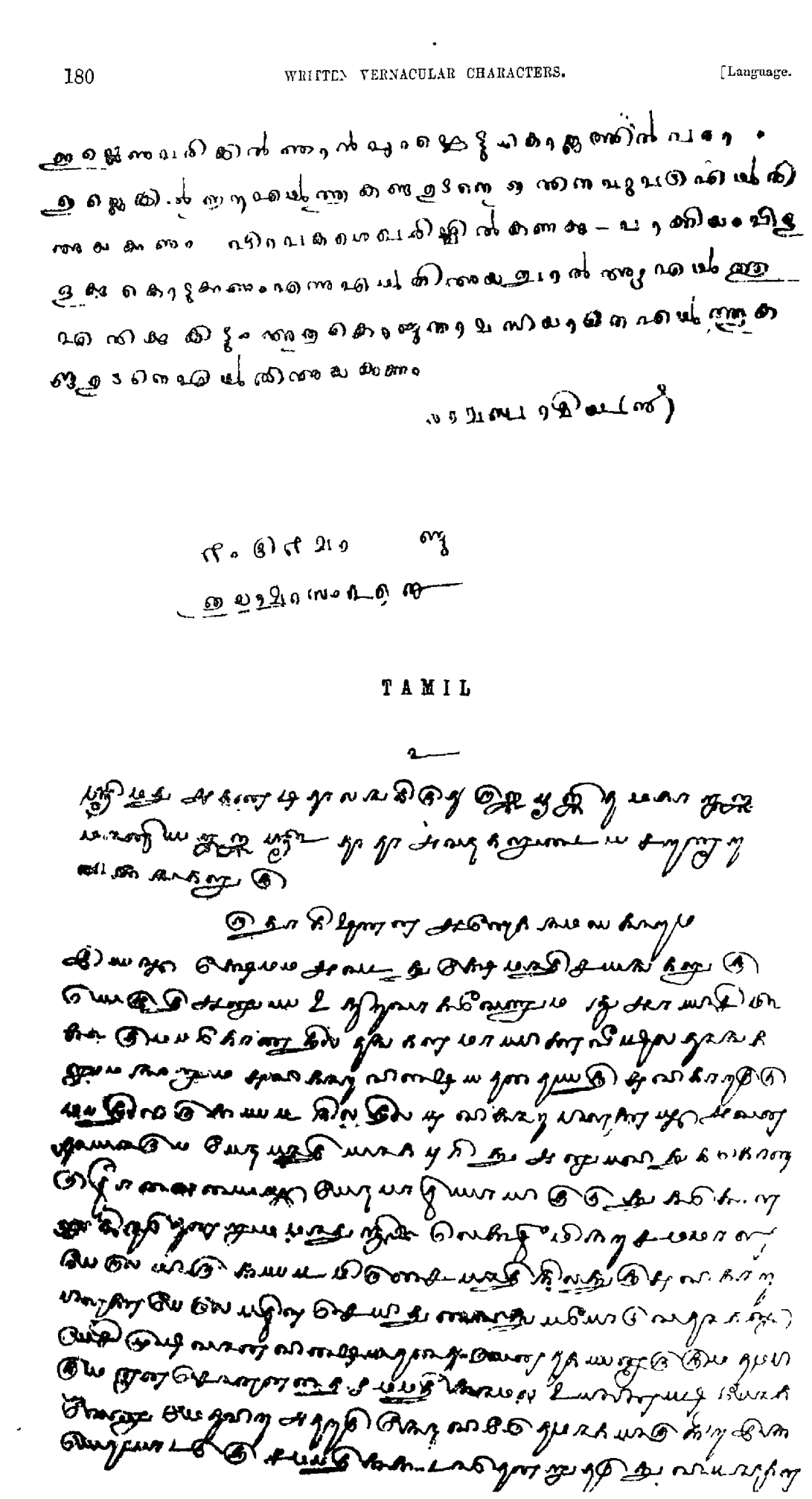

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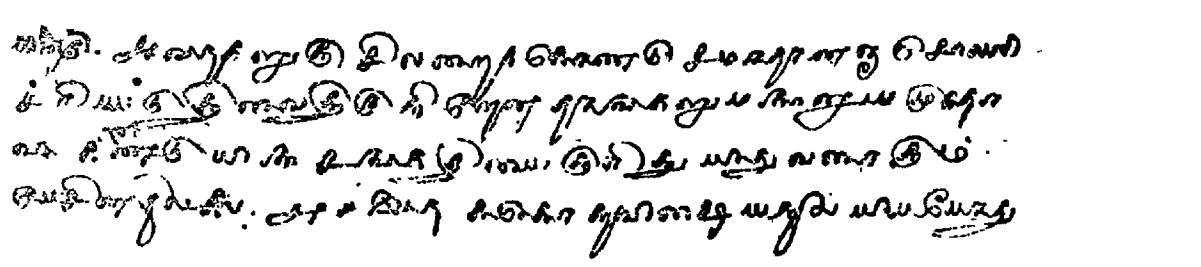

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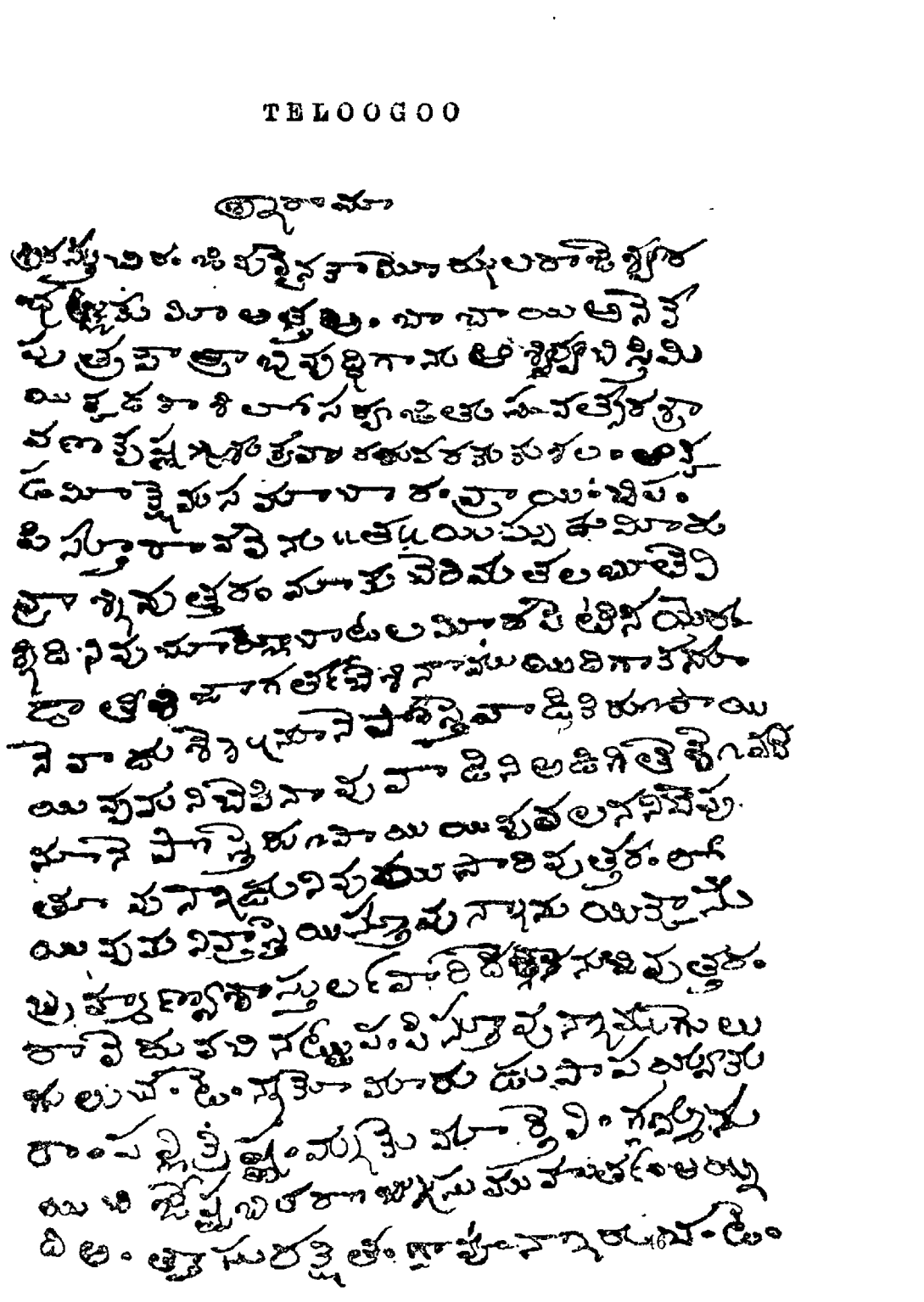

GENERAL REPORTS

OF THE

BOARD OF REVENUE,

TO THE

Honorable the Governor in Council,

SENT HOME TO THE

COURT OF DIRECTORS,

Dated 3rd January 1825, and 2nd January 1826.

VOLUMES 34, 35, 36 & 37.

MADRAS:

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POPHAM HOUSE.

1881.

'principal occurrences of former periods, and to bring together, as concisely as possible, such 'facts as the reports from time to time received from the local officers may furnish, in regard 'to the circumstances upon which Mr. Campbell's opinions have been founded.'

From Major Munro, dated 12th, in Cons., 31st Aug. 1801.

323. 'The Ceded Districts came under the British Government in Fusly 1210. At that 'time their resources had been greatly impaired by the frequent 'change of masters, the ravages of large bodies of horse and 'Pindaries during the Mysore war, the commotions of rebellious 'Poligars, the effects of the famine in 1792 and 1793, and the still more recent oppressions 'and abuses exercised under the Nizam's Government; but they continued gradually to improve 'under the fostering Government of the Company's officers, and in the course of a few years 'the general prosperity of the country had increased so much, that the cultivation was double 'what it was at the period of its cession.'

From Major Munro, 12th, in Cons., 31st August 1801.
From Major Munro, dated 29th October 1802, in Cons., 15th November.
Para 3.

324. 'Unlike the Districts below the Ghauts, where the dues of the Circar were usually 'received, or at least regulated, by a division of the crop, the ryots 'of the province had been assessed with a money rent, ever since 'the conquest of the country by the kings of Golcondah; but the 'abuses which had been practised during the weak administration of the 'Nizam, by the undue alienation or concealment of the Sircar lands, 'and the reduction of the rents of particular villages or individuals, made it necessary to institute 'anew a general survey of the Province. This work commenced at the end of Fusly 1212, and 'was conducted upon the "same principles as were observed by Major McLeod, in his survey 'of Coimbatore, with the exception of a few trifling deviations, 'the principal of which was the adoption of the acre as the standard 'measure;" meanwhile the collections continued progressively to 'rise, and the rains of Fusly 1214* and 1215† "having proved 'remarkably favorable, the cultivation was increased to a great extent. 'Altogether (observed the Principal Collector, in speaking of the first 'of those years) the season probably has been the best ever seen." 'In reporting on the settlement of the latter Fusly, he said, "the 'settlement is now nearly as high as it ought to be, and it is not likely that it can, during some 'years, receive any material augmentation. Whatever increase of revenue may be obtained 'from the raising of the rents in the districts yet unsurveyed, or from extra cultivation, 'in some of those which have been surveyed will most probably be counterbalanced 'by a diminution of cultivation in others, for the present season has been remarkably 'favorable, and a greater quantity of land has in consequence been cultivated than can be 'effected to be permanently occupied until the circumstances of the inhabitants are better than 'they now are."'

* From Col. Munro, dated 30th May, in Cons., 20th June 1805.
† From do. 26th May, in Cons., 16th June 1806.
From Col. Munro, 30th May 1805
Para 2.
From do, dated 26th May 1806.
Para. 3.

325. 'The collections* during this year amounted to C. Pagodas 10,28,82-, being less than Tippoo's Settlements in 1787*, when 'the country had not yet suffered from causes above alluded to, by 'Canteroy Pagodas 50,632.'

* NOTE.—Including Moturpha.

To Major Munro, dated 27th Dec 1804, in Cons, do. do

326. 'Instructions having been received about this time from the Supreme Government, 'directing the introduction of triennial village rents as a preliminary 'step to a permanent settlement of the land revenue, the Collectors 'were severally called upon to report the nature and terms of the 'lease, they considered best adapted to the particular circumstances of their respective 'districts.'

From Major Munro, dated 25th August, in Cons., 26th September 1805.
Para. 5.

327. 'In replying to this communication, the Principal Collector stated it to be his opinion 'that the abolition of the ancient system by which the revenues of the 'State had been received direct from the cultivators of the soil would be 'attended with injurious consequences, and that the arrangement 'which it was proposed to introduce in its stead was ill adapted to the province under his

'charge. It appeared to him that the institutions of the people, the obligation which their 'religion imposed on both sexes, of marrying at an early age, the equal division of land 'among all the sons, and the general practice of adoption on failure of male issue, were incompati-'ble with the existence of large estates; that any attempt at such a system "would only be 'forcing for a time the landed property of the country from the form in which it had always 'been, and to which it must again sooner or later inevitably return, namely, small farms or estates, 'cultivated by the owners," and that a practical illustration of the fact "would be found in 'Malabar, Canara, and part of Nugger and Soodah, where, notwithstanding the property of 'the soil is vested in the inhabitants, the estates of the landholders are on an average nearly 'as small as the farms of the ryots in the Ceded Districts."'

From Col. Munro, 25th, in Cons., 26th of September 1805

Para. 4.

328. 'Independent of these objections, however, he considered the state of the pro-'vince and the condition and habits of the people, to be such 'as to preclude any hope of success from the change. The 'country, he observed, was in general very thinly inhabited in 'proportion to its extent; the large towns, but few in number, and 'possessing little trade, the cultivation very unequal in consequence of the ryots being collected 'together in fortified villages; a great proportion of the lands waste, and the poorer class of 'cultivators, for the most part not fixed to any one village, but accustomed to wander from 'place to place, in search of better terms. "The same causes (he proceeded) which make 'land unsaleable, and several others concur to render it impractica-'ble to establish a lease for a term of years, and far less a per-'manent settlement; with the ryots individually, many of them are so poor that it is always 'doubtful whether they will next year be in the rank of cultivators or labourers, and few 'of them are so rich as not to be liable to be forced by one or two bad seasons to 'throw up a considerable part of their farms, many of the middling class of ryots often fail 'from the most trifling accidents. The loss of a bullock or of a member of the family, who 'worked in the fields, or confinement by a fit of sickness, frequently disables them from paying 'their usual rent, the ensuing year. The poorer sort of ryots pay 'about one-fifth of the whole land rent; few of them pay the full rent of 'the land which they occupy, and almost every one of them is liable to fail every year. When 'the loss is only ten or fifteen per cent. there is little danger of a failure, for they can always 'borrow money when there is a probability of their being able to discharge the debt the ensu-'ing year. It is only when the loss is equal to half or perhaps the whole of their rent, that 'they find a difficulty in obtaining credit, and are unable to pay the dues of Government. To 'such men, even after their failure, it is useful to advance Tuccavy, for with very few exceptions 'they are thrifty and laborious, and generally repay it with at least an equal sum as rent. The 'man who receives ten Rupees, returns it with ten and often with twenty or thirty Rupees of 'rent, but without this advance he would have been reduced to the state of a common labourer."'

Para. 29.

Para. 31.

239. 'Under these circumstances he considered the potails and principal cultivators to be 'the only description of people likely to become land-owners; and 'however well calculated they might at first sight appear for such an 'undertaking, however true it might be that they might eventually become persuaded of "the 'stability of their tenures, and appropriated their savings to the cultivation of their estates," 'he thought it would be long before that change could take place, and that in the meantime, 'so far from promoting any improvement by assisting the poorer classes with advances, or 'allowing them to participate in the remissions granted by the Government, they might be 'expected, "to press heavy on the ryots," and to "reduce them 'to a much worse state than that in which they found them. 'It is true (he continued) that they may often be forced by the fear of losing their tenants 'to grant them more favorable terms than would have been granted by revenue servants; but 'it may be observed, on the other hand, that Government will always be much more capable 'of supporting the casual losses of bad seasons than any private landlords, and will therefore

Para. 7.

Para. 7.

'be more indulgent in allowing remissions, and it may also be questioned, whether the 'emigrations of ryots from one estate to another, in the hope of getting land at a low rent, 'will not, by keeping alive a restless spirit, tend to retard improvement." '

330. 'A settlement with the cultivators, therefore, appeared to him to be in every respect 'preferable, more suited to the "manners and prejudices of the 'inhabitants, because it was the system which had always been 'followed;" more adapted to the "narrowness of their circumstances, because it does not 'insist on the same amount of revenue being paid every year, but regulates it by the extent of 'cultivation which increases or diminishes as the seasons are favorable or otherwise;" more likely 'to reclaim them from their wandering habits, and fix them to their fields by giving them an 'interest in their improvement; less liable to embarrass the Government by considerable failures, 'and more calculated to promote the general prosperity of the 'country and the people, "because the ryot having always been allowed 'to hold his land as long as he paid the rent of it, and having often seen the same rent 'continued for several years, he would have no difficulty in believing that it might be fixed 'for ever, or at least during his life time;" and feeling therefore the security of his possession, 'would not only "use every means in his power to render his farm as productive as possible," 'by applying his savings to the improvement of his lands, but would be placed in a situation 'to do so with effect by receiving the benefits of the reduction, which, in the other case, 'would be applied to the personal wants of the renter or land-owner; "reserved to make 'good his losses in unfavorable years, or kept for private use, from the suspicion that the 'arrangement which created great estates might be superseded at a future period by another." '

Para. 8.

Para. 8.

"The Ryotwar system (observes the Principal Collector, seldom injures the revenue by "any considerable failures, because the failures are only those of "individual ryots, who soon recover their losses by cultivating "smaller farms, and being allowed to hold them for two or three years below the standard rent; "whereas, when a great landholder fails, he has previously exhausted a great part of the 'resources of the whole estate, for he must in the first place have made away with the whole 'of the remission of rent granted by Government at the time of forming the estate, and he will 'besides often have borrowed and applied the money of his tenants to discharge his own 'arrears. It is also more indulgent than that of estates in the case of failures. When the ryot 'fails, his loss is only equal to a share of the rent of the land he cultivates: it may be quarter 'or a half, but can scarcely ever be the whole. But the owner of an estate is liable in a bad 'season, not only to the loss occasioned by the poor crops on the lands in his own hands, but 'also to that which arises from tenants leaving a considerable part of their lands uncultivated 'from the want of rain, and the total deficiency may be frequently greater than his whole 'property can supply."

331. Believing therefore "that the system of great estates would raise less produce "from the soil than that of small farms; that it would be more liable "to failures and afford less security to the revenue; that it would be 'less agreeable to the inhabitants, because they would rather hold their lands under Govern- 'ment than under private individuals; and that it could not be permanent because their laws 'and customs continually urge on the rapid division of landed property, he was induced to recom- 'mend the ryotwar system or settlement with the cultivators, not only as a temporary but as a 'permanent arrangement for the Ceded Districts."

Para 11.

332. 'The main principle of the arrangement then proposed by the Principal Collector was, that every village and every district should have a standard rental to be fixed by the survey then in progress; that a reduction of 12½ per cent. should be made from the survey assessments, and all extra cultivation of waste lands, not exceeding ten per cent. of the assessment, given up rent free to the ryots of the district generally; and lastly, that every ryot should be considered the proprietor of the land he occupied so long as he continued to pay the established assessment.'

No. 5.

FROM BANDA TO NAGODE—(*Continued*).

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances. Stage. M.	Distances. Stage. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
Officer Commanding Saugor District, Bengal Army—Jubbulpore.	Political Assistant in Bandelkand—Nowgong.	**Singpur** .. ... Cross the Satni River and three nálás unbridged.	**12**	**0**	66	5	A large village; supplies procurable; water from wells and two tanks; encamping ground fair; country chiefly covered with open jungle; road tolerable, but some of the nálás and ravines are difficult for carts; commence the ascent of the Rora Ghát at 3¾, and reach the top at 4¾ miles; the road up this ghát is good, but some very dilapidated bridges are crossed.
	Political Agent in Nagode—Nagode.	**Nagode**—*b. p.* ... .. 7 Marches	**10**	**0**	76	5	A small cantonment and civil station; supplies and water plentiful; country partially cultivated; road tolerable in dry weather; cross the Satni (25 feet wide, bed sandy, water 3 feet deep in February, banks very steep) at 3¾ miles.

No. 6.

From BANGALORE to BELLARY,

BY ROUTE No. 9 TO HIRIYUR, TALAK AND RÁMPUR.

Route No. 9 contains a description of this road as far as Hiriyur; beyond that place the road is metalled and bridged throughout so that it is practicable at all seasons for all arms. This is by far the best route for troops marching.

Officer Commanding Mysore Division—Bangalore.	Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog—Chitaldroog.	By Route No. 9 to **Hiriyur**—*b. p.* ...	...	..	98	2	*Vide* Route No. 9.
		Yerraballi—*b.*	**10**	**5**	102	7	Country generally of red soil with patches of black, undulating, and cultivated.
		Chellakaire—*b.*	**13**	**5**	122	4	A large-sized place, highly cultivated all round and well wooded. Ground beyond the fort and to the right of the road high, open, and extensive, of excellent soil. Water from a large tank. The first nálá is very difficult in bad weather, banks and approaches being of black soil though the bottom is good. Country undulating and cultivated generally of red soil, but with occasional streaks of black; the nálá crossed before arriving here is approached by a very deep bog in wet weather.
		Talák—*b.*	**8**	**6**	131	2	A moderate-sized and increasing place. Ground very extensive and high and hard both sides of the road, the village being to the right of it. Water from a large tank. Country undulating and highly cultivated. Road very good except in the low places, which in wet weather are very bad. Soil chiefly red, but occasionally black.

No. 6.

From BANGALORE to BELLARY—(*Continued*).

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances. Stage. M.	Distances. Stage. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
Officer Commanding Mysore Division—Bangalore.	Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog—Chitaldroog.	**Bommankere**—*b.* ...	**11**	**1**	142	3	A small village of 50 houses; a tank to the right of the road just before reaching the village. Ground on the other side of the road opposite the tank high, extensive, and sloping. Another large tank beyond this piece of ground. Soil hard. Country undulating.
		Hángal—*b.*	**11**	**0**	153	3	A small village. Ground near the village in grass very confined on the west side of the road; south of a tank there is ground, but it is cultivated; beyond the tank and some distance north-west of it there is open ground, sloping, and near another tank. Country high undulating and generally open, but as this stage is approached becomes hilly; Hángal itself is surrounded by hills, and is a very picturesque spot.
		Rámpur—*b.*	**13**	**0**	166	3	A good-sized place. The best encamping ground is that to be found skirting the hills facing and before entering Rámpur; there is a tank about a mile to the right of the road close to the hills, and here the ground is high and hard, while that everywhere else all round the town is low and swampy in wet weather and of black soil. Country flat with occasional hills.
Officer Commanding Ceded Districts—Bellary.	Collector of Bellary—Bellary.	**Hiriyal**—*b.*	9 **10**	**0**	175 ~~176~~	3	300 houses. Supplies abundant. Ground good, high and dry for 1 corps on the banks of a small river running past the town. South of the fort there is plenty of ground, but it is distant from water.
		Bellary—*b. p t* (South Gate of Fort.) 18 Marches.	12 ~~**11**~~	~~**0**~~	187 187	3 3	A very large town; a fort and military cantonment; head-quarters of Ceded Districts. A large civil station and town; water from tank and wells; country undulating at first, then a flat black cotton plain.

No. 7.

From BANGALORE to CUDDAPAH,

By HOSKOTE, TARGOL, MADHANAPALLE, RAYACHOTI and Route No. 263.

This road is gravelled throughout and bridged sufficiently to make it practicable for carts at all seasons; it is the best and most direct road between Bangalore and Cuddapah.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances. Stage. M.	Distances. Stage. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
Officer Commanding Mysore Division—Bangalore.	Deputy Commissioner—Bangalore—Bangalore.	From the Public Offices.					
		Kistnarajpur	7	6	7	6	A small village; some shops; ground south; water from a tank from July to January; country open, flat, and cultivated.
		Hoskote—*b. p.*	8	1	15	7	A very large place; a good bazaar; ground extensive on all sides; water from a large tank; country undulating.
	Deputy Commissioner—Kolar—Kolar.	**Hindaganal**	14	6	30	5	
		Talagara—*b.*	7	3	38	0	Route No. 135 crosses in this stage.
		Madekere	7	0	45	0	
		Targol—*b.*	15	0	60	0	
		Ráyalpád—*b.*	10	0	70	0	
Officer Commanding Ceded Districts—Bellary.	Collector of Cuddapah—Cuddapah.	**Madhanapalle**—*p.* ...	10	7	80	7	Head-quarters of the Sub-Collector of district; a large village; ground good east; water from river near; country hilly and rocky; soil dry and hard.
		Mudivaid	10	3	91	2	A village about ½ mile off the road a track leads to it. Route No. 134 crosses in this stage.
		Guramkonda—*b.* ...	9	0	100	2	A good-sized village; ground east for one regiment; water from a nala near; country hilly, rocky, and barren.
		Chinna Mandiyam ...	14	4	114	6	A small village; ground good near it; water from wells and from a nálá brackish; country hilly and stony; covered with light jungle.
		Rayachoti	9	3	124	1	*Vide* Route No. 263.
		By Route No. 263 to **Cuddapah**—*p. t.*	32	3	156	4	
		15 Marches.					

No. 8.

From BANGALORE to FRENCH ROCKS,

By Route No. 12 to MANDYA.

This road leaves Route No. 12 at the chattram 6 miles 2 furlongs beyond Mandya; it is made and practicable at all seasons, the only unbridged stream being the Lokhani. As far as Mandya the road is described under Route No. 12.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances. Stage. M.	Distances. Stage. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
Officer Commanding Mysore Division—Bangalore.	Deputy Commissioner—Mysore—Mysore.	By Route No. 12 to					
		Mandya—*b.*	...	...	62	7	*Vide* Route No. 12.
		Cross the Lokhani River unbridged.					
		French Rocks ...	**14**	**2**	77	1	A Military cantonment. The road branches from Route No. 12 at the chattram 6 miles 2 furlongs beyond Mandya.
		7 Marches.					

No. 9.

From BANGALORE to HARIHAR,

By TUMKUR, SIRA, HIREYUR, and CHITALDROOG.

A made road metalled or gravelled and bridged throughout; practicable for troops with heavy baggage at all seasons; the best and shortest route between the two places.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances. Stage. M.	Distances. Stage. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
Officer Commanding Mysore Division—Bangalore.	Deputy Commissioner—Bangalore—Bangalore.	From the Main Guard.					
		Madavaram	**10**	**0**	10	0	A small village a mile to left of road; ground for 10,000 men on both sides of the road within 2 miles north-east of village; water from a large tank; country undulating and cultivated; soil red.
		Tabbad Begur ...	**11**	**2**	21	2	A good-sized village; ground extensive for 5,000 men near the road 300 yards north of the village; water abundant at all seasons from wells and from a large tank east; soil red. At 1 mile 6 furlongs cross the Arkavati River by a bridge of 5 arches and at 6 miles 2 furlongs pass Nelamangala, (*b. p.*) a large village.
		Sompur—*b.*	**8**	**5**	29	7	A small village and bazaar; ground sufficient for 15,000 men near the road 750 yards south-east of the village; water from 4 wells west of ground at all seasons; a large tank 1½ miles north of ground. Country undulating and cultivated.
	Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur—Tumkur.	**Tumkur**—*b. p.* ...	**12**	**3**	42	2	A large town and fort; head-quarters of the district; a good bazaar and a large tank near the fort; good ground for several regiments south-east of the bungalow; also for one regiment north-west of the town; country open, well cultivated, and undulating, with rocky hills on the right; soil red.

No. 9.

FROM BANGALORE TO HARIHAR—(*Continued*).

Authorities		Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers	Distances.				Remarks.
			Stage.		Total.		
Military.	Civil		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Officer Commanding Mysore Division—Bangalore.	Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur—Tumkur.	**Korak**	7	2	49	4	A small village; ground left of road just beyond the 7th milestone; water abundant from a large tank; country an open, extensive plain; much cultivation, wet and dry; soil red.
		Nelhal—*b.*	6	3	55	7	A small village; good ground east of bungalow for one regiment; water from a tank north of the village; country undulating and stony with some jungle.
		Kalambelle—*b.* ...	10	0	65	7	A large village; ground for one or two regiments; a Musafirkhana here; soil red; water from two tanks and a nálá near encamping ground.
		Sira—*b. p.*	7	5	73	4	A large town; an Amildar's cutcherry here; an old fort; a good bazaar; a large tank south-east of it; good ground for a regiment near the bungalow and more extensive in the neighbourhood; water abundant in rainy season, but often scarce in hot weather; country very dry and stony with valleys covered with date jungle.
	Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog—Chitaldroog.	**Javangondanhalli**—*b.*	12	6	86	2	A small village situated on the bank of the river, which is crossed by a bridge; ground good behind the bungalow; water from river scarce in hot season; soil gravelly; country open and undulating.
		Hiriyur—*b. p.*	12	0	98	2	A large village on the river, the kasba of the taluk; an old fort; good ground near fort, water from river scarce in hot season; the river is crossed by a bridge; country as before; soil black
		Ayamangalam—*b.* ...	11	7	110	1	A few houses near an old fort; ground good near it, water scarce in hot season, country an extensive plain of black soil
		Chitaldroog—*b. p.* .	12	5	122	6	A large town and hill fort, head-quarters of the district, ground ample and good, water at all seasons, country open and rocky
		Vijapur—*b.*	9	4	132	2	A small village; good and extensive ground north east, water from a nala at all seasons, country an open plain with patches of cultivation

No. 9.

FROM BANGALORE TO HARIHAR—(*Continued*).

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances. Stage. M.	Distances. Stage. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
Officer Commanding Mysore Division—Bangalore.	Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog—Chitaldroog.	**Brarmaságar**—*b.* ...	8	2	140	4	A large village with a bazaar; ground good and extensive; country open; soil debris of gneiss.
		Anagód—*b.*	10	3	150	7	A small village; ground east of bungalow; water from a tank east of village at all seasons; country as before.
		Davangere—*b.*	10	1	161	0	A large town and bazaar; ground good south-east; water scarce in hot season.
		Harihar—*b. p.* ... 17 Marches.	8	6	169	6	A large place on the Tungabhadra; ground on the old parade; country open; soil black.

No. 10.

From BANGALORE to HONAWAR,

BY ROUTE No. 9 TO TUMKUR, KADUR, SHIMOGA AND GERSOPPA.

In the Mysore province this road is either metalled or gravelled and bridged throughout; it is practicable for troops at all seasons, though in the Shimoga District parts of it are bad and would be difficult in the rains. No particulars are known regarding the road in the Bombay limits, and it is not shown in the Bombay Route Book.

Officer Commanding Mysore Division—Bangalore.	Deputy Commissioner—Tumkur—Tumkur.	By Route No. 9 to **Tumkur**—*b.p.*	...	.	42	2	*Vide* Route No. 9.
		Gubbi—*b p.*	12	4	54	6	A large village; a weekly bazaar now held; water from a large tank; ground good on road side east and west of village; country flat and cultivated.
		Dodagoni	13	0	67	6	A small village at corner of a large tank; ground ½ mile east of village; country as above. At 5 miles 5 furlongs Nittur (*b*).
		Kibbanhalli—*b.* ...	8	2	76	0	A small village; good ground east of bungalow; water from a tank.
		Tiptur—*b.*	11	7	87	7	A large village; a bazaar here weekly; ground near the bungalow 1 mile west of village on road side.
	Deputy Commr. of Hassan—Hassan	**Kellankere**	13	0	100	7	
	Deputy Commissioner of Kadur—Chikmagalur	**Banavar**—*b.p.*	12	5	113	4	A large place; kasba of taluk; Amildar's cutcherry; ground for troops north-west of fort; water at all seasons; soil at first black then red; country undulating covered with scrub jungle. At 3 miles 5 furlongs pass Arsekere (*b*), where Route No. 241 joins.
		Kadur—*b p.*	14	2	127	6	A large place.

FROM BANGALORE TO HONAWAR—(*Continued*).

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances. Stage. M.	Distances. Stage. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
Officer Commanding Mysore Division—Bangalore.	Deputy Commr. of Kadur—Chikmagalur.	**Jodikatte**—*b.* ...	9	2	137	0	At 4 miles pass Birur.
		Tarikere—*b.p.*	9	2	146	2	The kusba of the taluk; a large place and bazaar; an Amildar's cutcherry; ground for many regiments on any side of town; water from tanks at all seasons; soil black; country undulating and cultivated.
	Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga—Shimoga.	**Benkipur**—*b*	12	0	158	2	A considerable village on the Bhadra River, which is bridged; ground good for 3 or 4 regiments east and north of village; country as above. Route No. 157 crosses here.
		Shimoga—*b.p.*	12	0	170	2	Head-quarters of the Nagar Division and of the Shimoga District; a large town on the left bank of the Tunga River which is crossed by a bridge; ground for about 4 regiments close to town; and more extensive within 1 mile.
		Kumsi—*b*	15	0	185	2	A good-sized village with a few shops; water from tanks; ground north; country undulating with wet cultivation and jungle at intervals; soil black. At 11 miles 1½ furlongs pass Ainur.
		Anantapur—*b.* ...	15	0	200	2	A small village with some shops; water from tanks; ground east and north; country as above; soil chiefly red, but black in parts.
		Sagar—*b.* ... ... Cross 6 nálás unbridged.	15	0	215	2	A good-sized village with many shops; water from tanks and wells; ground north of village; country undulating with thick jungle; soil red.
		Talgupa—*b.*	10	0	225	2	A small village with a few shops; ground north-east; water from numerous wells and tanks; country partly open jungle with patches of cultivation.
		Gersoppa Falls*—*b.*... Cross 3 streams unbridged.	9	1½	234	3½	Country hilly; soil red. There is a bungalow on each side of the Falls.

* Bishop Spencer says of these Falls that they are more sublime than any thing he had ever seen in Switzerland or elsewhere. The four Falls are called, the Great Fall, the Roarer, the Rocket, and the Dame Blanche. The water leaps from the first from a height of 890 feet, measured by line, in a considerable volume. The pool at the foot of the Fall is 350 feet deep, also measured by line. There being nothing to break the view into the abyss, the sight is terrific. The water in the Roarer rushes in great volume over an inclined plane into a cavern or cup, which turns it into the bed below. The name given to the third is very appropriate. Seen from the Canara side it looks like watery powder; it continually shoots itself out from the rocks, which break its fall, into hundreds of water rockets which burst and pass away just like the firework of that name. The Dame Blanche comes down like liquid silk, or like a stream of eider-down feathers if such things could be. It is a lovely fall, but from the platform above appears quite gentle in comparison with the others. The entire chasm of the Falls is tenanted by innumerable pigeons and swallows. It is worth while to descend into it—a man seen from above seems a mere pigmy. Three of the four Falls descend in front of you, and the chasm is partially lighted by a beautiful rainbow rising up as the sun declines. Tigers are not unknown in the jungle around the Falls.

No. 10.

FROM BANGALORE TO HONAWAR—(*Continued*).

Authorities		Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances				Remarks.
			Stage.		Total.		
Military	Civil		M.	F.	M	F.	
Officer Commanding Belgaum District—Bombay Army—Belgaum	Collector of North Canara—Karwar	**Allawalli** ...	8	5	243	0½	A very small village; road through open jungle; soil red.
		Cross some ascents and descents.					
		Gersoppa*—*b*. ...	11	7	254	7½	40 houses on the other side of the river; supplies procurable; water from river; ground on each side of it; descent easy; road through thick jungle; soil red.
		Cross the Jok River, and 3 nálás unbridged.					
		Wosad	13	0	267	7½	A very small village; country hilly and junlgy.
		Cross a stream and a river unbridged.					
		Honawar—*b p* ..	4	1	272	0½	A large town; ground north; country open.
		24 Marches					

* Hence to Honawar there is water communication, distance about 21 miles.

No. 11.

From BANGALORE to MANGALORE,

BY KUNIGAL, CHANRAYPATNA, HASSAN AND THE MANJARABAD GHÁT.

This road is either metalled or gravelled throughout, and two rivers excepted, is also bridged from end to end, the two unbridged rivers are never fordable except for a few weeks in the hot season, but boats are always available to cross them. The Manjarabad Ghát is now being improved, when completed the mean gradient will be 1 in 19 only; fever prevails about the foot of the ghát from March to July. The rains last on the west of the ghats until as late as December, so that it is not advisable that any movement from Mangalore should take place before the 1st of that month at the earliest.

Officer Commanding Mysore Division—Bangalore	Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore—Bangalore	From the Main Guard					
		Madavaram .	10	0	10	0	A small village, a mile to left of road; ground for 1,000 men on both sides of the road; water from a nálá; country open and flat; soil red.
		Nelamangala—*b p*	6	2	16	2	A large native town; head-quarters of the taluk.
		Solur—*b*	12	3	28	5	A fair-sized village; ground for a large force 500 yards south of village and left of road; water from tank 1 mile distant; country open and flat; soil red.
	Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur—Tumkur	**Tippasamudram** .	8	0	36	5	A good-sized village ¼ mile north-west of the road, ground for a regiment south of the village; water from a large bach and tank north-west, country covered with small jungle, soil red.

FROM BANGALORE TO MANGALORE—(*Continued*).

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances. Stage. M.	Distances. Stage. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
Officer Commanding Mysore Division—Bangalore.	Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur—Tumkur.	**Kunigal**—*b. p.*	7	5	44	2	A large place, though not of such importance as in former years; a large tank; good ground west of the town; water from a nálá; country flat and covered with low jungle; soil red.
		Yeddiyur—*b.*	12	4	56	6	A small village; a large tank; Shimsha River on the left; good ground for regiments left of the road; water abundant from the river; country undulating; soil red.
	Deputy Commissioner of Hassan—Hassan.	**Nelligerre**	6	4	63	2	
		Hiresáve—*b.*	13	7	77	1	A small village; ground in an extensive plain 1 mile from village; water plentiful from tank and nálá; country undulating with wet cultivation; soil red.
		Chanraypatna—*b.p.* ...	14	6	91	7	A large place; kasba of the taluk; Amildar's cutcherry; bazaar and fort very large; tank water all the year; good ground south of town; country undulating and well cultivated; soil red and sandy.
		Dandiganhalli—*b.* ...	10	1	102	0	A small village; ground high, dry, and open on right of road opposite to the village; water plentiful from tanks; country as above.
		Hassan—*b. p.*	12	6	114	6	A large town; head-quarters of the district; ground high and open 1 mile beyond village on the right of the road; several tanks of fine water; a small piece of ground also near the bungalow and behind the Roman Catholic Church; water from a well and a tank; country, &c, as above.
		Pálya—*b.*	12	0	126	6	A large place, good ground ½ a mile beyond the village, water from a well and tank, the former preferable, country at first undulating and cultivated, but latterly hilly and jungly, soil red and sandy
		Sakleshpur—*b.* ...	12	3	139	1	A large village, kasba of the taluk; Amildar's cutcherry, ground on the side of a hill near the 139th milestone, water from a tank and a stream If requisite troops could halt at Bannavassi 7 miles distant The Hemávati River crossed by a bridge at Sakleshpur

No. 11.

FROM BANGALORE TO MANGALORE—(*Continued*).

Authorities		Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances.				Remarks.
			Stage.		Total.		
Military	Civil.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Officer Commanding Mysore Division—Bangalore.	Deputy Commissioner of Hassan—Hassan.	**Maranhalli**—*b.* ...	9	6	148	7	A small scattered village; no regular encamping ground; water at all seasons; when the crops are cut tents can be pitched on dry paddy-fields, but before that it is hard to find space to pitch a camp. At 3 miles 3 furlongs pass Manjarabad, a large place from whence supplies must be got.
		Encamping Ground ..	6	7	155	6	The head of the Ghát ½ mile from Maranhalli; thence the descent is continuous; the Ghát is now being improved, and when finished there will be no gradient greater than 1 in 19. Water abundant from a river on the right.
Officer Commanding Malabar and Canara—Cannanore	Collector of South Canara—Mangalore.	**Siradi**—*b.*	12	3	168	1	A small village; application made for clearing an encamping space here; water from river; road steep in places; water also from a well lately excavated. The Ghát terminates at 9½ miles.
		Goaltattu	12	3	180	4	A few huts; water all the year round from nálás; ground beyond village on a hill side opposite to the old bungalow; application made for clearance of an encamping ground here; country hilly and covered with forest.
		Uppinangadi	8	4	189	0	A large place, situated on the left bank above the junction of the Naitrávati and Komadara Rivers; good ground for small parties only; soil red.
		Cross the Komadara River (unbridged) in boats.					
		Mani	9	6	198	6	The only ground here is very small and water not within reach in the dry season; the old encamping ground, called Old Mani, is 1½ miles distant on (Route No. 12) the Mercara road; here the ground is good, and water is to be had for drinking purposes from a well, and for other purposes from a tank close at hand. The river is 300 yards wide where crossed, and boats are always available.
		Pani Mangalore—*b* ..	6	2	205	0	Good ground near the 10th milestone, south of the road; water from a well, good; also from a nálá. The river is navigable hence to Mangalore by large canoes.
		Cross the Naitrávati River (unbridged) in boats					

No. 11.

FROM BANGALORE TO MANGALORE—(*Continued*).

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances. Stage. M.	Distances. Stage. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
Officer Commanding Malabar and Canara—Cannanore.	Collector of South Canara—Mangalore.	**Peringipet**—*b.*	7	0	212	0	Moderate sized village and bazaar; ground in fields only; water from river and wells. Boats always available for crossing the river, which is 500 yards wide.
		Mangalore—*b. p. t.* ... (Barracks). 22 Marches.	9	0	221	0	A large town; a military cantonment and a civil station. Urwa Maidan is generally used as an encamping ground, failing this the parade ground; wells available at both these places. Country a succession of rocky ridges with deep hollows between them; soil laterite.

No. 12.

From BANGALORE to MANGALORE,

BY CLOSEPET, SERINGAPATAM, HUNSUR, MERCARA, AND THE SAMPAJI GHÁT.

This road is metalled or gravelled, and, the Naitrávati River alone excepted, bridged throughout. Though passable for carts at all seasons of the year, that portion of it in Coorg and Canara is practically closed during the monsoon, 15th June to 15th September, when the rain is so heavy and continuous that cattle sicken and die if exposed to it. Under ordinary circumstances it is not advisable to march troops over this part of the road before December at the earliest, as the rains do not altogether cease until that month. This is the best existing route between Bangalore and Mangalore, but when completed the new road from Periyapatam to Mercara *viâ* Siddapur should be used in preference to that *viâ* Fraserpet. Fever prevails about the foot of the Sampaji Ghát and as far as Khao towards Mangalore from March to July inclusive.

Officer Commanding Mysore Division—Bangalore.	Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore—Bangalore.	From the Public Offices.					
		Kengeri	9	3	9	3	A large village; ground west of village high and dry; when crops are cut sufficient space for 5 regiments near the 8th mile stone; water good from a stream and a tank; country hilly and cultivated near the road.
		Biddadi	10	7	20	2	120 houses, 35 shops; ground extensive west and beyond village; water good and plentiful from wells; country as above; at 3 miles 7 furlongs pass Kumbalgod (*b*).
		Closepet—*b. p.*	9	6	30	0	A large town; road passes through it; ground for a regiment in front of bungalow; water from river east of the ground.
		Byrapatam	9	5	39	5	Excellent encamping ground in tope close to road; good water from wells near; at 6 miles 7 furlongs pass Channapatna (*b*), a large and important village.

FROM BANGALORE TO MANGALORE—(*Continued*).

Authorities		Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances.				Remarks.
Military	Civil		Stage.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Officer Commanding Mysore Division—Bangalore.	Deputy Commissioner of Mysore—Mysore.	**Maddur**—*b.*	9	2	48	7	A large village; supplies plentiful; water good and abundant; ground south and beyond village high, good and extensive; good ground also to north-east.
		Mandya—*b.* ... ... Cross the Cauvery River bridged.	14	0	62	7	A large village; an Amildar's kacheri here; water from a well and tanks; ground in a tope west and close to village.
		Seringapatam ... (Bangalore Gate.)	16	4	79	3	A large and important town; supplies, &c. abundant; country flat; soil stony; ground on the south glacis of the fort high, dry and good; water from river and the anicut, at 13 miles pass Sethali. At 6 miles 2 furlongs road to French Rocks, distant 8 miles, branches off west—Route No. 8.
		Yelwall *—*b.* ...	12	3	91	6	A large place; ground good and capacious; drinking water from wells, for other purposes from tanks.
		Bilikere—*b.*	7	0	98	6	A large village; ground good and extensive; country high and dry; nalas all bridged; many intermediate places suited for encamping.
		Hunsur—*b. p.* ...	12	4	111	2	A very large place; very good ground south-east of village; water indifferent, from the river near.
		Periyapatna—*b.* ... Cross the Cauvery River bridged	12	6	124	0	A large place; ground open, high and dry east of bungalow, sloping towards the road; water from 2 tanks close; country generally undulating with low jungle.
	Superintendent of Province of Coorg—Mercara.	**Fraserpet**—*b. p.* ...	12	6	136	6	A large village; the best ground for encamping is south-west of the Pensioned Sappers' lines and south of the dâk bungalow; water procured from the river; soil black.
		Santikoppa	10	6	147	4	Ground confined on right of road; water from a tank near at hand; soil black; country covered with thick bamboo jungle all the way
		Mercara—*b. p. t.* ..	9	2	156	6	A large place; a military cantonment and civil station; the headquarters of the Province of Coorg; ground on the road-side east of the fort.
		Madanadu .. .. Descend a Ghât.	5	3	162	1	No village, but a few huts; ground near them very confined; some higher ground near, but also very confined; carts usually halt on the road; water abundant and close at hand The descent of the Ghât begins here.

* Hence to Mysore—*b p t*, distant 9 miles 3 furlongs, a good made road.

FROM BANGALORE TO MANGALORE—(*Continued*).

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances. Stage. M.	Distances. Stage. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
Officer Commanding Malabar and Canara—Cannanore.	Collector of South Canara—Mangalore.	**Sampaji**—*b.*	**14**	**3**	176	4	Ground only on the hill where the bungalow is situated; very confined; other ground may be found when the rice-fields are dry; this is a feverish spot; country hilly and wild; no intermediate ground for camp, but small patches here and there; soil laterite. The Ghát is 8 miles 6 furlongs in length and has an average gradient of 1 in 37.
		Sulia—*b. p.*	**13**	**5**	190	1	A very small village; ground good and extensive near river opposite the village; short ascents and descents very steep in places; a wild hilly country; soil laterite.
		Khao or Madanur—*b.*	**10**	**7**	201	0	Ground good and extensive 1 mile short of the village; ground near the village on the right of the road but very confined; water plentiful and near; road winds through picturesque hills; a steep ascent and descent, gradient 1 in 15, at 7th mile.
		Puttur—*b. p.*	**10**	**4**	211	4	A small village; ground on the left side of the road; water good and abundant; in the rains the only ground is that formerly used as a parade by the detachment then stationed here; no intermediate place for encamping; country as before; jungle dense; soil laterite.
		Pani Mangalore—*b.*... Cross the Naitrávati River unbridged in boats.	**15**	**0**	226	4	A small village; ground good and enough for a regiment south of the road; water good from a well and a nálá; country more open. The river is navigable from this to Mangalore by large canoes.
		Feringipet—*b.* ...	**7**	**0**	233	4	Moderate sized village and bazaar; ground in fields only; water from river and wells; boats always available for crossing the river, which is 500 yards wide; it is fordable from March to May, the water then being about 1½ furlong deep.
		Mangalore—*b. p. t.* ... 22 Marches.	**9**	**0**	242	4	A large town; a military station and a civil station; Urwa Maidan is the usual encamping ground, failing this the parade ground; wells available at both these places; country a succession of rocky ridges divided by deep hollows; soil laterite.

No. 13.

From BANGALORE to MYSORE,

BY KANKANHALLI AND MALVALLI.

A made road metalled and partially bridged; it is practicable at all seasons, for ferry-boats ply in the rains across the larger unbridged rivers. The country traversed is generally hilly but fairly cultivated; fever prevails for the greater part of the year between Harohalli and Kankanhalli, but otherwise the country is healthy.

Authorities.		Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances.				Remarks.
			Stage.		Total.		
Military	Civil.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Officer Commanding Mysore Division—Bangalore.	Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore—Bangalore.	From the Public Offices.					
		Talaghátpur	**10**	**0**	10	0	
		Haroholli	**12**	**0**	22	0	
		Cross the Arkavati River and three small streams unbridged.					
		Kankanhalli—*b. p.* ...	**11**	**0**	33	0	Head-quarters of the Tahsildar of the taluk; a large place.
	Deputy Commissioner of Mysore—Mysore.	**Halagur**—*b.*	**16**	**2**	49	2	
		Cross the Shimsha River unbridged.					
		Malvalli—*b.*	**12**	**0**	61	2	Route No. 16 crosses he
		Bannur	**15**	**0**	76	2	
		Cross the Kaveri River unbridged.					
		Mysore—*b. p. t.* ..	**14**	**4**	90	6	A large place; residence of the Maharaja and head-quarters of the district.
		7 Marches.					

No. 14.

From BANGALORE to OOTACAMUND,

BY ROUTE No. 12 TO SERINGAPATAM, MYSORE AND THE SIGUR GHÁT.

Vide Route No. 12 for description of the road as far as Seringapatam; thence to Gundlupet the road is a good one, metalled and bridged throughout, traversing a flat and open country. From Gundlupet to the foot of the hills at Sigur the country is hilly and covered with dense jungle; the road in this section is rather rough with steep ascents and descents, but is bridged and practicable for carts at all seasons. At Sigur the ascent of the Nilgiris commences; the ghát is 6 miles 5 furlongs in length with an average gradient of 1 in 6, about half of it is metalled, and the road though rough in parts is practicable for cart traffic at all seasons. From the head of the ghát the road to Ootacamund passes over an open country with gentle undulations and is very good throughout. This is the only good approach to the Nilgiris from Mysore, but fever of a very dangerous type prevails constantly between Gundlupet and the foot of the hills, more especially at the opening and close of the monsoon season. Sleeping at the foot of the hills is particularly dangerous, and travellers should arrange so as to pass from Bandipur to the top of the ghát by daylight. At Masnagudi, a village between Tipakádu and Sigur, there is some high open ground on which a halt can be made during the day.

Officer Comg Mysore Division—Bangalore.	Deputy Commissioner, Mysore—Mysore.	By Route No. 12 to					
		Seringapatam ...	...		79	3	*Vide* Route No. 12.
		Mysore—*b. p. t.* .. (South Gate.)	**9**	**4**	88	7	A large town; supplies and water ample; ground 1¼ miles north of tank at all seasons; country open and cultivated; soil red.

No. 14.

FROM BANGALORE TO OOTACAMUND—(*Continued*).

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances. Stage. M.	Distances. Stage. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
Officer Commanding Mysore Division—Bangalore.	Deputy Commissioner, Mysore—Mysore.	**Kadakola**—*b.*	9	0	97	7	
		Sindhalli—*b.*	9	5	107	4	Ground for a large force; water scarce; at 4 miles 5 furlongs pass Nanjangud, where Route No. 255 branches off.
		Begur—*b.*	7	6	115	2	
		Gundlupet—*b.*	10	1	125	3	A considerable place; supplies abundant; water from tank; ground good. Route No. 38 branches off west at this point.
		Bandipur	11	6	137	1	A small village; ground good; tank dries in hot season; country undulating; heavy jungle all the way.
O. C. Malabar and Canara—Cannanore.	Commissioner of Nilgiris—Ootacamund.	**Tipakádu**—*b.* ... ... Cross the Mayár River bridged.	7	4	144	5	A small village of a few huts; water from river said to be dangerous; road rough with steep ascents and descents; heavy jungle all the way. Route No. 40 branches off here.
Officer Commanding Mysore Division—Bangalore.		**Sigur** ... ... Ascend the Sigur Ghát.	10	2	154	7	A chattram and ruined bungalow here; at 4 miles 2 furlongs pass Masnagudi, a village with many shops; water here from a tank; the water from stream near said to be undrinkable; road rough.
		Kalhatti	6	2	161	1	A few houses only; at 3 miles 7 furlongs pass Kalhatti bungalow to the right and off the road.
		Ootacamund—*p. t.* ... (St. Stephen's Church.) 17 Marches.	6	2	167	3	A large place; supplies and water in any quantity.

No. 15.

From BANGALORE to SECUNDERABAD,

By ANANTAPUR, GOOTY, KURNOOL and JANAMPET.

This is the main and best line of communication between Bangalore and Secunderabad, and is either metalled or gravelled throughout. In the Mysore country it is bridged throughout and practicable for carts at all seasons; in the Bellary and Kurnool Districts many streams are unbridged; most of these, however, are fordable at all seasons except now and then for an hour or two after heavy rain, but floods on the Penner and Chitrávati at times stop traffic on the road for two or three days; the Tungabhadra and Kistna Rivers must be crossed in boats at all times, and are impassable for many days at a time in the rainy season when floods are heavy. Beyond Kurnool the road, though a made one, is unbridged and difficult for carts in the rainy season, especially in the Doab between the Rivers Tungabhadra and Kistna, where the soil is deep black cotton; the smaller streams in the territories of H.H. the Nizam are fordable as a rule at all seasons.

Fever of a mild type is more or less prevalent in the Kurnool District during the cold season, but this need not be considered in connection with the movement of troops.

Authorities.		Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances.				Remarks.
			Stage.		Total.		
Military.	Civil.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Officer Commanding Mysore Division—Bangalore.	Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore—Bangalore.	From the Public Offices.					
		Yellahanka—*b.* .	**9**	**2**	9	2	A large village containing about 600 houses and 40 shops; ground sufficient for 4,000 men near the 9th mile stone east of the road, where there is a stone well with constant water; other ground there is for 10,000 men 1 mile and 250 yards north-east of the village; water there also and always abundant; road made and nálás, &c., bridged.
		Devanhalli—*b.* ..	**13**	**0**	22	2	The cusbah of the taluk; 1,500 houses, 100 shops; ground sufficient for 4,000 men 1 mile north-east of the village, where there is a well supplying water from July to January; other ground is found sufficient for 4,000 men ½ mile south-west of the village; water from a tank ½ mile south of this ground from July to January; road made, nálás, &c., bridged; country flat and partly cultivated.
	Deputy Commissioner, Kolar—Kolar	**Chedalpur** . .	**9**	**3**	31	5	A small village; water from wells; ground good and open, on red soil, about ¼ mile south of village; country well cultivated.
		Wonaikal ...	**7**	**6**	39	3	A small village; water from wells; ground good, on red soil, south-east of the road; country hilly and undulating; at 3½ miles Chik Ballapur (*b*).
		Woralkonda .	**10**	**3**	49	6	A small village; water from wells scarce in the dry season; ground ½ north of village, on red soil; country high, barren and wild; at 6 miles 6 furlongs Peresandra (*b*); water here bad, especially in hot season.

FROM BANGALORE TO SECUNDERABAD—(*Continued*).

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances. Stage. M.	Distances. Stage. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
Officer Commanding Mysore Division—Bangalore.	Deputy Commissioner, Kolar—Kolar.	**Gantwarpalli** ...	10	4	60	2	A small village; water from wells, tanks and river; encamping ground elevated, on red soil, north-east of village. Bagepalli (*b*), a large village, is 1¼ miles east.
Officer Commanding Ceded Districts—Bellary.	Collector of Bellary—Bellary.	**Kodur** ... ... Cross the Chitrávati River unbridged.	7	4	67	6	A small village; good encamping ground for a regiment, on red gravelly soil, ¼ mile south-west of village, sloping towards the Chitrávati River, whence water is procurable; there is also a large tank; country barren, except about the villages and the banks of the river.
		Palsamudram ...	7	3	75	1	A good sized village; water from wells; encamping ground good, on sandy and gravelly soil, north-east of village; country rocky and hilly. The river impassable for a day or so when in heavy flood in the rains.
		Penukonda	12	2	87	3	A large village or town, with a bazaar; water good from wells; difficult to find good encamping ground until the dry crops are cut; a small piece ½ mile east of the Drug and south-east of village good but confined; water from a tank near this; country hilly; soil hard and stony.
		Kotur	8	1	95	4	A fair sized village; supplies and water abundant; a tank on the north; ground good and high; country barren and hilly.
		Chinna Kotapalli ... Cross the Palativanka Stream unbridged.	5	6	101	2	A small village; water from a nálá; encamping ground good and elevated, ¼ mile north north-west from the village; country generally barren, but cultivated near villages.
		Dadalur	8	1	109	3	A small village; water constant from the river; encamping ground 1 mile north of village, on red soil; no ground nearer until crops are cut.
		Marur ... ... Cross the Pandamar Stream unbridged.	7	3	116	6	A small village; good water from wells; ample ground for a large force south-east of village; soil red and gravelly; country open, flat, and generally barren.
		Anantapur—*p*. ... Cross the Thadikalam Stream unbridged.	13	5	130	3	A large town and bazaar; ground for a corps east of it; water good from a nálá and wells; soil red and hard; country partly cultivated, open and flat.

No. 15.

FROM BANGALORE TO SECUNDERABAD—(*Continued*).

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances. Stage. M.	Distances. Stage. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
Officer Commanding Ceded Districts—Bellary	Collector of Bellary—Bellary.	**Garladinna** ... ... Cross the Pennér River unbridged.	11	0	141	3	35 houses and bazaar; ground excellent near a fine tank, but confined and bad north of village; water good from bowries; soil red, but in places mixed with sand; country partly cultivated and open.
		Pamdi ... ... Cross the Pogarur Vanka unbridged.	8	5	150	0	A moderate village and bazaar; ground confined, but good south-west of village, extensive the other side of the village; water good from river; country rocky and barren, open near the road; hills at a distance; soil red.
		Gooty—*p. t.* ... ... Cross a nálá unbridged.	12	7	162	7	A large place and civil station; ground for a corps south of the village and 2 miles on the old bungalow side of it; water good from many sources; soil varies from red to sandy and black; country rocky and barren, open and flat; Railway Station a mile distant from town; good ground near it.
	Collector of Kurnool—Kurnool	**Piapalli**—*b. p.* ... ... Cross a nálá unbridged.	11	4	174	3	A very large village and bazaar; ground south-west by south of village very extensive; water good; country rocky, barren and hilly; soil hard and stony.
		Yenigamari .. ... Cross a nálá unbridged.	5	6	180	1	Ground good and high; water-supply good.
		Dhoni—*b.* ... ... Cross two nálás unbridged.	9	4	189	5	Ground confined until crops are cut; water-supply indifferent.
		Yeldurti—*b.* ... ... Cross a nálá unbridged.	11	3	201	0	A small village; ground extensive near the village; water good from a nálá and tank; country cultivated and thinly wooded; soil red.
		Chinna Taikur—*b.* ... Cross a nálá unbridged and the Hindri River bridged	12	2	213	*2	A small village; ground extensive near the river, from which water good and plentiful; soil black and sandy; country cultivated and thinly wooded.
		Kurnool—*b p t** . Cross the Tungabhadra River unbridged	9	6	223	0	A large town and fort; a civil station; head-quarters of the district; ground extensive west of fort; water from River Tungabhadra and irrigation channels; country stony, but a good deal of cultivation; soil black in parts.

* Hence to Malapalli the old road diverges north-east after the Tungabhadra is crossed and runs thus: Kutur 11 miles 3 furlongs (cross Kistna River), Bikeam 3 miles 6 furlongs, Malapalli 15 miles 1 furlong. Late in the cold season the Kistna is easily fordable where this road crosses it, and supplies are procurable at the stages noted.

FROM BANGALORE TO SECUNDERABAD—(*Continued*).

Authorities.		Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances.				Remarks.
			Stage.		Total.		
Military.	Civil.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force—Secunderabad.	Resident at Hyderabad.	**Hundahalli** ... .. Cross the Kistna River and two nálás unbridged.	7	4	230	4	
		Yaparla ... ... Cross a nálá unbridged.	7	1	237	5	
		Venkatapur	8	4	246	1	A small village; ground high and good south-east of village; water good and plentiful from a large tank; country flat and soil black.
		Malapalli ... ... Cross a nálá unbridged.	6	2	252	3	A small village; ground high and open beyond village on left of road; water good; country rough and jungly.
		Kotakota ... ... Cross a nálá unbridged.	11	2	263	5	A large village; ground south-east of village; water good and abundant from wells and tanks; country barren; soil red and hard.
		Utakal ... . Cross a nálá unbridged.	9	4	273	1	A small village; ground high and extensive beyond village on left of road; water from tanks near; country as before.
		Janampet ... ... Cross a nálá unbridged.	9	6	282	7	A small place; ground high and extensive, but covered with wild custard-apple jungle; soil sandy near village; country undulating and partly cultivated. Route No. 27 joins here.
		Pudakur ... ... Cross a nálá unbridged.	7	1	290	0	A very small village; ground good ½ mile south of village, but water-supply indifferent.
		Jedcherla ... .. Cross a large nálá unbridged.	8	2	298	2	A large village; good ground ½ a mile south of it, with good water from a well to the west; the water in the wells to the east and in the village is bad; country undulating and jungly; soil hard.
		Balanagar—*b*. ... Cross two nálás unbridged.	13	1	311	3	A small village; supplies procurable; good high ground in rear and to east of the bungalow, about ⅔ mile from the village; water-supply good; country undulating and jungly; soil hard.
		Farraknagar ... ... Cross two nálás unbridged.	8	7	320	2	A good sized village; ground good in rear of bungalow on both sides of road; water-supply good, country jungly and hilly, little or no cultivation.

FROM BANGALORE TO SECUNDERABAD—(*Continued*).

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances. Stage. M.	Distances. Stage. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force—Secunderabad.	Resident at Hyderabad.	**Palmakala** ... ... Cross two nálás unbridged.	10	7	331	1	Ground good ½ mile from the village on the east side of the road near a large tank, from which water good and plentiful; country generally barren, though a little cultivation is seen at first.
		Shamshabad	8	4	339	5	A large place; ground good north-west of village, also beyond village on the right of the road; water from a tank and wells; country barren, jungly and rocky.
		Burhan Sahib's Darga. Cross the Musi River bridged.	10	6	350	3	Ground high and good south of village, also to north-east of it; water from wells and a tank a mile distant; the city of Hyderabad close at hand on the west.
		Secunderabad—*b. p. t.* Parade Ground. 38 Marches.	8	4	358	7	At 3 miles 6 furlongs pass Hyderabad Residency and Chaddarghat (*p. t.*), Hyderabad city 1 mile distant. The road passes along the embankment of the Hussain Sagar Tank; another road to Secunderabad, and the most direct one to Bolaram and Trimulgherry, turns off to the right at the Residency, and passes the Railway Station of Secunderabad.

No. 16.

From BANGALORE to SIVASAMUDRAM and FALLS OF THE CAUVERY.

BY ROUTE No. 12 TO MADDUR AND MALVALLI.

Vide Route No. 12 for description of road to Maddur; thence to Sivasamudram a made road, gravelled and partially bridged, practicable but rather heavy in the monsoon months.

Officer Commanding Mysore Division—Bangalore.	Deputy Commissioner, Mysore—Mysore.	By Route No. 12 to **Maddur**—*b.*	...	...	48	7	*Vide* Route No. 12.
		Arsankaira ... ... Cross Heballa River unbridged.	8	6	57	5	
		Malvalli—*b.* ... ... Cross the Cauvery bridged.	9	2	66	7	The Heballa River is provided with a causeway to facilitate traffic. Route No. 13 crosses here.
Officer Comg. Southern Dists.—Trichinopoly.	Collector of Coimbatore—Coimbatore.	**Sivasamudram**—*b.* ... 8 Marches.	12	0	78	7	A moderate sized place, situated on an island, the residence of the Jagirdar; country open, flat and cultivated. The falls are not high, but are well worth a visit, and are near the site of the ancient city of Gunga Raya. The bungalow here is a private one.

No. 17.

From BELLARY to ANANTAPUR,

By UDARPI DRUG.

This road is metalled throughout, and, the Hugri and Pennér Rivers excepted, it is also bridged It may be said to be practicable at all seasons, for floods on the rivers above named seldom interrupt traffic for more than a day or two.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances. Stage. M.	Distances. Stage. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
Officer Commanding Ceded Districts—Bellary.	Collector of Bellary—Bellary.	Cross the Hugri River unbridged.					
		Paramadavanhalli ...	**11**	**0**	11	0	Ground good ; water from river, which is crossed at the end of the stage, it is wide and has a very heavy bed of sand ; country flat ; soil black.
		Veddapinkal	**12**	**0**	23	0	A small village ; water from wells and a tank ; ground confined until crops are off the ground ; country level ; soil black.
		Uravakonda	**8**	**2**	31	2	Ample and good ground 1½ mile south-west of village, which is a good sized one ; water from well in a tope and from a nálá near camp, latter brackish but wholesome ; soil red and gravelly.
		Cross the Pennér River unbridged.					
		Udarpi Drug	**11**	**0**	42	2	Ground high, sloping from the Drug, ample when crops are off the ground, but until then confined ; soil red ; water from a well and nálá ; the Pennér is 220 yards wide, bottom stony and rough, fordable except when in flood.
		Kuder	**10**	**0**	52	2	Ground open and enough for a regiment 400 yards south-east of village ; soil hard ; water from a nálá close and from a well.
		Anantapur—*p.* ...	**13**	**0**	65	2	Ground sufficient for a regiment south of town, sloping towards the tank, from which water good and ample ; the town is large and has a good bazaar.
		6 Marches.					

No. 18.

From BELLARY to DHARWAR,

By HOSPET, SOVAINHALLI, MUNDARGI.

From Bellary to the Tungabhadra River this road is partially metalled, and, though unbridged beyond Gadiganur, is practicable for carts at all seasons, the monsoon in this district being light and floods on the larger unbridged streams never rendering them impassable for more than a day or two at most. From the Tungabhadra to Mundargi the road is unmade, but is good in fair weather ; beyond Mundargi it is made but unbridged.

Officer Comg. Ceded Dists. —Bellary.	Collector of Bellary—Bellary.	**Kurtanni**—*b.*	**11**	**6**	11	6	A good sized village ; ground east of it high and good ; soil black ; country flat and open.
		Gadiganur—*b.* ...	**12**	**2**	24	0	
		Cross 2 nálás unbridged.					

FROM BELLARY TO DHARWAR—(*Continued*).

Authorities		Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances.				Remarks.
			Stage.		Total.		
Military.	Civil		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Officer Commanding Ceded Districts—Bellary.	Collector of Bellary—Bellary.	**Papanaikenhalli** ...	8	0	32	0	Ground 2 miles beyond the village high, dry, but stony; water from nálá; 30 houses; soil in general red and black mixed with sand; there is confined ground in a cultivated valley close to and south of the village; the water here is insufficient for a large force.
		Hospet—*b. p.*	7	0	39	0	Ground high, dry, and very good, both sides of the town, which is large; soil red and black; water sometimes scarce from wells; the Tungabhadra 3 miles off; road in parts stony but generally good.
		Ballahunsi—*b.* ... Cross the Chinna Hugri and 3 nálás unbridged.	12	3	51	3	Ground 1 mile north of the village very high; soil sandy and red.
		Hampságar	15	0	66	3	Within 3 miles of the place there is good ground for a large force, and close to it sufficient for a corps; water abundant from the river; the nálá near Hampságar has a rocky bed and steep banks, and an excellent supply of water; soil varying; road in places intersected by nálás.
		Sovainhalli ... ... Cross the Tungabhadra River and several nálás unbridged.	8	0	74	3	A small village on bank of the river, from which water.
Officer Commanding Belgaum District, Bombay Army—Belgaun.	Collector of Dharwar—Dharwar.	**Mundargi**—*p.* ... Cross several nálás unbridged.	8	0	82	3	Ground good, dry, and sandy 1½ miles beyond the village, 300 houses; water from a nálá; ground also high and good a mile west of the hill; river fordable in dry season; ferry-boat in rains; banks easy.
		Dumbal ... ... Cross several nálás unbridged.	10	3	92	6	Ground dry and open north-west of and a mile beyond the town; 500 houses and fort; water good and abundant from a rocky nálá and tank; ground also high and good west of the town; soil black.
		Gaddak—*p.* ... ... Cross 4 nálás unbridged.	13	5	106	3	Ground high, dry and sloping east of the village; water from a tank close by; 80 houses and a fort; country cultivated; soil black; ground also for one corps a mile west of the village.

No. 18.

FROM BELLARY TO DHARWAR—(*Continued*).

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances. Stage. M.	Distances. Stage. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
Officer Commanding Belgaum District, Bombay Army—Belgaum.	Collector of Dharwar—Dharwar.	**Anikaira**—*b. p.* ... Cross several nálás unbridged.	**13**	**6**	120	1	Ground high, hard and clear; 450 houses; 10 bazaars; water from a tank; country open and cultivated.
		Kerasur ... ... Cross the Benni Nálá unbridged.	**9**	**0**	129	1	Large village; ground west of and close to village; country all under cultivation; water from a tank; soil black.
		Yebballi ... ... Cross 2 nálás unbridged.	**12**	**7**	142	0	600 houses; 12 bazaars; one nálá with steep banks and difficult for bandies.
		Dharwar—*b. p. t.* ... 14 Marches.	**8**	**3**	150	3	A large open town and strong mud fort, with deep double ditches and walls; it is the principal civil station of the district and a Regiment of Native Infantry is quartered inside the fort; ground high, dry, and extensive 1 mile west of the fort; water from a large tank; the best ground is 2½ miles east of the fort, on high sloping ground; red soil; water from 2 tanks and several wells; a good cart road; black soil; level and cultivated country.

No. 19.

From BELLARY to GUNTOOR,

BY ASPIRI, KURNOOL AND THE DORANAL GHÂT.

This road is metalled as far as Kurnool, and, except at the Hugri and Hindri Rivers, it is bridged and practicable for carts at all seasons; occasional floods in the rains may detain troops at these rivers for 2 or 3 days. This is the best and shortest road between Bellary and Kurnool. Beyond Kurnool the road is but partially metalled and not bridged until Narsaraopet is reached, from whence to Guntoor it is metalled and bridged. Traffic on the unmade portion is liable to interruption for a few days at a time during the monsoon from floods in the nálás. The Doranal Ghát is 10 miles long, but gradients are easy, the maximum being 1 in 18 and mean 1 in 60. Fever prevails from June to October near the Ghát.

Officer Commanding Ceded Districts—Bellary.	Collector of Bellary—Bellary.	**Moka** ... . Cross the Hugri River unbridged.	**11**	**4**	11	4	A large village; supplies plentiful; water from river good and abundant; ground ½ mile south of village for a regiment when crops are cleared; soil black.
		Halharvi	**9**	**2**	20	6	Moderate sized village; supplies plentiful; water of indifferent quality from well and nálá south of ground ¼ mile north-east of village; the first 2 miles of this road is through the bed of the Hugri River and through deep sand, and is consequently laborious when practicable; the remainder is good; country cultivated, interspersed with rocky hills.

FROM BELLARY TO GUNTOOR—(*Continued*).

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances. Stage. M.	Distances. Stage. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
Officer Commanding Ceded Districts—Bellary.	Collector of Bellary—Bellary.	**Hotur**	**12**	**3**	33	1	A small village; some shops; ground very extensive north-east of the village, uncultivated and of cotton soil mixed with sand and stones; water abundant and good from wells; road very good; country as before. At 6 miles 6 furlongs Alur. Route No. 27 branches off north-west.
		Aspiri—*p. t.*	**7**	**3**	40	4	A good sized village; ground insufficient for a corps east of village; excellent water from a well; road level and good, sandy as the village is approached; country cultivated and rocky; Railway Station.
	Collector of Kurnool—Kurnool.	**Putakalmari**	**8**	**4**	49	0	Ground good and open; water from a nálá; village some distance from the road.
		Cross the Hindri River unbridged.					
		Karraivamula ...	**8**	**0**	57	0	Good ground north of village; water from well and tank good.
		Re-cross the Hindri River unbridged.					
		Kodamur	**13**	**0**	70	0	A large village; ground very extensive, high and uncultivated east north-east of the village; water from the Hindri River; soil varies from black to red; country cultivated and waving; road good.
		Nagalapuram	**10**	**6**	80	6	Ground uncultivated; land north of village; water good and plentiful.
		Cross a river channel with a masonry causeway.					
		Kurnool—*b. p. t.* ...	**11**	**2**	92	0	A large town and civil station; supplies of all kinds; ground west of and close to the fort high, extensive, and good; soil black; water from river and wells; country undulating and highly cultivated.
		Cross Hindri River bridged and several nálás unbridged.					
		Gardimaddagu .	**9**	**3**	101	3	200 houses; there is but little good ground near this, being surrounded by hills and jungle; road very stony and for the last 4 miles passes through hills; soil black at first and red latterly; at 7 miles pass Vaimgutla.
		Cross 10 nálás unbridged.					
		Nandikotkur—*p.* ...	**10**	**1**	111	4	200 houses; water from wells; a tank some distance south-west; good ground; country open and waving in the middle of the march; road good in dry weather; soil black.
		Cross 5 nálás unbridged.					

No. 19.

FROM BELLARY TO GUNTOOR—(*Continued*).

Authorities.		Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances.				Remarks.
			Stage.		Total.		
Military.	Civil.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Officer Commanding Ceded Districts—Bellary.	Collector of Kurnool—Kurnool.	**Jopadu**	9	4	121	0	30 houses; country flat and slightly jungly; soil black; bad in wet weather.
		Cross 3 nálás and the Bhavanassi River unbridged.					
		Kambalpalli	8	0	129	0	
		Cross 5 nálás unbridged.					
		Atmakur—*p.*	5	4	134	4	A large village; ground extensive north of fort and to the east; water from the Bhavanassi River; soil black; country flat and slightly jungly; road good in dry weather.
		Cross the Bhavanassi River twice and several nálás unbridged.					
		Halting Ground ...	13	2¼	147	6¼	Ground for a few companies near the hills; water always to be had from the river, bed stony, descent abrupt; road narrow in places; soil red; country flat and partially cultivated, with low jungle; bamboo forest begins at 6 miles.
		Cross the Bhavanassi River unbridged.					
		Nilagunta	11	0½	158	6¾	Ground extensive north-west of the village at the foot of the hills; village tolerably large; small tank; road over the various ascents and descents of the pass; soil red; jungle very thick all the way excepting near this stage.
		Cross numerous nálás and a river unbridged.					
		Doranal	14	5¾	173	4¼	Ground good and extensive east and south of the village, which is of moderate size; water always to be had from the Tegaler, a tank and wells; road generally good; soil red and occasionally stony; hills on both sides, and much dry cultivation.
		Cross 2 nálás unbridged.					
		Goripad	13	1	186	5½	Ground good and extensive near a tank; a large village; road good; soil red; country generally flat, but occasionally waving, having hills on one or other side of the road; dry cultivation.
		Cross Duilar River unbridged.					
		A large Tank	11	6	198	3½	Good ground to south-east of Tipurantikum; road good where it is of red soil; the river is impassable after rain; country flat and cultivated; road over the ridge is rocky.
		Cross 2 nálás unbridged.					
		Moamriaveram ...	10	3¾	208	7¼	Good ground on the right bank of the river, also on the right bank of the nálá; a good village, near to which is the junction of the Gundlakamma and Kandeler Rivers; road good; soil red; country flat and cultivated; bed of river sandy and 100 yards broad, steep clayey banks.
		Cross Kandeler River unbridged.					

FROM BELLARY TO GUNTOOR—(*Continued*).

Authorities		Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances.				Remarks.
			Stage.		Total.		
Military.	Civil		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Officer Commanding Northern District—Waltair.	Collector of Kistna—Masulipatam	**Vinukonda**—*p.*... ... Cross 4 nálás unbridged.	**13**	**4**	222	3½	Ground for 6 corps north of town and also to the eastward; a large and populous place; 4 tanks with 4 or 5 months' water; road good, chiefly of red soil; at the beginning the passage of water-courses is rugged; country flat and cultivated.
		Savilliapur ... ... Cross 7 nálás unbridged.	**6**	**4**	228	7½	Dry ground above bed of river, but limited in extent; good water from stream.
		Satamagalur ... ... Cross 5 nálás unbridged.	**9**	**0**	237	7½	
		Narsaraopet—*p.* ...	**10**	**0**	247	7½	A large village; ground high and open; water good, but at some distance.
		Satur	**5**	**0**	252	7½	High sloping ground and good water.
		Yebalurpadu	**12**	**2**	265	1½	Ground rather low, but water good and abundant.
		Guntoor—*b. p. t.* ... 27 Marches.	**11**	**3**	276	4½	A large town; only one open spot for encampment, just large enough for half a regiment, it is within the limits of the town; supplies and water abundant.

No. 20.

From BELLARY to HINGOLI,

BY ROUTE No. 27 TO MAKTAL, BIDER, MADNUR AND ROUTE No. 226.

As far as Maktal this road is described under Route No. 27. From Maktal to Bichkonda (near which it joins Route No. 226) this is a mere fair-weather track, the latter portion of which, beyond Bider, was in 1873-74 reported to be impassable for artillery marching with guns and not fit for use by troops consequent on the want of supplies along it. Beyond Bichkonda it is described under Route No. 226.

This Route should never be given to troops.

Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force—Secunderabad.	The Resident at Hyderabad.	By Route No. 27 to **Maktal**—*b. p.* ... Cross several nálás unbridged.	...	.	118	1½	*Vide* Route No. 27.
		Utkur ... . Cross several nálás unbridged.	**10**	**7**	129	0½	A large town, consisting of 1,200 houses and numerous shops; good ground and very extensive south of the town, on hard red soil; water in abundance; country open and undulating; tanks numerous; soil red and hard.

No. 20.

FROM BELLARY TO HINGOLI—(*Continued*).

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances. Stage. M.	Distances. Stage. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force—Secunderabad.	The Resident at Hyderabad.	**Narainpet** ... ... Cross a few nálás unbridged.	7	0½	136	1	A large and populous place; ground good and extensive south and east of it; water plentiful from wells on the south, but water distant from ground on the east; country open and level; soil red with patches of black occasionally. Route No. 229 crosses here.
		Kankurti ... ... Cross several nálás unbridged.	10	7½	147	0½	A large but scattered village; ground north and south extensive and good; soil red; water abundant from wells and a nálá; at 1 mile 2½ furlongs a hilly bit of road occurs which is very stony, the rest of the country is fairly level.
		Kotarga ... ... Cross several nálás and a small river unbridged.	10	1	157	1½	A large village; ground for any force; water at all seasons from a nálá; country open and undulating, with a few scattered rocky hills and numerous tanks.
		Mailawaram ... ... Cross numerous nálás and the Kagani River unbridged.	10	5	167	6½	A large open pettah and fort; good and extensive ground north-west, but soil is black and water not always to be had; ground also east and north confined, but water from a nálá near; country hilly and stony; tanks numerous; the river, which is crossed and re-crossed twice in the last 5 miles, is not wide but has steep banks.
		Niddakonda ... ... Cross numerous nálás and the Malamari River unbridged.	10	3½	178	2	A large town; ground in any direction but the north; water from wells only, but these are numerous; the Kagani River is crossed at 5 miles, it has high banks and a sandy bed, on its banks ground is extensive and water always to be had from it; country for 3½ miles hilly and rough, with red soil; thence more open and soil black. Routes No. 222 and 223 cross in this stage, and the Railway is crossed near Allapur Station.
		Chincholi	12	7½	191	1½	A good sized place; ground for an army in any direction; water from the river; country undulating and cultivated; soil chiefly black, but stony in parts; water scarce along the road
		Danasari ... ... Cross several nálás unbridged.	13	6½	205	0	A small village with a few shops; ground in all directions; water from numerous wells and from tanks soon after rainy season; country at first open and level, then hilly and jungly for some distance, and finally again open and level; the soil varies from black to red

No. 20.

FROM BELLARY TO HINGOLI—(*Continued*).

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances. Stage. M.	Distances. Stage. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force—Secunderabad.	The Resident at Hyderabad.	**Manhalli** ... ... Cross the Maduri and 3 other nálás unbridged.	9	1½	214	1½	A small village; ground very extensive south and west, of hard red soil, and open; water abundant from wells and tanks; at 3 miles 6 furlongs pass Cheragpalli (*b*), where Route No. 234 crosses: at 4 miles 3 furlongs cross th Narangi Nálá, high steep banks and muddy bottom; country undulating; soil red and stony.
		Bider—*b. p.*	11	1	225	2½	A large and populous town of 2,000 houses; supplies abundant; ground high and good west of town; water from wells good and abundant; at 1 mile 2 furlongs pass the Maduri Nálá with steep banks and a muddy bottom. Route No. 225 crosses here.
		Sarmandal ... ... Cross the Manjara River and a nálá unbridged.	8	7	234	1½	A small village; water from Manjara River; country open and cultivated; soil black.
		Bodda Nagur ... ... Cross 3 nálás unbridged.	11	6	245	7½	Country open and flat for 6½ miles; thence cross a small ghát, after which the country is cultivated but stony.
		Tadkal ... ... Cross a ghát and the Kowlas River unbridged.	9	2	255	1½	A small village; a few shops; water from wells.
		Bichkonda	10	2	265	3½	At 6 miles 2 furlongs the ghát is crossed, and at 7 miles Kowlasdrug is passed; here Route No. 226 is joined.
		Madnur ... ... By Route No. 226 to	9	4	274	7½	*Vide* Route No. 226.
		Hingoli—*b. p.* ... 35 Marches.	97	5½	372	5	

No. 21.

From BELLARY to HINGOLI,

By Route No. 25 to GULBURGA, BIDER, GUNGAKHER and Route No. 172.

T[illegible] route is entered, as that portion from Lingasugur to Hingoli is used by troops of the Hyderabad Cont[illegible]t. As far as Gulburga it coincides with Route No. 25; from Gulburga to Homnabad it is a gravelled and partially bridged road, but thence to Bider it is a mere track practicable only in the fair season. Beyond Bider Routes Nos. 225 and 172 contain descriptions of the road taken.

Authorities.		Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances.				Remarks.
			Stage.		Total.		
Military.	Civil.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force—Secunderabad.	The Resident at Hyderabad.	By Route No. 25 to					
		Gulburga—*b. p. t.* ...	**180**	**0½**	180	0½	*Vide* Route No. 25.
		Cross the Muchkalla and Benithora Rivers unbridged.					
		Magaon	**12**	**0**	192	0½	
		Kamlapur	**7**	**3½**	199	4	
		Cross the Mulamari River unbridged.					
		Haddikial	**9**	**0**	208	4	
		Homnabad—*b.*	**9**	**0**	217	4	A large fortified town, situated on a slight eminence; ground west high on red rocky soil, studded with mango trees; water always from a nálá west. Route No. 234 crosses here.
		Halkaira	**10**	**0**	227	4	
		Wilar	**16**	**0**	243	4	
		Bider—*b. p.*	**6**	**0**	249	4	
		By Route No. 225 to					*Vide* Route No. 225.
		Gungakher	**96**	**0**	345	4	
		By Route No. 172 to					
		Hingoli—*p.* ... ... 40 Marches.	**59**	**3**	404	7	*Vide* Route No. 172.

No. 22.

From BELLARY to JALNA,

By Route No. 27 to DEVASUGUR, GULBURGA THER and DHARUR.

Route No. 27 contains a description of the road as far as Devasugur; beyond that point this is a mere track practicable in the dry season only. It is the shortest route between the two places, but from Dharur the road *viâ* Pimpalner, Shagad, and Ambad (Routes, Nos. 170, 173) though a few miles longer, is said to be rather better. The Dharur Ghát is steep and difficult for carts, but is to be improved shortly.

Between Raichore and Gulburga the Railway Line is nowhere more than 3 miles from this road.

O. C. Hyderabad Subsy. Force—Secunderabad.	The Resident at Hyderabad.	By Route No. 27 to					
		Devasugur—*b.* ...	...	...	102	7	*Vide* Route No. 27.
		Cross the Kistna River unbridged. (Kalachabutra Ghát).					

FROM BELLARY TO JALNÁ—(*Continued*).

uthorities. Military.	uthorities. Civil.	Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances. Stage. M.	Stage. F.	Total. M.	Total. F.	Remarks.
Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force—Secunderabad.	The Resident at Hyderabad.	**Kardasur** ... ... Cross 3 nálás unbridged.	11	0	113	7	Ground soft but dry south-east; soil black; country open; the river is crossed at ½ mile; boats are generally requisite, but after January it is fordable until the rains set in (in January 1874 3 feet water at ford), it is ½ mile wide.
		Kahankerri ... ... Cross many nálás unbridged.	10	0	124	0	A small village; good ground; large tank near on left; country open; soil chiefly red.
		Yadagiri ... ... Cross 5 nálás unbridged.	13	3	137	3	A large town and hill fort; a Railway Station here; ground dry and good; a large tank near; good ground on Bima River 2 miles west; country undulating and jungly in the end of this stage; soil hard.
		Yadagamudra ... Cross several nálás unbridged.	9	0	146	3	A small village; ground good close to and east of village; water from wells and River Bima, which is south-west; country partly hilly but generally flat and cultivated. The Railway is crossed in this stage.
		Nalwar ... ... Cross several nálás unbridged.	10	4	156	7	A good sized village; a Railway Station here; ground good close to and north-west of village; water at times deficient, then encamp at Kalsur 3 miles 5 furlongs beyond; country rather hilly and jungly.
		Ingalghi ... ... Cross the Kagmia River unbridged and numerous nálás.	9	4	166	3	A small village; good ground on the right bank of the Kagmia River, from which water at all seasons; country flat; soil black.
		Martur ... ... Cross 4 nálás unbridged.	11	6	178	1	Ground high, dry and jungly; water from nálá in rear; village small; country flat and soil black. Route No. 222 crosses in this stage.
		Gulburga—*b. p. t.* ... Cross numerous nálás unbridged.	10	1	188	2	A large city and a place of considerable importance; ground extensive south-east of it; water from two tanks; country flat and open; soil black cotton all the way. There is a Railway Station here, and the Railway Line is crossed in this stage. Route No. 233 crosses here, and Routes Nos. 21 and 25 branch off here.

FROM BELLARY TO JALNA—(*Continued*).

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances. Stage. M.	Distances. Stage. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force—Secunderabad.	The Resident at Hyderabad.	**Naroni** ... ... Cross numerous nálás unbridged.	14	6	203	0	A small village, but supplies abundant; ground open south-east of village; water from a nálá and wells; good ground also north; country flat, open and cultivated; soil black.
		Kinni ... ... Cross 7 nálás unbridged.	10	1	213	1	A small village; ground ample; country flat; soil black and stony in parts.
		Kajurgi ... ... Cross 5 nálás unbridged.	6	3	219	4	A large village; ground high and open south of it; also not so good to north; country open, flat and cultivated.
		Muram ... ... Cross numerous nálás unbridged.	9	7	229	3	A large village; supplies abundant; ground open south-east of village; a river to the left, from which water; country open, flat and cultivated; soil black and stony in parts.
		Javali ... ... Cross numerous nálás unbridged.	9	4	238	7	A large village; ground high and open on the north of it; river on the left; country flat and very productive; soil black. Route No. 234 crosses in this stage.
		Lavurra ... ... Cross numerous nálás unbridged.	8	2	247	1	A large village; with petta and bazaar; market on Fridays; ground good west of town; water from a nálá and tanks; country flat; soil black.
		Baimli ... ... Cross numerous nálás unbridged.	14	7	262	0	A smallish village; ground close to and east of it; country flat, open and cultivated; soil black.
		Ther ... ... Cross the Ther River and numerous nálás unbridged.	13	6	275	6	A large village; ground north-east; supplies procurable; water all the year round from the river and a nálá; country flat, open and cultivated. Route No. 174 crosses here.
		Kamaswadi ... ... Cross numerous nálás unbridged.	12	2	288	0	A small village; ground confined; country flat, open and cultivated; soil black.
		Kallam ... ... Cross the Manjara River and many nálás unbridged.	9	4	297	4	A large village, supplies abundant; ground high and open 1 mile south; water from the river, on the opposite flank of which there is good ground; river always fordable; country flat; soil black.
		Kaij ... ... Cross 5 nálás unbridged.	9	7	307	3	A small village; ground high and open, but stony close to village; water near; country flat, open and cultivated, soil black.

FROM BELLARY TO JALNA—(*Continued*).

Authorities. Military	Authorities. Civil	Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances. Stage. M.	Distances. Stage. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force—Secunderabad.	The Resident at Hyderabad	**Dharur**—*b. p.* ... ... Descend the Dharur Ghát and cross and re-cross the Kunka River unbridged.	8	4	315	7	A large place with a fort; supplies abundant; ground high and open near the bungalow; water from a nálá and 5 tanks, sometimes rather scarce in hot season; country flat and soil black until within 3 miles of Dharur, when it becomes undulating and stony. Routes Nos. 169 and 170 join here.
		Chichoni ... ... Cross numerous nálás and the Sindpana River unbridged.	10	2	326	1	A large village; ground among mango trees on the banks of the river, which are steep; water all the year round; ground also opposite the village; to the ghát the country is a table-land cut up by ravines, and the road is very rough and stony; the top of the ghát is reached at 1 mile 5 furlongs; the ghát is a mile long; the descent is steep and the road is not good; country beyond the ghát a stony valley between 2 ranges of hills; the river is crossed and re-crossed several times in this stage after the ghát is descended. Routes Nos. 169 and 170 branch off here.
		Mangrul ... ... Cross numerous nálás and the Gódávari River unbridged.	13	6	339	7	A small village with a few shops; ground high and open on the right bank of the river; country flat and cultivated; soil red, black and stony.
		Gunj ... ... Cross several nálás unbridged.	12	6	352	5	A small village; ground very confined on the bank of the river; country undulating and cultivated; soil partly black and partly sandy. The Gódávari River is reached at 10 miles 3 furlongs; it is 3 furlongs wide.
		Nimbola ... ... Cross numerous nálás unbridged	10	2	362	7	A small village with a few shops; ground high and open south-east of it; water from a nálá; country flat and cultivated; soil black.
		Gurupipli ... ... Cross numerous nálás and the Dadna River unbridged.	12	6	375	5	A small village; ground clear and large; water from wells alone; country and soil as before.
		Kallagaon .. Cross numerous nálás and the Gundalka River unbridged	9	4	386	1	A small village; ground high and open on the right bank of the river; country flat and cultivated; soil black.
		Jalna *b. p.* . 36 Marches	10	3	396	4	A station of the Hyderabad Contingent and a large place; ground ample in all directions, near old Cavalry Lines best; country flat; soil black.

No. 23.

From BELLARY to KALADGI,

By Route No 29 to KANAGIRI and GAJANDARGARH.

Vide Route No. 29 for description of the road as far as Kanagiri; beyond that point it is a mere fair-weather track. This Route is taken partly from the old Madras Route Book and partly from the Bombay Route Book of 1876.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances. Stage. M.	Distances. Stage. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
The Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force—Secunderabad.	The Resident at Hyderabad.	By Route No. 29 to					
		Kanagiri	...	...	50	6	*Vide* Route No. 29.
		Cross several nálás unbridged.					
		Hira Bomanhal ...	10	3	61	1	A large village; ground good, but not very extensive north of village, but extensive on the left bank of the nálá; water plentiful; the Dogani Nálá at 1 mile 2½ furlongs is difficult; country cultivated; soil red.
		Cross some nálás unbridged.					
		Chikka Arulahalli ...	6	5½	67	6½	A small village; ground high and good; water from wells near; country generally level and open; soil red all the way.
		Cross several nálás unbridged.					
		Banigul	8	4	76	2½	A small village; good ground north and west of it; water good from wells; country jungly in parts; soil red and hard.
		Cross numerous nálás unbridged.					
Officer Commanding Belgaum District, Bombay Army—Belgaum.	The Collector at Dharwar.	**Gajandargarh** ... (South Gate).	8	5	84	7½	A large town and fort belonging to a Mahratta Jagirdar; good ground west of town, also south of it when crops are off the ground; water good from tanks and wells; country open, level, and partly cultivated.
		Cross a nálá unbridged.					
		Musikairi	8	0½	93	0	A small village; encamp on south on black cotton plain; supplies collected; water from wells and a tank; country partly cultivated.
		Cross the Malparba River and some small nálás unbridged.					
	The Collector at Kaladgi.	**Badami**—*p.*	15	6	108	6	A town and stone fort on a rock; supplies and water abundant; at 11 miles 3 furlongs cross the Malparba River, 150 yards wide, bed sandy, and stony banks, black soil, fordable in November, a basket boat for the rains; country hilly.
		Kattikairi	11	2	120	0	A small village; good water from a tank and nálá; encamp south-west of village, room for a regiment; country rocky.
		Kaladgi—*p.*	14	5	134	5	A large place; head-quarters of the collectorate
		13 Marches.					

No. 24.

From BELLARY to CUMBUM,

By GOOTY, BANGANAPALLI and the NANDIKANAMA GHÁT.

As far as Jeldurgam the road is metalled and the only unbridged stream of any consequence is the Hugri; this portion of the road is therefore practicable at all seasons. Beyond Jeldurgam the road is being made and bridged, but until it is completed (in 1880) carts can use the road in the dry season only. The Rampur Ghát is half a mile long with a maximum gradient of 1 in 12 and a mean of 1 in 15. The Nandikanama Ghát is 17 miles long with a maximum gradient of 1 in 18 and a mean of 1 in 50. Fever is prevalent about these passes from October to January.

Authorities.		Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances.				Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Stage.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Officer Commanding Ceded Districts—Bellary.	Collector of Bellary—Bellary.	Cross the Hugri River unbridged.					
		Paramadavanhalli ...	**11**	**0**	11	0	Encamping ground good; water from river, which is crossed at the end of the stage, it is wide and has a heavy bed of sand; country level; soil black.
		Gadakal	**13**	**1**	24	1	A small village; ground near the village low, better ground beyond; water scarce at some seasons; country level until near stage; soil at first black, then red and stony.
		Guntakal	**10**	**4**	34	5	A largish village; supplies procurable; water plentiful; ground near village rocky and confined, better near old bungalow; country undulating and well cultivated; soil at first black, but red and stony at the end of the stage. A Railway Station here from which the branch line runs to Bellary.
		Aminapalli	**8**	**1**	42	6	A small village; ground high but stony; water abundant; country hilly and soil stony.
		Gooty—*p. t.*	**11**	**4**	54	2	A large town; head-quarters of Sub-Collector of district; supplies and water plentiful; ground in all directions; country undulating; soil at first red and then black; the old hill fort is 880 feet high; the Railway Station is about a mile north of town; ample ground near it, rest-house for troops here. Route No. 15 crosses here.
	Collector of Kurnool—Kurnool.	**Piapalli**—*b.*	**11**	**4**	65	6	A large village; supplies abundant; water from a well; ground good and high north of village; a gradual ascent all the way from Gooty; country hilly and soil red.
		Cross the Rampur Ghát.					
		Jeldurgam	**13**	**5**	79	3	A small village; water excellent from a nálá; ground good north of village; country cultivated and soil red; near the ghát it is hilly and soil stony.

FROM BELLARY TO CUMBUM—(*Continued*).

Authorities.		Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances.				Remarks.
			Stage.		Total.		
Military.	Civil.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Officer Commanding Ceded Districts—Bellary.	Collector of Kurnool—Kurnool.	**Paspalli**	8	4	87	7	A small village; ground good in a tope and water from a nálá near before reaching village; country at first hilly and jungly; but latterly a cultivated valley.
		Banganapalli—*p.* ... Cross the Kundar River unbridged.	15	0	102	7	A large town; ground facing fort on south bank of nálá, or on an eminence on the other side of the nálá; water constant from the nálá; country flat and soil generally red. This is the residence of the Jagirdar.
		Tilapur	11	4	114	3	
		Dipaguntla	7	4	121	7	Country level and cultivated; soil black.
		Gazarlapalli	7	6	129	5	Good ground and ample; but good water not procurable except half a mile distant; country undulating and jungly; soil red.
		Halting Ground in Nandikanama Ghat.	11	1½	140	6½	Ground for half a regiment; water at all times; road narrow to ghát, which begins at 3rd mile; thence jungle is dense on either side and many ascents and descents are made.
		Kistnamchettipalli ... Cross a river unbridged.	10	0½	150	7	A good sized village; ground abundant when crops are cut between the village and river; water from river and wells; country rough and wild until the ghát is passed, and then it becomes open, level and cultivated.
		Taticherla	11	7	162	6	At 4 miles pass Giddalur, where there is good ground for a camp near a stream.
		Cumbum—*p.* ... ... 16 Marches.	12	2½	175	0½	A large town; head-quarters of Assistant Collector; the best ground is south of the Gundlakamma; supplies and water abundant; country wild and jungly; soil red.

No. 25.

From BELLARY to MOMINABAD,

By SIRGUPA, LINGASUGUR, GULBURGA and UMARGI.

As far as the Tungabhadra River this road, though only partially metalled and not bridged, is practicable at all seasons; but beyond that river it is a mere fair-weather track throughout. As a Route from Bellary to Mominabad, No. 22, as far as Gulburga, though a few miles longer, is preferable.

Authorities.		Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances.				Remarks.
			Stage.		Total.		
Military	Civil		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Officer Commanding Ceded Districts—Bellary.	Collector of Bellary—Bellary.	Cross several nálás unbridged.					
		Dammur	11	4	11	4	
		Cross the Kolur River unbridged					
		Sanasipur	6	4	18	0	
		Cross several nálás unbridged.					
		Takalkota	8	4	26	4	
		Cross several nálás unbridged.					
		Sirgupa	8	0	34	4	A very large village, on right bank of southern branch of the Tungabhadra River; country open and undulating; soil black.
		Cross the Tungabhadra River unbridged.					
Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force—Secunderabad.	Resident at Hyderabad.	**Darisugur**	3	7	38	3	A small village lower down the river than Sirgupa, and the best point for crossing the river, which is half a mile wide, for here the channel of the river is one. The crossing at Sirgupa is not recommended, the river being divided into 3 channels there, the northern and largest having a rocky bed; the islands too are marshy and would be difficult for carts; country open; soil black.
		Cross two rivers and several nálás unbridged.					
		Sindanur	11	6	50	1	A large place; one river 200 yards wide is crossed at 6 miles and the Changari River, 300 yards wide, at 9 miles 3 furlongs; country open, flat and cultivated; soil black.
		Cross several nálás unbridged.					
		Hassamukal	11	4	61	5	A small village; water from wells; country open, flat and cultivated; soil black.
		Cross several nálás and a river unbridged.					
		Ankasdodi	11	2	72	7	A small village; water from wells; the river, 220 yards wide, is crossed at 4 miles 6 furlongs; country open, flat and cultivated; soil sandy.
		Cross several nálás unbridged.					
		Lingasugur—*b p* ... (Cantonment)	10	2	83	1	A large place; a military station of the Hyderabad Contingent (Infantry); supplies abundant; ground low, but good water from a large tank; country open, flat and cultivated, soil clayey.
		Cross a nálá unbridged					

No. 25.

FROM BELLARY TO MOMINABAD—(*Continued*).

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances. Stage. M.	Distances. Stage. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force—Secunderabad.	Resident at Hyderabad.	**Gudugunta**	12	0	95	1	A large village; supplies plentiful ground near a large tank, fron which water; country flat and cul tivated; soil black.
		Cross 4 nálás unbridged.					
		Jalihali	12	5	107	6	A good sized village; a few shops ground on two sides of the place a pass crossed at about 9 miles carts sometimes make a detou east to avoid this; the country u to the pass is flat but stony, beyon it is hilly; soil generally black.
		Cross the Kistna River unbridged					
		Shorapur—*p.*	10	6½	118	4½	A large and well supplied town situated on a hill, which is easy o ascent though steep; the river i crossed at 4 miles 3 furlongs; th ford is good and the bed sandy the country is hilly at first, then plain is traversed until withi 3 miles of Shorapur, when hills ar met with.
		Shettikeri	8	0	126	4½	A small village; a tank; country fo 5 miles hilly, thence flat and culti vated; soil red at first, then black
		Gogi	8	5	135	4½	A large place, with many shops ground near it; water from a tank country flat, jungly as a rule, bu some cultivation.
		Cross 4 nálás unbridged.					
		Hiramudgal	10	7	146	0½	A village; water from a nálá country open and cultivated; so red and black.
		Cross 2 nálás unbridged.					
		Jawarghi	9	3	155	3½	A good village; with a few shops ground near; water from a nálá country open, flat and cultivated soil red and black.
		Cross the Bima River unbridged.					
		Ferozabad	5	3	160	6½	A small village now, but at one tim a large place; ground near th river, country open and flat; so black and clayey; the Bima i crossed at 4 miles 2 furlongs, it i 600 yards wide. Route No. 22 crosses here.
		Sirnur	10	4	171	2½	A small village; country open, fla and cultivated; soil black.
		Cross a nálá unbridged.					
		Gulburga—*b. p. t.* ..	8	6	180	0½	A large city and a place of consider able importance, ground extensiv south-east of it; water from tw tanks; country flat and open; so black, there is a Railway Statio here and the line is crossed in th stage Routes Nos 233 and 22 cross here, and Routes Nos 21 an 22 branch off.
		Cross a nálá unbridged.					

FROM BELLARY TO MOMINABAD—(*Continued*).

Authorities		Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances.				Remarks.
			Stage.		Total.		
Military	Civil		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force—Secunderabad.	Resident at Hyderabad.	**Garamga** ... ... Cross 2 nálás unbridged.	13	0	193	0½	A small village; ground near; water from tank and nálá; country flat, open and cultivated; soil black and stony.
		Tarakal ... . Cross 3 nálás unbridged.	11	6	204	6½	A good sized village; a few shops; ground on either side of the nálá near village; water from this nálá; country flat, open and cultivated; soil black, but stony in places; the nálás are bad but passable.
		Addalur .. .. Cross a nálá unbridged.	6	7	211	5½	A small village; ground on either side of the nálá near, from which water constant; country open; flat and cultivated; soil black and stony.
		Umargi ... ... Cross a nálá and the Therna River unbridged	9	4	221	1½	A good sized town; ground before arriving at it; water all the year round from a stream beyond town; country open and cultivated; soil black and stony. Route No. 234 crosses here.
		Killari ... ... Cross a nálá unbridged.	14	6	235	7½	A large village; water from Therna River, which is 200 yards wide; country open, flat and cultivated; soil black and stony; at about 10 miles Paitsangi.
		Ousa ... . Cross 2 nálás unbridged.	15	4	251	3½	A large town and fort; supplies abundant; ground either before reaching the fort or beyond the town across a nálá; country flat, open and cultivated; soil red and black.
		Gatagaon ... ... Cross the Sonwal and the Manjara Rivers unbridged.	15	2	266	5½	A considerable village; supplies moderate; water from a nálá.
		Dhanura ... .. Cross a nálá unbridged.	12	3	279	0½	A small village; water from wells; the Sonwal River, 100 yards wide, is crossed at 5 miles 3 furlongs; the Manjara, 200 yards wide, at 7 miles 2 furlongs; it is fordable at most seasons.
		Mominabad or **Amba Jogi**—*b. p.* ... 28 Marches.	10	3	289	3½	A large town and bazaar; a station of the Hyderabad Contingent (Cavalry); the nálá is crossed at 1 mile 7 furlongs.

No. 26.

From BELLARY to RAMANDROOG,

By KURTANI.

A partially metalled and bridged road, practicable for carts at all seasons; the Rámandroog Ghát is 6½ miles long with gradients from 1 in 27 to 1 in 40.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances. Stage. M.	Distances. Stage. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
Officer Commanding Ceded Districts—Bellary.	Collector of Bellary—Bellary.	**Kurtani**—*b.*	**11**	**6**	11	6	Ground high and dry east of village, which is a fair one; water from wells and a nálá; country open and flat; soil black.
		Cross a stream unbridged.					
		Yetanhatti—*b.* ...	**12**	**6**	24	4	A small village; supplies scanty; water plentiful; encamping ground good.
		Ascend Ghát.					
		Ramandroog—*p.* ...	**13**	**6**	38	2	A small sanitarium and convalescent depôt for European troops; 3,198 feet above sea-level; supplies from Sundur, the residence of the Zemindar; water from tank and springs.
		3 Marches.					

No. 27.

From BELLARY to SECUNDERABAD,

By ADONI, RAICHORE, JANAMPET and Route No. 15.

This road is metalled and bridged (the Hugri River excepted) as far as Alúr (27 miles 2 furlongs), thence to Raichore it is only partially metalled and bridged, but as a rule is practicable at any time; from Raichore to Janampet the road is unmade, but the soil of the country traversed being for the most part stony and hard, it is fairly practicable at all seasons. At Janampet Route No. 15 is struck, and the rest of the road will be found described under that head.

Three large rivers, the Hugri, the Tungabhadra and the Kistna, are crossed in this route; the former is fordable at all times except when in heavy flood for a day or two in the rains; the other two, as a rule, require boats, but are fordable late in the cold season. This is the best route for troops marching from Bellary to Secunderabad or *vice versâ*.

Officer Commanding Ceded Districts—Bellary.	Collector of Bellary—Bellary.	**Moka**	**11**	**4**	11	4	A large village; supplies abundant; water good from river; ground ½ mile south of village when crops are cut; soil black.
		Cross the Hugri River unbridged.					
		Halharvi	**9**	**2**	20	6	A fair sized village; supplies abundant; water not good, from well and nálá south of ground, which is ¼ mile north-east of village. The river is crossed at Moka; sand extends for 2 miles, making the road very heavy; country flat; stony hills here and there.
		Hulabid	**10**	**0**	30	6	A good sized village; water from 3 wells near ground, which is in a tamarind grove north-east of village; soil black; at 6 miles 6 furlongs Alur, where Route No. 219 branches off north-east.
		Adoni—*p. t.*	**13**	**0**	43	6	A large town; supplies ample; water abundant; ground south of Railway Station 1 mile from town; country flat; soil black.

FROM BELLARY TO SECUNDERABAD—(*Continued*).

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances. Stage. M.	Distances. Stage. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
Officer Commg. Ceded Districts—Bellary.	Collector of Bellary—Bellary.	**Hira Tumbal**	11	6	55	4	A moderate sized village; ground not easy to find until crops are cut; ground ¾ mile south of village near road; water good from wells near.
		Madaveram ... ... Cross the Tungabhadra River unbridged.	14	0	69	4	A large village; supplies abundant; water good from wells and river; ground west of village, also on left bank of river, but stony.
Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force—Secunderabad.	Resident at Hyderabad.	**Yadagiri** ... ... Cross 6 nálás unbridged.	10	6	80	2	A good sized village; supplies plentiful; water from wells and a tank ample and good; ground ample and good ½ mile east. The river is fordable; in March about 3 feet of water; boats when not fordable.
		Raichore—*b. p. t.* ... Cross 4 nálás unbridged.	10	4	90	6	A town and fort; ground good and dry east, also on west, but lower and not so good; supplies abundant; water from tank and wells; soil rocky and hard; country open and flat; Junction Station of the Madras and Great Indian Peninsular Railways; a rest-house and camp for troops in moving season.
		Devasugur—*b.* ... Cross the Kistna River unbridged.	12	1	102	7	A large fortified village of 200 houses a mile to right of road; ground ample; water from river; country flat, open, and cultivated; soil black, but red in parts. Route No. 22 branches off here.
		(Kalachabutra Ghát.) Kalachabutra	6		109		
		Gudiabalur—*b.* ... Cross 2 nálás unbridged.	4	2½	107	1½	~~A small village; ground good and elevated 3 furlongs south-west of village; water from wells.~~ Cross the Kistna River at ½ mile; it is about ½ a mile wide, fordable after January as a rule (in January 1874 3 feet of water in river at the ford). Boats collected with notice if requisite.
		Maktal—*b. p.* ... ... Cross several nálás unbridged.	9 ~~11~~	~~0~~	118	1½	A large place; ground between the Nizam's Cavalry and Infantry lines; supplies abundant; water from wells; country flat and open. Route No. 20 branches off here.
		Yeligantla ... ... Cross several nálás unbridged.	13	2	131	3½	A small village; ground east, but covered with jungle; supplies scarce; water scarce in not season; country jungly in this stage.
		Devakadrai—*b.* ... Cross some nálás unbridged.	12	0	143	3½	A good sized village; ground south, high and open; water from tank and well, indifferent in the dry season; supplies abundant; country undulating and jungly.
		Janampet—*b.* .. .. By Route No 15 to	10	0	153	3½	*Vide* Route No. 15.
		Secunderabad—*b. p. t.* 22 Marches.	76	0	229	3½	

No. 28.

From BELLARY to SECUNDERABAD,

By Route No. 27 to ADONI, GADAWAL, KOTAKOTA and Route No. 15.

For a description of the road as far as Adoni *vide* Route No. 27. From Adoni to the Tungabhadra River it is partially metalled and bridged, but the country being rocky and soil hard it is fairly practicable at all seasons. From the Tungabhadra River to Kotakota it is a mere track quite impracticable in the rains and difficult at any time of the year. This route would never be used while those by Kurnool (Nos. 19 and 15) and Raichore (No. 27) are open.

Authorities.		Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances.				Remarks.
			Stage.		Total.		
Military.	Civil		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Officer Commanding Ceded Districts—Bellary.	Collector of Bellary—Bellary.	By Route No. 27 to					
		Adoni—*b. p. t.*	..	..	43	6	*Vide* Route No. 27.
		Cross several nálás unbridged.					
		Kotakal	**11**	**2**	55	0	A small village; ground south-west; country undulating; soil rocky, but black in parts.
		Cross several nálás unbridged.					
		Yemiganur	**9**	**0**	64	0	A good sized village; ground east and west; soil black; country open and flat.
		Cross several nálás unbridged.					
		Nagaldinni	**11**	**1**	75	1	A large village; water from river, on which village is situated; country open.
		Cross the Tungabhadra River and numerous nálás unbridged.					
Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force—Secunderabad.	Resident at Hyderabad.	**Pingudodi**	**13**	**6**	88	7	A small village; ground east and west, country hilly at first, then flat The river is about ½ a mile wide where crossed at Nagaldinni
		Amrai	**8**	**0**	96	7	A small village; country flat; soil black.
		Cross several nálás unbridged.					
		Gadawal	**8**	**4**	105	3	A large town; ground on both sides of the road, country flat; soil black.
		Cross the Kistna River unbridged.					
		Tiparampali	**8**	**2**	113	5	A small village; ground beyond the nálá north of it; country flat. The river is crossed at 4 miles 2 furlongs, it is more than ½ a mile wide, bed rocky
		Cross several nálás unbridged.					
		Kotakota	**7**	**5**	121	2	*Vide* Route No 15.
		By Route No. 15 to					
		Secunderabad—*b. p. t.*	**95**	**2**	216	4	
		22 Marches.					

No. 29.

From BELLARY to SHOLAPUR,

By KAMPLI, TAWAGIRI, TANDIHAL, and HIPARGI.

This road, though unmade beyond Kúrtani, is practicable at all seasons as far as Kampli; thence it is a fair-weather track only, traversing for the most part a richly cultivated black cotton soil plain. This road was marched by a Regiment of Cavalry in 1867.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances. Stage. M.	Distances. Stage. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
Officer Commanding Ceded Districts—Bellary.	Collector of Bellary—Bellary.	From the Fort.					
		Kurtani—*b.* ... ... Cross a nálá unbridged.	11	6	11	6	A good sized village; ground east of it high and good, on black soil; country open and flat; water from wells.
		Daroji—*b.* ... ... Cross 2 nálás unbridged.	8	0	19	6	A small village; ground north-west of it stony, but high and dry; water from wells and from channel from the large tank close by; country open.
		Kampli ... ... Cross the Tungabhadra River unbridged.	12	0	31	6	A large place; ground high and open south-east of it; supplies abundant; water from river and channels from it good and abundant. The river fordable in the dry season, but boats are nearly always necessary, they can be had in any number
Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force—Secunderabad.	The Resident at Hyderabad—Hyderabad.	**Ganganati** ... ... Cross some nálás unbridged.	5	0	36	6	Small village; ground north of it low and confined; water from channels running through the camp; supplies cheap and abundant.
		Kanagiri ... ... Cross some nálás unbridged.	14	0	50	6	A large place; ground north rather low; water from stream south of camp; supplies abundant and cheap; soil red; nálás small and sandy; country flat, but jungly in parts.
		Tawagiri ... ... Cross 2 streams and 2 nálás unbridged.	14	0	64	6	A tolerably large village; encamping ground on east confined; water from a nálá on north of it; good ground ½ mile north of village; soil stony and red.
		Mudianur ... ... Cross the Murki River and some nálás unbridged.	11	3	76	1	On the Murki River; ground high and open south of village and on the river bank; water from river at all times; country generally open with some cultivation.
		Lakhihal ... ... Cross the Murki River and some nálás unbridged.	12	1	88	2	On the river; ground high and good south of it; water from river and a nálá; country overgrown with grass; soil black.
		Tandihal ... ... Cross the Kistna River and some large nálás unbridged.	9	1	97	3	A small village on left bank of Kistna River; encamping ground north of it; water from river; country cultivated.

FROM BELLARY TO SHOLAPUR—(*Continued*).

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances. Stage. M.	Distances. Stage. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
Officer Commanding Belgaum District, Bombay Army—Belgaum.	Collector at Kaladgi.	**Tangurgi**	**13**	**5**	111	0	A good sized village on the north bank of the Kistna River; encamp north-west ½ mile from river; at 2 miles 5½ furlongs cross a large nálá 316 yards wide; bed sandy; at 11 miles 7 furlongs Dhanur, a village on right bank of river, where it is crossed, 610 yards wide, bed very rocky; boats procurable; country cultivated.
		Mudibihal—*p.*	**8**	**7½**	119	7½	A large village; supplies abundant; water from tank and wells; country cultivated; soil black.
		Dhuvalgi ... ... Cross several nálás unbridged.	**6**	**7**	126	6½	A fair sized village; encamp north one mile from village; other ground south of village,; soil red; water from a nálá and a well near the village; supplies abundant; country cultivated.
		Dindwar ... ... Cross the Don River and a nálá unbridged.	**16**	**2¾**	143	1¼	A good sized village; encamp west of village on rising ground ¼ mile distant; water from 1 large well in village good; supplies abundant; country cultivated; at 5 miles 4¾ furlongs cross a nálá 66 yards wide; at 9 miles ¼ furlong pass through Huvin Hipargi, a large village with good shops.
		Hipargi—*p.* ... ... Cross some nálás unbridged.	**10**	**7¼**	154	0¼	A large place with a good bazaar; encamp ¼ mile north-east of village on high and open plain; water from nálá and wells near the village; at 5 miles 3½ furlongs cross the Don River 72 yards wide, muddy bed and banks; at 10 miles 1¾ furlongs cross a nálá 62 yards wide.
		Tamba ... ... Cross some large nálás unbridged.	**13**	**5¼**	167	5¾	A large village; encamp 400 yards north-west; water from stream 300 yards south of camp; cultivation on all sides; soil black; nálás crossed at 1 mile 4¾ furlongs, at 9 miles, at 10 miles 2¾ furlongs.
		Indi—*p.* ... ... Cross some large nálás unbridged.	**12**	**7¼**	180	5¼	A large place; encamp 500 yards north-west of it on rising ground; water from nálá near village; country cultivated; soil black; at Tamba cross a nálá 145 yards wide; at 2 miles 7¼ furlongs cross a nálá 30 yards wide; and at 6 miles 4¼ furlongs one 42 yards wide.
		Halsangi—*p.* ... ... Cross the Bima River and a large nálá unbridged.	**11**	**5**	192	2¼	A good sized village; encamp north-west on rising ground very stony; water from a nálá near; country open and cultivated; at Indi cross a nálá 120 yards wide, sandy bed, banks muddy; at 1 mile cross a nálá 45 yards wide, and at 11 miles 1¾ furlongs cross another nálá 30 yards wide.

FROM BELLARY TO SHOLAPUR—(*Continued*).

Authorities		Names of Stages and Unbridged Rivers.	Distances.				Remarks.
			Stage.		Total.		
Military.	Civil		M.	F.	M.	F.	
The Officer Commanding Poona Division, Bombay Army—Poona.	The Collector at Sholapur.	**Takli**	6	7½	199	1¾	A small village on the left bank o the Bima River; encamp on th river bank; travellers can encamp it a small babul grove near; at 1 mil 2 furlongs cross a nálá 86 yard wide, bed stony, banks easy; at 2 miles 5 furlongs road from Bijapur; at 6 miles 3¾ furlongs cross the Bima River 250 yards wide, bed sandy, and banks sloped, easy for carts, fordable in November; a good boat during the rains.
		Cross the Sina River unbridged					
		Warakbal .	8	6¾	208	0¼	Small village on the Sina River; encamp on either bank on high ground; the river is crossed at the end of the stage; it is 150 yards wide, it is fordable in October; there is a boat in the rains.
		Sholapur—*b. p t.* .	10	2	218	2½	A large town and military cantonment, a railway station and rest-house; ground ample and extensive.
		20 Marches.					

No. 30.

From BELLARY to SHOLAPUR,

BY ROUTE No. 25 TO LINGASUGUR, TANDIHAL AND ROUTE No. 29.

This is a good alternative for Route No. 29, being only a few miles longer.

The Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force—Secunderabad.	The Resident at Hyderabad.	By Route No. 25 to					
		Lingasugur—*b. p t.* ..	...	..	83	1	*Vide* Route No. 25.
		Anasir	8	6	91	7	A moderate sized village; ground between it and the Hiray nálá; country flat and generally cultivated, but jungly in parts.
		Cross 2 nálás unbridged					
		Tandihal	9	6	101	5	A small village on the left bank of the Kistna; ground north of it; water from river; road runs along the river; the Hiray nálá is crossed at 1 mile 2 furlongs, it is 150 yards wide; country flat, open and cultivated; soil black.
		By Route No 29 to					
		Sholapur—*b. p. t.* ..	120	7½	232	4½	*Vide* Route No. 29.
		22 Marches					

FROM ELLICHPUR—(*Continued*).

No. of Route.	To	By	Distance. M.	Distance. F.	Number of Stages.
42, 105, 226 ...	Hingoli	Umrawati and Basim	132	5½	13
224, 226 ...	Hingoli	Murtizapur and Basim	133	4	14
42	Hinganghát	Umrawati and Nachangaon	117	6	13
76	Hosbangabad ...	Bairam, Betul and Shapur	127	2	13
104	Jalna	Akote, Khamgaon and Chikli	160	5	14
105, 42	Jalna	Umrawati, Karinja and Mahikur ...	187	1½	18
76, 36	Jubbulpore	Betul, Chhindwara and Seoni	270	2¼	26
77	Kamptee	Dewalwara, Amnur and Nágpúr	128	5	12
42, 105	Karinja	Umrawati	55	1½	5
104	Khamgaon	Akote	81	0	7
42, 105, 226, 172, 25.	Lingasugur	Umrawati, Karinja, Hingoli, Mominabad and Gulburga.	430	3	40
42, 105, 226, 228	Lingasugur	Hingoli and Secunderabad	531	2½	52
42, 105, 226, 172	Mominabad	Umrawati and Hingoli	224	0½	21
89, 172	Mominabad	Akola and Hingoli	234	4	21
77	Nágpúr	Dewalwara, and Amner	118	5	11
42, 105, 226 ...	Secunderabad ...	Umrawati, Basim, Hingloi and Nander ...	335	3	32
224	Secunderabad ...	Murtizapur, Basim and Nander	336	1½	33
42	Umrawati	.....	28	3	3

From FRENCH ROCKS.

8	Bangalore	Chattram and Channapatna	77	1	7
237	Bellary	Nagamangalam, Sira and Hiriyur	225	6	19
237, 239 ...	Cannanore	Seringapatam, Manantoddy and the Peria Ghát.	143	1	13
237, 240 ...	Cannanore	Seringapatam, Hunsur and Periyambadi Ghát.	125	0	12
241	Chanraypatna ...	.....	33	5	3
8, 130, 210 ...	Chingleput	Bangalore, Krishnagiri, Vellore and Ranipet.	270	7	25
8, 131	Chittúr	Bangalore and Palmanair	187	3	18
237, 255, 53 ...	Coimbatore	Seringapatam, Hassanur and Annur ...	130	4	14
8, 7	Cuddapah	Bangalore, Madhanapalle and Ráyachóti ...	133	5	22
241, 82	Dharwar	Chanraypatna and Harihar	269	3½	23
237, 12	Fraserpet	Seringapatam and Hunsur	63	7	6
8, 15	Gooty	Bangalore, Palsamudram and Anantapur.	240	0	24
241	Harihar	Chanraypatna, Kadur and Benkipur ...	178	2	16
237, 9	Harihar	Sira, Hiriyur and Chitaldrug	191	0	18
237, 12	Hunsur	Seringapatam	38	3	4
8, 15, 227 ...	Kamptee	Bangalore, Kurnool, Secunderabad and Nirmal.	753	6	75
8, 15	Kurnool	Bangalore, Palsamudram, Handi, Anantapur and Gooty.	300	1	30
8, 130	Madras	Bangalore, Krishnagiri and Vellore ...	291	1	26
8, 131	Madras	Bangalore, Kolar and Ranipet	283	0½	27
237, 12 ...	Mangalore	Seringapatam, Hunsur, Fraserpet and Mercara.	169	5	17
237, 12 ...	Mercara	Seringapatam, Hunsur and Fraserpet ...	83	7	0
237, 255 ...	Mysore	Seringapatam	16	0	2
237	Nagamangal	Chinnam	24	3	2
237, 14 ...	Ootacamund	Seringapatam Gundlupet and the Sigur Ghát.	94	4	11
237, 255, 73, 249, 252.	Palamcottah	Seringapatam, Satyamangalam and Dindigul.	354	7½	33
237, 255, 53, 140	Palghát	Seringapatam, Hasanur and Coimbatore ...	167	7	19
8, 130	Poonamallee	Bangalore, Krishnagiri, Vellore and Arcot.	278	5	25
237, 255, 53, 140, 52, 204.	Quilon	Seringapatam, Hassanur, Coimbatore, Palghát and Cochin.	342	0	37
8, 15	Secunderabad ..	Bangalore, Palsamudram, Gooty and Kurnool.	436	0	45
237	Seringapatam ..	.....	6	4	1
237	Sira	Nagamangalam and Kadaba	94	6	9
237, 255 ...	Trichinopoly ...	Seringapatam, Hasanur and Karúr ...	226	0	22
8, 130	Vellore	Bangalore and Krishnagiri	206	6	19
237, 12	Yelwal	Seringapatam	18	7	2

From GANJAM.

No. of Route	To	By	Distance. M.	Distance. F.	Number of Stages.
78	Aska	Purushottapur	33	0	4
137 ...	Berhampore ..	.....	19	0	2
137	Cuttack . ..	Khurda	97	5	10
79 ..	Cuttack	Puri	114	5	11
137, 269 .	Vizagapatam ..	Berhampore, Chicacole and Chittavalsa ...	182	1½	17
137, 269 ..	Vizianagram ...	Berhampore Chicacole and Chittavalsa ...	177	1½	14

From GOOTY.

No. of Route	To	By	Distance. M.	Distance. F.	Number of Stages.
80 ..	Adóni	Pattikonda	45	1	4
15 ..	Anantapur	.....	32	4	3
15 ..	Bangalore	Anantapur, Palsamudram and Chedalpur ...	162	7	17
21	Banganpalli	Piapalli	48	5	4
24 . .	Bellary	Gundakal	54	2	5
133 ..	Cuddapah	Yamawaram	97	7	10
24 . .	Cumbum	Banganpalli and the Nandikanama Ghát ...	120	7½	11
15	Jedcherla	Kurnool and Kotakota	125	3	15
15 ...	Kurnool	Yeldurti	60	1	6
15	Kotakota	Kurnool	100	6	11
133 . ..	Madras	Yamawaram, Cuddapah, Kirkambadi, Nagari and Poonamallee.	264	3	27
133 . ..	Nagari	Yamawaram, Cuddapah and Kirkambadi ...	205	6	21
133, 63	Nellore	Cuddapah	205	6	21
15	Palsamudram ...	Anantapur	87	6	8
80	Pattikonda	.....	22	0	2
15	Penukonda	Anantapur	75	4	7
133, 262 ...	Ráyachóti	Tadpatri and Vempalli	122	6	13
15 .. .	Secunderabad ...	Kurnool, Kotakota and Jedcherla	196	0	21
133, 262 ..	Vellore	Tadpatri, Ráyachóti and Vellore	213	6	21
15, 134, 261 ..	Vellore	Anantapur, Kadiri and Punganur	212	5½	20

From HARIHAR.

No. of Route	To	By	Distance. M.	Distance. F.	Number of Stages.
161 .	Agumbi	Honalli and Shimoga	103	0	10
162, 10	Anantapur	Honalli and Kumsi	59	2	5
161, 10 .. .	Banavar	Shimoga and Kadur	104	6	9
9 ...	Bangalore	Chitaldrug, Hiriyur, Sira and Tumkur ...	169	6	17
161, 10	Bangalore	Shimoga and Kadur	218	2	19
81	Bellary	Harpanahalli and Hospett	112	0	10
241, 240 ...	Cannanore	Seringapatam and Hunsur	305	0	28
241	Chamaypatna ...	Shimoga, Kadur and Arsikera	144	5	13
161, 10, 157 .	Chikmagalur ...	Shimoga and Tarikere	107	4	10
9	Chitaldroog	Davangere and Anagod	47	0	5
241, 255, 53 ...	Coimbatore	Seringapatam and Hassanur	320	4	30
82	Dharwar	Rani-Bennur and Hubli	92	1½	7
9, 237 .	French Rocks .	Chitaldrug, Hiriyur, Sira and Kadaba ...	191	0	18
241 ...	French Rocks ..	Chanraypatna	178	2	16
162, 10 .	Gersoppa Falls ...	Honalli, Anantapur and Sagar	96	0	8
81 ..	Harpanahalli	.....	25	0	2
9 . .	Hiriyur	Chitaldroog	71	4	7
162 . ..	Honalli	Male Bennur	23	0	2
83	Honawar	Siddapur and Gersoppa	116	1	11
84, 160 . ..	Honawar	Sirci and Kompta	123	3	12
81	Hospet ...	Harpanhalli	73	0	7
82 ..	Hubli	Rani-Bennur and Savanur	79	2½	6
161, 10 ..	Kadur	Shimoga and Tarikere	90	4	8
84 . .	Kompta	Sirci and Devi-Mani Ghát	113	1	11
85	Kompta . .	Sirci and Nilkund Ghát	119	0	11
86 .. .	Langasugur . .	Hospet and Mudgal	131	6	11
161 . .	Mangalore . ..	Male Bennur, Honalli, Shimoga and the Agumbi Ghát.	166	2	17

FROM MANGALORE—(*Continued*).

No. of Route.	To	By	Distance. M.	Distance. F.	Number of Stages.
12	Mercara	Sampaji Ghát	85	6	8
12	Mysore	Sampaji Ghát and Hunsur	160	1	15
162	Nagar	Haidargarh Ghát	90	0	9
204	Quilon	Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin	331	1	38
160	Sedashagarh ...	Honawar and Kompta	163	6¾	18
12	Seringapatam ...	Sampaji Ghát and Hunsur	163	1	15
161	Shimoga	Agumbi Ghát	118	2	13
162, 10	Shimoga	Haidarghur Ghát	141	1½	14
204, 199, 140, 246	Trichinopoly ...	Cannanore, Palghát, Coimbatore and Karúr	389	4	40
12, 255 ...	Trichinopoly ...	Sampaji Ghát, Mysore and Karúr	370	1	36
160	Udipi	Mulki	37	6	4
157	Vastara	Bund Ghát	349	5	34
11, 130 ...	Vellore	Manjarabad Ghát, Bangalore and Krishnagiri.	88	5	8
12	Yelwal	Sampaji Ghát and Hunsur	150	6	14
	From MASULIPATAM.				
139, 264, 131 ...	Bangalore	Bápatla, Nellore and Chittúr	407	4	37
165, 19, 62, 24 ...	Bellary	Guntoor, Cumbum and Gooty	331	0	32
164, 137 ...	Berhampore ...	Mogultur Rájahmundry and Chicacole ...	369	1½	32
166, 137 ...	Berhampore ...	Ellore, Rájahmundry and Chicacole ...	378	6	33
231	Bezwáda	.....	43	6½	4
166, 121 ...	Chanda	Ellore, Damapet and Chinnur	350	4½	35
139, 145 ...	Chingleput	Bápatla, Nellore and Madras	314	2	27
166, 137 ...	Chicacole	Ellore and Rájahmundry	279	5½	24
164, 137 ...	Chicacole	Mogultur and Rájahmundry	260	1	23
166	Chinnur	Ellore, Dammapet and Mangapet	248	3½	23
168	Chinnur	Bezwáda and Kamamet	256	7½	21
167	Chinnur	Ellore, Jangamreddigudem, Dammapet and Mangapet.	261	4½	25
139, 264 ...	Chittur	Bápatla, Nellore and Tripatty	297	2	26
163	Cocanáda	Mogultur	99	6	10
164, 51	Cocanáda	Rájahmundry	128	3	12
231, 19, 62 ...	Cuddapah	Bezwáda, Guntoor and Cumbum	161	1	18
165, 19, 62 ...	Cuddapah	Guntoor and Cumbum	115	5½	15
139, 116 ...	Cumbum	Bápatla and Ongole	163	7¼	14
165, 19, 62 ...	Cumbum	Guntoor and Vinukonda	160	7½	16
166, 137 ...	Cuttack	Ellore, Rájahmundry, Chicacole and Berhampore.	495	3	45
166	Dammapet	Ellore and Chintalpudi	88	5½	8
167	Dammapet	Ellore and Ashwaraopet	101	6½	10
166	Ellore	.....	44	6½	4
166, 137 ...	Ganjam	Ellore, Chicacole and Berhampore	386	1½	34
231, 137 ...	Guntoor	Bezwáda	63	7	6
165	Guntoor	Iyalur	48	0½	4
231	Haitipamla	Bezwáda Suriapet	145	5	15
165, 143 ...	Haitipamla	Guntoor and Pondigal	156	7½	14
231, 168 ...	Kamamet	Bezwáda	106	6	11
166, 121 ...	Kamptee	Ellore, Dammapet, Chinnur and Chanda	155	7½	15
167, 121 ...	Kamptee	Ellore, Jangamreddigudem, Dammapet, Chinnur and Chanda.	169	0½	15
168, 121 ...	Kamptee	Bezwáda, Kamamet, Chinnur and Chanda	161	3½	14
165, 19 ...	Kurnool	Guntoor	232	4½	32
231, 124 ...	Kurnool	Bezwáda and Suriapet	292	4½	29
139	Madras	Bápatla, Ongole and Nellore	279	3	24
165, 137 ...	Madras	Guntoor, Ongole and Nellore	300	4½	27
231, 137 ...	Madras	Bezwáda, Guntoor and Nellore .. .	316	3	29
166	Mangapet	Ellore and Dammapet	176	4½	16
139	Nellore	Bápatla and Ongole	171	5	15
165, 137, 139 ...	Nellore	Guntoor and Ongole .	192	6	18
231, 137, 139 ...	Nellore	Bezwáda, Guntoor and Ongole ...	208	5	20

FROM MASULIPATAM—(*Continued*).

No. of Route	To	By	Distance. M.	Distance. F.	Number of Stages.
139 ..	Ongole	Bápatla	95	2	8
165, 137 ...	Ongole	Guntoor	116	3½	11
231, 137 ...	Ongole	Bezwáda and Guntoor	132	2	13
165, 143 ...	Pondigal	Guntoor	110	1½	10
164 ...	Rájahmundry ...	Mogultur	90	3	8
166, 137 ...	Rájahmundry ...	Ellore	99	7½	9
163, 51 ..	Samulcottah	Mogultur and Cocanáda	107	6	11
231	Secunderabad ...	Bezwáda, Suriapet and Haitipamla ...	210	5	21
165, 143 ..	Secunderabad ...	Guntoor, Pondigal and Haitipamla ...	221	7½	20
166	Sironcha	Ellore, Dammapet and Chinnur	263	2½	25
167	Sironcha	Ellore, Jangamreddigudem, Dammapet and Chinnur.	276	3½	27
168	Sironcha	Bezwáda, Kamamet, Warangal and Chinnur.	271	6½	26
231	Suriapet	Bezwáda	126	6½	13
166, 137, 270 ..	Vizagapatam	Ellore, Rájahmundry, Tuni and Kasimkóta.	222	7½	19
166, 137, 272 ..	Vizianagram	Ellore, Rájahmundry, Tuni and Subaram...	216	2½	21
		From MERCARA.			
12	Bangalore	Fraserpet, Seringapatam and Closepet ...	156	6	14
12, 237 .. .	Bellary	Fraserpet, Seringapatam, Sira and Hiriyur.	309	5	27
41	Cannanore	Virajandrapet, the Periyambadi Ghát ...	71	3	7
12, 7	Cuddapah	Seringapatam, Bangalore, Madhanapallo and Ráyachóti.	313	2	29
12	Fraserpet	.....	20	0	2
12, 237	French Rocks ...	Hunsur and Seringapatam	83	7	8
12	Hunsur	Fraserpet and Periyapatna	45	4	4
12, 237, 27, 227.	Kamptee	Seringapatam, Bellary, Secunderabad and Nirmal.	856	6½	79
12, 15, 227 .	Kamptee	Seringapatam, Bangalore, Kurnool and Secunderabad.	833	3	82
12, 131 ...	Madras	Seringapatam, Bangalore and Ranipet ...	362	5½	34
12 .. .	Mangalore	Sampaji Ghát	85	6	8
12	Mysore	Fraserpet and Hunsur	74	3	7
12, 14	Ootacamund	Mysore, Gundlupet and Sigur Ghát ...	152	7	16
12, 73, 249, 252...	Palamcottah	Mysore, Satyamangalam, Avanáshi, Dindigul and Madura.	413	2½	38
12	Periyapatna	Fraserpet	32	6	3
41, 204 . .	Quilon	Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin	316	3	36
12, 15	Secunderabad ...	Bangalore and Kurnool	515	5	52
12, 237, 27 ...	Secunderabad ...	Seringapatam and Bellary	539	0½	39
12	Seringapatam ...	Fraserpet, Hunsur and Yelwal	77	3	7
12, 255 . .	Trichinopoly ...	Mysore, Hassanur Ghát and Karúr ...	284	3	27
12, 130 .. .	Vellore	Bangalore and Krishnagiri	286	3	26
		From MOMINABAD.			
169 ...	Ahmednagar	Dharur and Bhir	132	6½	12
170 .	Aurangabad .	Dharur and Shahgad	116	3¾	11
173, 106	Aurangabad ...	Jalna and Dharur	142	1	13
25 ...	Bellary .. .	Gulburga and Lingasugur	289	3½	28
169 .	Bhir .	... .	54	7	5
232, 225	Bider	Udghir	107	2	11
171	Chanda	Nander and Khair	265	5	26
172, 226, 105, 42.	Ellichpur	Hingoli and Umrawati	224	0½	21
172, 89	Ellichpur ...	Hingoli, Akola and Akote	234	4	21
172	Gangakhair ..	Parli	32	0	3
25 ...	Gulburga .. .	Ousa and Umargi	109	3	9
172 .	Hingoli	Gangakhair	91	3	8

Mr 63

REPORTS

ON

THE SETTLEMENT

OF

THE LAND REVENUE

OF

THE PROVINCES

UNDER

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR FUSLY 1277 (1867-68.)

MADRAS:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

1869.

Sub-division of enfranchised Inam villages

20. No sub-division of enfranchised Inam villages has been made during the Fusly.

Vide Standing Order, No. 136-1, dated 3rd April 1868

21. Mr. Burnell, for whom I act, has not left on record his opinion of any of the Public Officers of the sub-division. I have not had sufficient time to arrive at any judgment with regard to the Talook Officers, but the Sub-Collector's office establishment is in an efficient state. The Serishtadar Raja Row appears to be a competent Officer with an accurate knowledge of the revenue system of the district, and I have received valuable aid from him, while the office work in the Magisterial Department has been well performed under the management of the Head Clerk, Seshagiri Row.

(Signed) J. C. HUGHESDON,
Acting-Sub Collector.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. A. C. BOSWELL,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

BELLARY.

Submission of Annual Jummabbundy Report and Statements.

I HAVE the honour to submit, with the usual Statements, my Annual Report on the Settlement and the Collection of the revenue of this district for Fusly 1277 (1867-68.)

Puttahs renewed.

2. In the year under report, 1,36,501 puttahs were issued, being 1,865 puttahs in excess of those issued in Fusly 1276, which is owing partly to the extension of the area of cultivation, and partly to the transfer of lands.

Arrangements have been made for issuing to the Ryots fresh puttahs in book form in Fusly 1278, as directed in Board's Circular Memorandum, No. 1,206, dated 3rd December 1866.

Variation in number and tenure of villages.

3. The variations in the number and tenure of villages during the year under report are shown below. The increase of ten villages under Circar is attributable to the lands in as many deserted villages in the Kudlighi talook having been brought under the plough during the Fusly:—

	Circar villages.	Shrotriem villages.	Kayem Jody.	Service Inam.	Total.
As per Fusly 1276	2,278	13	186	20	2,497
Do. Fusly 1277	10	...	.....	...	10
Total ...	2,288	13	186	20	2,507

4. The total number of villages settled in the several talooks of the district was 2,301, and 1,36,501 puttahs were granted, of which 8,668 or 6 per cent. were fresh puttahs, 1,00,950 or 74 per cent. were confirmed, and 26,883 or 20 per cent. were modified.

Season and rain-fall.

5. The season though far from being a favourable one was less disastrous than that of the preceding year, for although, as will be seen below, the actual rain-fall was less in quantity than

was 74 per cent. on the number attacked, against 92 per cent. in the preceding Fusly, as shown the subjoined Statement:—

Description of Cattle.	Fusly 1276.		Fusly 1277.	
	Number attacked.	Number of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number of deaths.
Ploughing Cattle...	9,605	3,331	8,671	3,844
Cows		3,419		1,018
Buffaloes		934		1,126
Sheep and Goats...	13,504	13,504	1,859	1,859
	23,109	21,188	10,530	7,847
		92 per cent.		74 per cent.

Prices.

11. Statement No. 2 exhibits a marked fa in prices as compared with those obtaining i the preceding Fusly. This is attributable to the better outturn of the Moongary crops, and t large importations from the Nizam's Territories north of the Tumbudra, where the season wa remarkably favourable; and although in the Fusly under review the outturn of the late wet crop was comparatively poor, the harvest of the same crops in the preceding Fusly was abundant, a that there was a good supply of grain of this description in the market.

Ryots' holdings.

12. Statement No. 3 shows the Ryot holdings, cultivation, and net beriz of the Fusly Enclosure A of this Statement shows the holdings at the beginning of the year, and the subse quent alterations therein, the waste remitted and charged, and the extent of actual cultivation exhibiting an increase in the holdings over Fusly 1276 of Acres 61,847, and a net decrease in th assessment of Rupees 3,998, or about $\frac{3}{16}$ per cent. on the assessment of Fusly 1276. This i owing to the land newly taken up by which the extent of holdings is increased, bearing a lighte assessment than that relinquished. In the wet lands there was a net decrease of 3,556 Acre assessed at Rupees 20,514.

Lands relinquished

13. Under the head "Lands relinquished, there is a net decrease of 55,727 Acres, assesse at Rupees 7,638 in dry, and a net increase of 2,728 Acres, with an assessment of Rupees 11,82 in wet lands, as shown below; the former is accounted for by the improved circumstances of th ryots, and the latter by the deficient supply of water in some tanks:—

Fusly.	Dry.		Wet.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1276	1,75,924	52,105	3,577	13,431
1277	1,20,197	44,467	6,305	25,252
Increase ...	.....	.....	2,728	11,821
Decrease ..	55,727	7,638	.....	.....

14. In the talooks of Dhurmaveram, Pencondah, and Madakserah of the Sub-division a reduction of well land assessment to the extent of Rupees 4,107-8-0 was made under the sanction of Government, conveyed in their Order, No. 581, dated 6th April 1864, embodied in Board's Proceedings, No. 2,247, of the 13th idem. These cases were disposed of by the Sub-Collector when brought to his notice at the annual Settlement.

Waste remitted.

15. The extent left waste during the year under report is 2,05,737 Acres, assessed at Rupees 1,78,196 of the total holdings, 24,37,733 Acres, assessed at Rupees 20,78,803, the proportion of the waste to the holdings being about 9 per cent., of which the amount remitted is 1,34,289* or 47,766 Rupees more than in the preceding year. The indulgence was granted on account of failure of water in the tanks, etc., under the Rules of 1st November 1865. The dry waste was remitted under the special sanction of Government, conveyed in Board's Proceedings, No. 1,386, dated 25th February 1868.

	RS.
* Under tanks	97,980
Nullahs	9,596
Well	497
Dry waste	26,216
	1,34,289

Standing Circular Order, No. 137.

Waste charged.

16. The amount charged on lands (irrigated and unirrigated) left waste from family litigation, neglect, or on grounds of pasturing cattle on them, etc., was 43,907 Rupees, or 19,460 Rupees more than in the preceding Fusly.

Actual cultivation.

17. The actual cultivation, exclusive of waste charged under the heads "dry" and "wet," amounts to 22,31,996 Acres, assessed at Rupees 19,00,607, which is less than the demand of the previous year by Rupees 71,222 resulting from a gross increase of Rupees 36,360 under "dry" and a gross decrease of Rupees 1,07,582 under "wet" lands. This is attributable to the early rains having been favourable to the Moongary dry crop, and to the failure of seasonable rains in the latter part of the year, and consequently a deficient supply in the tanks, etc.

Special products.

18. Enclosure B in Statement No. 3 shows the cultivation of Sugar-cane, Cotton, and Indigo, and exhibiting an increase under each head, which is due to the brisk demand for the articles in the market.

Progressive, etc., Cowles.

19. Enclosure C in No. 3 includes the items of Progressive, Paimaly, and Kayem Cowles, exhibiting a net beriz of Rupees 904 or 580 Rupees less than in the previous year owing to some of the Cowle lands having been charged with the full rates on the expiry of the Cowle lease.

Cultivation.

20. As directed in Clause 4, paragraph 4 of the Board's Circular Memorandum, No. 787 dated 14th August 1866, a comparative abstract Statement of Cultivation and Settlement in th form therein prescribed is shown below, from which it will be seen that there is a net increase i cultivation of 61,847 Acres, with a net decrease in assessment of Rupees 3,998, as already statec The fluctuations under the items "second crop assessment," "additional assessment," an "water-tax," are due to failure of rains and consequent deficient supply of water in the tanks.

ABSTRACT A.—*Comparative Statement of Cultivation and Settlement*

Items.	Last Fusly 1276.		Present Fusly 1277.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dry	22,10,658	14,31,879 4 0	22,76,061	14,48,395 6 0	65,403	16,516	.....	.....
Wet	1,65,228	6,50,921 0 0	1,61,672	6,30,407 5 0	.....	.....	3,556	20,514
Total...	23,75,886	20,82,800 4 0	24,37,733	20,78,802 11 0	61,847	.....	.....	3,998
Add—								
Second crop Assessment	.....	94,346 15 0	.....	85,008 11 0	.....	.....	.....	9,338
Additional Assessment...	.....	43,337 14 0	.....	30,967 14 0	.....	.....	.....	12,370
Water Tax	.....	3,920 9 0	.....	1,244 5 0	.....	.....	.....	2,676
Road Fund	.....	966 8 4	.....	1,08,031 8 8	.....	1,07,065	.....	.....
Village Service Fund	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...	.....	22,25,372 2 4	.....	23,04,055 1 8	.....	78,683	.....	.....
Deduct—								
Remissions	.....	86,522 10 0	.....	1,34,288 9 0	.....	47,766	.....	.....
Road Fund	.....	966 8 4	.....	1,08,031 8 8	.....	1,07,065	.....	.....
Village Service Fund	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other remissions as particularized in Statement No. 4...	.....	36,464 6 0	.....	79,700 8 3	.....	43,236	.....	.....
Total...	.....	1,23,953 8 4	.....	3,22,020 9 11	.....	1,98,067	.....	.....
Remaining Beriz	.....	21,01,418 10 0	.....	19,82,034 7 9	.....	.....	.....	1,19,384
Miscellaneous items	.....	2,47,272 11 9	.....	2,45,106 14 6	.....	.....	.....	2,166
Total...	.....	23,48,691 5 9	.....	22,27,141 6 3	.....	.....	.....	1,21,550

Principal sources of Irrigation

21. The principal works of irrigation in the district requiring notice under Clause 5, paragraph 4, of the Circular above quoted, are those shown below, the chief river channels being those taken off the Toongabudra. Besides these there are about ten tanks of minor importance capable of irrigating from 1,000 to 2,000 Acres each. The total number of tanks, channels, and wells (Circar and Private) are noted in the margin. The nominal distinction between Circar and Private wells was explained in paragraph 4 of the late Collector's letter, embodied in Board's Proceedings, No. 1,700, dated 19th March 1864.

Description	Number	Acreage of Circar cultivation	Assessment including Fasaljasty and Teerwajasty.
Tanks	1,172	56,944	3,09,810
Channels	2,[illegible]	11,696	2,73,998
Wells ..	19,070	14,112	59,973
Circar 8,937			
Private .. 9,883			
Total	22,735	1,46,952	6,43,781

Principal sources of Irrigation.

Name of Irrigation works or tanks.	Cultivation for Fasli 1277.											
	Circar.		Inam.		Circar cultivation		Collection					
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment, Fasaljasty, etc.	Circar assessment.	Inam assessment.	Total assessment.
		RS.		RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bookapatnam	2,779	16,741	727	5,487	1,506	11,301	11,291	1,044	12,335
Singanamala	1,929	9,959	1,119	8,170	1,451	9,268	9,268	1,810	11,078
Purgiee	2,349	9,188	499	2,372	2,092	8,951	8,951	390	9,341
Anantapur	2,475	11,241	321	2,317	916	4,923	4,923	371	5,294
Kanekal	2,186	10,309	339	2,230	1,280	7,841	7,841	376	8,217
Darojee	1,529	6,805	70	247	1,486	6,744	6,744	64	6,808
Dhurmaveram	773	4,697	724	5,693	737	5,297	5,237	1,997	7,234
Toongabudra channel ..	10,825	91,834	4,779	30,163	10,502	1,08,807	1,08,591	19,346	1,27,937

Ruined Tanks

22. Four applications are reported to have been received for the repair of ruined Coontas, and one in the Bellary talook was withdrawn, the remainder being under inquiry.

Particulars of remissions

23. The particulars of remissions of all kinds, in comparison with the previous Fusly, are given in Statement No 4 The "Shavy or withered crop" remitted shows an increase of Rupees 60 645, which were almost entirely on dry lands, granted under the sanction accorded in Board's Proceedings, No 1,386, dated 25th February 1868. The other variations being slight do not call for any remarks.

Miscellaneous Items

24. Statement No. 5 shows the demand, etc., on account of Miscellaneous Items under Land Revenue, corresponding with the entries in the Demand, Collection, and Balance Statement for June last A separate Memorandum explanatory of the nature and particulars of Settlement of each item of the Statement accompanies the report, as required by paragraph 7 of the Board's Circular quoted The few changes of revenue in these items do not require explanation, inasmuch as the name of each item accounts for the slight variations.

25 Statement No 6 shows the Demand, Collection, and Balance of Shrotriem Jody villages enfranchised by the Inam Commissioner; there are no Zemindaries or Mootahs in this district. Of the total balance of Rupees 9,884 in column 6 of the Statement, a sum of Rupees 2,228 was since collected reducing the balance to Rupees 7,656 at the end of August, which will shortly be realized

Increase in revenue

26. Statement No. 7 of all sources of revenue shows a net increase of Rupees 1,152 over last year as shown in the comparative abstract below.—

Current Demand.

Items	Fusly 1276.	Fusly 1277.	Comparison.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Land Revenue.				
Jody on Shrotriems, etc.	26,061	26,061	.....	.....
Ryotwar	21,01,418	19,82,034	.....	1,19,384
Miscellaneous	2,48,273	2,45,107	.....	2,166
Total...	23,74,752	22,53,202	.....	1,21,550
Abkarry	9,02,519	9,02,614	95	.....
Income-tax	40	.....	.....	40
License-tax	10,397	97,004	86,607	.....
Salt	10,743	10,745	2	.....
Stamps	1,53,599	1,89,637	36,038	.....
Total...	10,77,299	12,00,000	1,22,742	40
Grand total. .	34,52,050	34,53,202	1,22,742	1,21,590
		Net Rs...	1,152	

The decrease of Rupees 1,21,550 or 5 per cent. on last year's demand of Land Revenue is chiefly under Ryotwar, owing to liberal remissions granted on waste lands and Shavy crops. The increase under the items of "License-tax" and "Stamps" being due to the provisions of the Certificate Act No. IX of 1868, and of Stamp Act No. XXVI. of 1867 being strictly enforced, and to large sales of stamps under the discount system.

Comparative Collections.

27. As required in paragraph 9 of the Board's Circular Memorandum above referred to, a comparative abstract of collections in the prescribed Form B. is given below, showing a net increase of Rupees 3,78,701 over the previous year. This is owing chiefly to the realization in the Fusly under review of the kists under Land Revenue and Salt of the preceding Fusly, postponed under special circumstances, having their origin in the adverse nature of the season.

ABSTRACT B.—*Comparative Abstract of Collections.*

Items.	Fusly 1276.			Fusly 1277.			Increase.	Decrease.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Land Revenue.								
Permanently settled	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jody on Shrotriem, etc., villages ...	3,491	19,618	23,109	5,598	17,891	23,489	380	.....
Ryotwar	98,193	18,48,324	19,46,517	2,38,276	17,60,361	19,98,637	52,120	.....
Miscellaneous	35,270	1,58,280	1,93,550	80,284	1,58,823	2,39,107	45,557	.....
Total ...	1,36,954	20,26,222	21,63,176	3,24,158	19,37,075	22,61,233	98,057	.....
Abkarry	44,549	5,07,340	5,51,889	1,97,056	5,10,481	7,07,537	1,55,648	.....
Income-tax	2	40	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
License-tax	... ..	10,397	10,397	.....	97,004	97,004	86,607	.....
Salt	1,134	7,117	8,251	2,974	7,670	10,644	2,393	.....
Stamps	.. ...	1,53,599	1,53,599	.....	1,89,637	1,89,637	36,038	.....
Total ...	45,685	6,78,493	7,24,178	2,00,030	8,04,792	10,04,822	2,80,686	42
Grand total ...	1,82,639	27,04,715	28,87,354	5,24,188	27,41,867	32,66,055	3,78,743	42
						Net Rs...	3,78,701	

28. For the speedy recovery of the heavy balances under Land Revenue, both current and arrears, stringent measures are being taken, and Tahsildars have been impressed with the serious responsibilities they incur if the large accumulations against their talooks are not at an early date reduced to the smallest minimum possible. A Circular to this effect was issued in the District Gazette of the 5th September 1868, pages 614 and 615.

29. The large Abkarry balances have since been written off in almost all talooks except in the Madakserah talook, regarding which inquiries are now being instituted in view to an early disposal of the outstandings.

Arrears.

30. Statement No. 8 shows the collections on account of arrears of all sources of revenue, in Column 7 of which there appears at the close of the Fusly under report a balance of Rupees 1,82,316, which is, by subsequent collections up to end of August last, reduced to Rs. 1,46,157, or 16 per cent. on the demand. From the balance, a sum of Rupees 17,972 is recommended for remission as irrecoverable, a detailed Memorandum of which accompanies this. These arrears extend back to Fusly 1268, and were made the subject of detailed inquiry at the Jummabbundy by the different Officers who conducted it, upon which the present recommendation is founded. The list of irrecoverable balances in the talooks of Bellary and Raidrug, which are much behind the others in collections, have not been received to date, though the Tahsildars were frequently directed to submit the same; and so the recommendation for the remission is exclusive of the balances against those two talooks.

Coercive measures.

31. From the enclosure A in No. 8, it will be seen that out of property to the aggregate value of 24,601 Rupees attached, it has become necessary to sell property to the value of Rupees 4,614 only, or 19 per cent. on the value attached. These coercive measures were absolutely necessary, as owing to the great forbearance hitherto shown to them many ryots were under the impression that payment would not be enforced although their circumstances had materially improved.

Revenue Defaulters.

32. The adverse nature of the season in Fusly 1276, coupled with the reckless speculation of some of the Abkarry Contractors, brought about numerous failures. Though impossible to prove it, there is no doubt that in many instances the dues of Government were fraudulently evaded by the fictitious transfer of the defaulter's property to relatives and friends, and where there were grounds for supposing this to be the case, the defaulters were incarcerated. In some instances the arrears were realized, but in many, as the Board are aware, they had to be written off the accounts.

Gross Collections and Charges

33. Statement No. 9 shows a net increase in collections, current and arrears, of Rupees 3,78,701 over the preceding Fusly, against a net decrease in the charges of Rupees 10,155. The variations in the charges will be noticed below. The decrease of Rupees 6,790 in the salaries of the Collector and Sub-Collector, etc., is due:—

First, to Mr. Wedderburn not having drawn his salary in this district for January, and to his successor not having assumed charge until after February following.

Second, to Mr. Foster having drawn salary for two months as Head Assistant Collector.

Third, to the non-disbursement for ten months of the salary of the Head Assistant Collector consequent on the permanent incumbent having been employed in another district.

The decrease of Rupees 1,219 under the head "Tent and House-rent allowance" is attributable to the same cause. The decrease of Rupees 10,050 under "Huzoor and Talook establishment" is chiefly owing to the arrears of salary due for Fusly 1275 being paid in Fusly 1276, and partly to the reduction in the Treasury establishment; also to the discontinuance of the payment in Fusly

1277 of the temporary increase of Rupees 2 and 3 granted to servants drawing Rupees 15 and under a month, as a measure of relief during the famine months of 1866 (vide Government Orders, Nos 2,177 and 1,721, dated 11th September and 31st October 1866, respectively) The decrease of Rupees 3 025 under "Contingencies" is explained by the temporary establishment entertained for the arrangement of records having been dispensed with, also to a diminution owing to altered circumstances, in such charges as cart-hire, payments for telegraph messages, etc , during the famine year The increase of Rupees 9,753 under "Land Revenue, etc , Refunds," and Rupees 1 555 under the head "Miscellaneous" is apparently owing to large refunds under the "License-tax" and to the duties refunded on Stamp Certificates of the Civil Courts, while the latter increase is attributable to the value of European medicine purchased for distribution to the sick during the prevalence of epidemic disease

Land acquired by Public Servants

34 The extent of landed property possessed and acquired during the Fusly, by public servants in the district, is shown below Eight persons have newly acquired land in the year under report.

Items	Number of public servants	Extent	Assessment
		ACRES.	RS
As per Fusly 1276 . .	202	11,169	12,702
Deduct relinquished in Fusly 1277 ..		107	97
Remainder	202	11,062	12,605
Add { Acquired in addition to former holdings	..	27	22
Add { Newly acquired in Fusly	8	134	219
Total	210	11,223	12,846

Village and Talook Accounts

35 Agreeably to the orders contained in the Board's Standing Circular Order No. V of 18th January 1864, and to the remarks of the Board of Revenue in the concluding part of paragraph 95 of their report on the Annual Settlement to Government, I have the honour to state that, as a rule, the Talook and Village Accounts are fairly kept, and in the prescribed forms During the Settlement the several forms of Accounts were examined, and the errors observed were pointed out to the Curnums, culpable remissness being punished by fines. There is a manifest improvement over former years in this respect

Proceedings, No. 5,069, dated 10th July 1868.

36. The Settlement having been completed before I assumed charge of the district, I am not in a position to offer a mature opinion as to the conduct and efficiency of the subordinate officials previous to that time. In the compilation of the Statements which accompany this report, my Serishtadar N. Mooroogasem Moodelliar has afforded me great assistance He bears a very good character, and I can testify to his being an industrious, clear-headed and methodical man of business Mr. Blake, the Deputy Collector, and Rama Row, the Head Accountant, continue to discharge the duties connected with their respective offices in a satisfactory and efficient manner

(Signed) H E SULLIVAN,
Collector

9th October 1868.

SUB-COLLECTORATE.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Settlement Report of the five talooks of Sub-division for the Fusly 1277 (1867-68.)

2. The subjoined Statement No. 1 shows the stations where Jummahbundy was conducted, the dates on which it has been commenced and ended, the number of villages in each talook, and the puttahs distributed:—

Officer who conducted the Jumahbundy.	Talooks.	Villages.	Number of puttahs.	Days occupied for Settlement.	Stations where Settlement was conducted.	Date of the commencement and completion of the Settlement.
W. S. Foster, Esq., Sub-Collector of Bellary.	Anantapoor	109	8,056	15	Anantapoor.	From 6th to 20th March.
	Dhurmaveram ...	185	8,559	5	Dhurmaveram.	From 21st to 25th March.
	Pengondah.....	90	6,610	14	Pengondah.	From 23rd January to 3rd February, and from 27th to 28th March.
	Hindoopoor	80	7,207	33	Hindoopoor. Palasamoodrum. Goruntla. Codicondah.	From 18th November to 20th December. From 23rd December to 19th January.
	Madakserah	145	6,890	28	Madakserah.	
		609	37,322	95		

The time given to the Jummahbundy was less than I had intended, but this arose from my having to go to Bellary for a time, and on my return, I was compelled to go to other talooks by rumours of famine.

3. The following Statement shows the increase and decrease in the number of puttahs:—

	Items.	Fusly 1276.	Fusly 1277.	Comparison.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
1	Resident ryots	30,005	30,743	738	.....
2	Non-resident ryots	5,292	5,609	317	.. ...
	Total single puttahs	35,297	36,352	1,055	.....
	Gonchee	998	970	.....	28
		36,295	37,322	1,027	.....

The increase in the number of puttahs has occurred in the dry lands, more lands having been taken up This is satisfactory even though the net lands show a falling off.

4 Fever prevailed in all the talooks; the subjoined Statement shows the result:—

Talooks.	Months.	Number attacked.	Comparison.	
			Recovered	Died.
Anantapoor	From July to June	483	233	250
Dhurmaveram	From November to March	175	175	...
Pengondah	From July to June	317	122	195
Hindoopoor	Ditto.	518	34	484
Madakserah	Ditto.	837	602	235
	Total	2,330	1,166	1,164

I put little faith in the reports of the different diseases that have prevailed. As a general rule, all diseases are divided between Cholera and Fever, and without medical men in the villages this cannot be helped. In the foregoing table it is not to be supposed that the total number of people attacked with Fever is mentioned, as unless they are severely attacked, they often do not mention it, but most probably the deaths assigned to Fever include those caused by other diseases

5 The following Statement shows the number of cattle attacked with murrain disease; the disease prevailed in all the talooks except Pengondah:—

Talooks.	Number of villages	Number of Cattle attacked with disease.	Recovered	Died		
				Cattle of ryots	Others.	Total
Anantapoor	20	156	76	51	29	80
Dhurmaveram	2	61	36	6	19	25
Pengondah	..	...	..	.	.	...
Hindoopoor	18	124	24	62	38	100
Madakserah	18	703	296	256	151	407
Total	58	1,044	432	375	237	612

With the exception of Madakserah talook, the number of cattle that have died of Moosara disease is not large. In Madakserah talook, a large quantity of Druphixe died, and doubtless much pasture land and its grass withered, and decayed, which perhaps might have affected the cattle. Want of pasture does not necessarily cause the Moosara disease, though it may render a bullock more likely to catch it.

6. The prices of grain in the Fusly under report, as compared with those in the previous Fusly, is given below —

Grains.	In Fusly 1276, per garce.	In Fusly 1277, per garce.	Comparison.		Decrease per cent.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
Paddy, first sort	329	197	...	132	40 2 0
Do second sort	296	179	...	117	39 8 0
Cholum	441	240	...	201	45 9 0
Sujjaloo	376	231	...	145	38 9 0
Horse-gram	486	239	...	247	50 13 0
Raggy	420	229	...	191	45 8 0

This is good of the lands cultivated, the greater portion has been wisely cultivated with food-grain instead of Cotton, the cultivated area has also largely increased.

7 The Statement below shows increase and decrease in the ryots' holdings:—

Fuslies	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
Fusly 1276	5,04,761	1,36,449	89,753	3,39,151	5,94,514	4,75,600
,, 1277	5,79,160	1,54,719	87,321	3,22,483	6,66,481	4,77,202
Increase	74,399	18,270	... ..	.....	71,967	1,602
Decrease	..	.....	2,432	16,668	.....	.....
Actual increase	1,38,093	34,197	1,957	6,477	1,40,050	40,674
Actual decrease	63,694	15,927	4,389	23,145	68,083	39,072

The total increase is considerable . it is entirely in the dry land : the holdings in wet lands have decreased owing to want of sufficient water to allow of cultivation, and lands in the beds of tanks are being gradually relinquished. The increase of dry lands, both held and cultivated is satisfactory, and shows that the district is recovering after its bad seasons. The remissions also, a table of which is given hereafter, are less than last year in dry land, while certainly they exceed in wet lands the remissions of the previous year, but this can all be remedied, while there is rain to water the dry lands, there is rain to fill the tanks if we take care : so that the decrease in holdings and cultivation in the wet land and the increase in the dry land, I believe, shows that the ryots have come to the belief that it is safer to cultivate lands which only require rain from heaven, and not the water stored in the tanks by our means.

8. The following Statement shows the increase and decrease in the cultivation in the Fusly under report:—

Items.		Fusly 1276.		Fusly 1277.		Comparison.			
						Increase.		Decrease.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
Dry		4,11,727	1,12,667	5,25,968	1,41,185	1,14,241	28,518	.....	.....
Wet.	Under tanks...	57,883	2,96,688	36,418	1,90,854	.....	.....	21,465	1,05,834
	,, nullah..	16,829	80,572	14,018	67,819	.....	.....	2,811	12,753
	,, wells...	19,537	26,774	21,077	25,995	1,540	.....	.....	779
	Total ...	94,249	4,04,034	71,513	2,84,668	.....	.....	22,736	1,19,366
Grand total...		5,05,976	5,16,701	5,97,481	4,25,853	91,505	.....	.....	90,848

9. The Statement below shows the amount of waste charged:—

Items.	Fusly 1276.	Fusly 1277.	Comparison.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Ryots' lands	3,211	10,161	6,950	.....
Reddies' lands	1,000	2,720	1,720	.....
Total ..	4,211	12,881	8,670	.....

The amount of waste charged must vary with the waste remitted, for in the same quantity of land left waste, that left waste by the ryots from their own neglect bears generally the same proportion to that left waste from other causes.

10. The following Statement shows the remissions granted in the year under report:—

Items.		Fusly 1276.	Fusly 1277.	Comparison.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
Waste.	Dry	21,039	11 921	.....	9,118
	Under tank	9,675	80,317	70,312	.....
	,, nullah	1,887	7,002	5,115	.....
	,, wells...	433	368	.....	65
	Total...	12,295	87,687	75,392	.....
	Grand total...	33,334	99,608	66,274	.....
Cultivated.	For withered crops	63	1,058	995	...
	,, cowle	24	19	.....	5
	Shamlet Dasavandum	904	530	.....	374
	Shrotriemdars	822	663	.....	159
	Kuttabadi Kuttoogootta Inam	467	506	39	.....
	Reddies and Curnums	75	99	24	.....
	Total..	2,355	2,875	520	.....
	Grand total..	35,689	1,02,483	66,794	.....

11. The subjoined shows the increase and decrease of the lands held in Cowle tenure:—

Items.	Fusly 1276.		Fusly 1277.		Comparison.			
					Increase.		Decrease.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
Dry	50	25	50	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wet	3	13	3	16	.....	3	.....	.....
Total...	53	38	53	41	.....	3	.....	.....

12. The following is the Statement of Sugar-cane, Indigo, and Cotton cultivation:—

Items.	Sugar-cane.		Cotton.		Indigo.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
Fusly 1276.....	1,849	12,105	10,440	3,970	28	36
Fusly 1277.....	1,427	9,373	4,471	1,922	36	59
Comparison. Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	23
Comparison. Decrease	422	2,732	5,969	2,048	.....	.....

The decrease in the cultivation of Cotton is due probably to the demand being less than la year, and the prices being much lower: the area under Cotton cultivation rose suddenly a few yea ago and is now diminishing though less rapidly. The decrease under Sugar-cane is to be attri buted to the small quantity of water in the tanks: this crop requiring a great deal of water.

13. The Statement below gives the comparison of the net demands of Fusly 1276 and 127 under Quit-rent and Ryotwar:—

Items.	Fusly 1276.	Fusly 1277.	Comparison.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Land Revenue	5,14,346	4,22,978	.....	91,368
Quit-rent on Shrotriem Villages...	10,654	10,654	.....	.....
Total	5,25,000	4,33,632	.....	91,368

14. Extra Sources of Revenue are given below, the Fusly under review being compared wit previous one:—

Items.	Fusly 1276.	Fusly 1277.	Comparison.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Abkarry	2,11,109	2,11,103	.....	6
License-tax	820	26,350	25,530	.....
Salt Revenue	2,718	2,601	.....	117
Stamp-paper penalty	33,098	38,071	4,973	.....
Total	2,47,745	2,78,125	30,380	.....

The increase of License-tax arises from the introduction of the tax very late in the previous Fusly: the increase under Stamp-paper is doubtless due to the new Stamp Act

15. The fluctuations of all the sources of revenue are shown below:—

Items.	Fusly 1276.	Fusly 1277.	Comparison.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Land Revenue	5,25,000	4,33,632	.....	91,368
Miscellaneous...	58,370	51,469	.....	6,901
Total	5,83,370	4,85,101	....	98,269
Extra Revenue...	2,47,745	2,78,125	30,380	....
Grand total ...	8,31,115	7,63,226	...	67,889

This decrease is owing most entirely to diminution of wet cultivation as mentioned before.

16. The details of Land Revenue Miscellaneous are given below:—

	Items.	Fusly 1276.	Fusly 1277.	Comparison.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
1	Rent on Babul trees	2,893	2,636	....	257
2	,, old Topes...	435	682	247	
3	,, new Topes..	690	902	212	.
4	Lukka rent	68	41	...	27
5	Land Revenue brought to accounts after Settlement	19,069	15,718	..	3,351
6	Revenue of lands concealed by Curnums.	42	166	124	
7	Revenue from Tank Dasavandamdars.	... .	.		
8	Revenue from Inam attached and confiscated	1,528	224		1,304
9	Revenue fines.....	785	1,060	275	
10	Refund of salaries...	15	..	... ..	15
11	Quit-rent on Gardens of Bungalows...	10	10	... .	
12	Sale of Receipt Books...	34	19	...	15
13	Jodi.....	16,888	16,931	43	
14	Water rate on Inams	4,299	2,949	..	1,[illegible]
15	Inam Jafrik...	263	190		73
16	Quit-rent on Bhutwarti Inams	8,555	8,609	54	. .
17	Quit-rent on Dasavandam Inams... ...	733	733	..	..
18	Sale of Government Topes.. ..	192			192
19	,, Palmyra trees...	486	515	[illegible]	.
20	Excess collection...	41	63	22	
21	Sale of unclaimed buildings...	1,344			1,[illegible]
	Total ..	58,370	51,469	[illegible]	[illegible]

There are amongst these details only a few in which [illegible] to deserve notice. That under Land Revenue brought [illegible] after Settlement [illegible] the Village Authorities having prepared their accounts more carefully [illegible]

fewer matters to be settled afterwards. The decrease under water-rate on Inam is due to scarcity of water.

17. The following table shows the Demand, Collection, and Balance at the end of the Fusly:—

	Items.	Demand in Fusly 1277.	Collections.			Balance.			Per-centage.
			Collected within Fusly.	Subsequently collected or remitted.	Total.	Recoverable.	Irrecoverable.	Total.	
1	Land Revenue ...	4,33,632	3,65,186	22,079	3,87,265	44,903	1,464	46,367	10 11 1
2	Miscellaneous ...	51,469	24,173	5,176	29,349	16,458	5,662	22,120	42 15 7
	Total	4,85,101	3,89,359	27,255	4,16,614	61,361	7,126	68,487	14 1 11
1	Abkarry.. ...	2,11,103	98,223	85,857	1,84,080	27,023	.....	27,023	12 12 10
2	License-tax	26,350	26,350	.....	26,350	.....	.....	.....	... ...
3	Salt Revenue ..	2,601	1,592	163	1,755	736	110	846	32 8 5
4	Stamps	38,071	38,071	.....	38,071	.....	.....	.....	... ...
	Total	2,78,125	1,64,236	86,020	2,50,256	27,759	110	27,869	10 0 4
	Grand Total	7,63,226	5,53,595	1,13,275	6,66,870	89,120	7,236	96,356	12 10 0

Though the demand was less, the collections are greater than in last year; the per-centage of balance to demand is very much less: much of this balance, I believe, is due to the ryots keeping back their payments in the hopes of getting large remissions, if rain did not fall; and so when rain did fall, they found they had a considerable demand against them, which they were not prepared at once to pay.

18. The Demand, Collection, and Balance of arrears is given below:—

Items	Balance outstanding at the commencement of Fusly 1277	Of which collected			Balance.		
		Within Fusly, including written off.	Subsequently	Total.	Recoverable.	Irrecoverable.	Total.
Land Revenue	67,141	60,384	576	60,960	3,257	2,924	6,181
Miscellaneous	43,057	29,199	593	29,792	5,386	7,879	13,265
Total	1,10,198	89,583	1,169	90,752	8,643	10,803	19,446
Subsequent Years	1,24,949	1,00,706	1,042	1,01,748	23,180	11	23,191
Grand Total	2,35,147	1,90,289	2,211	1,92,500	31,823	10,814	42,637

19. The details of irrecoverable balance are given below:—

Fuslies.	Talooks.	Land Revenue.	Land Revenue Miscellaneous.	Sundry sources.	Total.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1271.	Anantapoor	1 4 0	... ...	... ...	1 4 0
1272.	Anantapoor...	2 13 0	... ...	... ...	2 13 0
	Madakserah...	2 4 0	... ...	... ...	2 4 0
	Total... ...	5 1 0	... ...	... ...	5 1 0
1273.	Anantapoor...	10 12 0	... ...	... ...	10 12 0
	Pengondah...	... ...	37 1 0	... ...	37 1 0
	Madakserah...	2 15 0	... ...	... ...	2 15 0
	Total... ...	13 11 0	37 1 0	... ...	50 12 0
1274.	Anantapoor...	2 14 0	... ...	... ...	2 14 0
	Dhurmaveram...	5 0 0	23 10 4	... ...	28 10 4
	Hindoopoor...	... ...	166 4 0	... ...	166 4 0
	Madakserah...	81 13 11	11 4 0	... ...	93 1 11
	Total... ...	89 11 11	201 2 4	... ...	290 14 3
1275.	Anantapoor	18 9 0	61 11 0	... ...	80 4 0
	Dhurmaveram...	95 4 2	1,400 1 0	... ...	1,495 5 2
	Pengondah...	117 11 0	379 9 0	... ...	497 4 0
	Hindoopoor...	28 9 0	1,042 14 4	... ...	1,071 7 4
	Madakserah...	308 12 0	611 3 0	... ...	919 15 0
	Total... ...	568 13 2	3,495 6 4	... ...	4,064 3 6
1276.	Anantapoor...	1,147 2 0	1,121 9 8	... ...	2,268 11 8
	Dhurmaveram	811 5 0	1,451 4 0	2 4 0	2,264 13 0
	Pengondah...	4 12 0	355 6 0	... ...	360 2 0
	Hindoopoor...	10 14 0	1,003 8 10	3 0 0	1,017 6 10
	Madakserah...	270 12 0	213 11 6	6 0 0	490 7 6
	Total	2,244 13 0	4,145 8 0	11 4 0	6,401 9 0
	Grand Total... ...	2,923 6 1	7,879 1 8	11 4 0	10,813 11 9

20. Of Rupees 10,813-11-9, there are due by people—

	RS. A. P.
Dead, emigrated, and poor	775 12 2
Excess	64 6 0
Inam remission not granted at the time of Jummabhandy pending some inquiry	42 9 0
Withered crops	92 4 0
Loss by hailstorms	1,596 13 0
Reduction of assessment on lands proved to be cultivated by well water, granted after Jummabhandy...	305 3 8
Disputed boundary	136 [illegible]
Jodi on Village Service Inams remitted, people being unable to pay	7,161 2 8

Inam Quit-rent			95	8	0
Excess	50 4 0				
Quit-rent on Kattubady Inam left uncollected, pending Inam Commissioner's order, ...	10 0 0				
Poor, being land left waste	35 4 0				
Nirsuriya on Inams			52	5	0
Babul trees			53	10	0
Loss by using trees for the use of public works....	20 0 0				
Poor	11 10 0				
Excess	22 0 0				
Excessive assessment on land acquired by Tope			2	4	0
Sevoy Jummah			507	2	8
Confiscated Inam entered twice			37	1	4
Salt Revenue, rate-payer being unable to pay			11	4	0
			10,813	11	9

The only item in this that is of any importance is the Jodi on Service Inams; this Jodi has bee found to be fixed at too high a rate, and the people are consequently unable to pay it. It will b well when this Jodi is reduced, but the accounts are not yet prepared on which to make prope proposals.

I recommend that all this amount be written off in the accounts.

21. Coercive process in collecting Revenue:—

Talook.	Amount of Land Revenue due.			Value of property distrained.			Sold by Auction.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1 Anantapoor.....	2,974	0	0	535	9	0	535	9	0
2 Dhurmaveram..... ...	383	13	0	372	4	0	191	4	0
3. Hindoopoor	7,830	11	0	7,830	11	0	41	0	0
4. Madakserah	354	12	0	333	8	1	433	15	0
Total.....	11,543	4	0	9,072	0	1	1,201	12	0

In Hindoopoor, the people evidently wished to get remission without due cause and kept bac their payments until they saw their lands attached, when they were able to pay their kists. I Madakserah talook, the property sold realized considerably more than was expected, owing to th competition at auction.

22 The following Statement shows the extent and assessment of lands acquired by the servant of the Sub-Collector's Office and Tahsildar's Cutcherries:—

	Items.	Number of individuals.	Lands acquired prior to employment.				Lands acquired in Fusly 1277 after employment.			
			Circar.		Inam.		Circar.		Inam.	
Sub-Collector's Office.	Old servants.	1	...	...	12	40	...	...	...	...
	New servants employed	3	196	332	169	380		...	...	...
	Total...	4	196	332	181	420	...	...	...	...
Tahsildar's Cutcherries	Old servants	4	...	...	...	...	27	23	...	...
	New servants employed	1	...	...	12	41	...	...	...	...
	Total	5	...	...	12	41	27	23	...	...
	Grand Total	9	196	332	193	461	27	23	...	...

23. Of my subordinates, I may mention the Tahsildars of Dhurmaveram and Anantapoor, and the Sub-division Serishtadar as having worked well. I am sorry I cannot highly commend the working of the other Tahsildars.

BELLARY,
9th October 1868.

(Signed) W. S. FOSTER,
Sub-Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

CUDDAPAH.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Settlement of the Cuddapah district for Fusly 1277, (A. D. 1867-68,) together with a file of Statements, * prepared in accordance with the Board's instructions communicated in Circular Memorandum, No. 787, of 14th August 1866.

* Nos. 1 to 9 and A. and B.

Statement No 1.

2. The Settlement of the district was commenced by Mr. Roberts, Acting Sub-Collector at Royachoty, on 14th December, and was finished by me at Pedda Tappasamudram in the talook of Madanapally on 21st May. The time occupied in the Settlement of each talook, and the villages at which it was conducted, are shown in Statement No. 1.

3. There are now only two Anna Shrotriem villages in this district, the village of Pamayagaripally in the Madanapally talook held last year on that tenure having been converted into a Kayam Jodi village by the Inam Commissioner.

Puttahs.

4. Though there is a decrease of 3,761 and of 11,847 respectively, in the issue of fresh and in the number of altered puttahs, there is an increase of 2,874 in the total number held, owing to extension of cultivation. The new puttah in the form sanctioned by the Board will be granted to all ryots if it is possible to prepare them in time at the ensuing Settlement.

Average Rain-fall.

From April to September 1867.

1867.	Inches.	Cents
April	0	7
May . ..	0	52
June	2	82
July	1	95
August ..	4	12
September ..	3	80

From October 1867 to March 1868

1867.	Inches.	Cents.
October ...	3	27
November ...	0	35
December ...	0	22
1868.		
January		...
February		...
March		...

5. The average rain-fall is given in the margin for the several months of the year. These figures exhibit an almost total failure of the North-East Monsoon. The fall in October was but half the usual quantity, and in November and December was so small as practically to be worth nothing. The three first months of 1868 were perfectly dry. The consequence was, that early in the present year the wells showed symptoms of failing, and as the season progressed the difficulty of obtaining water, even the quantity required for domestic purposes, became so great in many parts of the district that I was obliged to recommend a considerable outlay for the purpose of digging and deepening the wells. The Honourable T. Clarke, First Member of the Board, when he arrived in the district in May, sanctioned further sums for the same purpose, and I have much pleasure in reporting that the steps taken to provide water were most successful.

GENERAL REPORTS

OF THE

BOARD OF REVENUE,

TO THE

Honorable the Governor in Council,

SENT HOME TO THE

COURT OF DIRECTORS,

Dated 3rd January 1829.

VOLUMES 42 & 43.

MADRAS:

PRINTED AT THE SCOTTISH PRESS, BY GRAVES, COOKSON AND CO
POPHAM HOUSE.

1883.

277. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council also concurred with us in thinking that the arrears which had accrued under the management of the Collector should be remitted.

To the Chief Secy. to Govt., in Cons., 24th Nov. 1828.
10th, in Cons., 13th Nov. 1828.

278. Referring to the foregoing correspondence on the 24th November 1828, we submitted for the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council a letter from the Principal Collector of Nellore, stating the amount of arrears against the village of Pentapaudoo to be Rupees 505-2-2.

279. This amount, we observed, included the balances which accrued under the Circar management in Fuslies 1216, 1233, 1235 and 1236. We had before recommended only the remission of the balances which had accumulated since the attachment of the village in Fusly 1235, but the reasons of our recommendation applied equally to the old balances, and we requested the authority of Government to order the whole amount to be written off.

From the Secy. to Govt., in Cons., 8th Decr. 1828.

280. Agreeably to our recommendation by the Secretary of Government's letter of 5th December 1828, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council granted authority to write off the arrears of Public revenue standing against the village of Pentapaudoo, in the District of Nellore, amounting to Rupees 505-2-2.

281. Copy of the foregoing correspondence was communicated to the Principal Collector on the 8th December.

BELLARY.

Settlement of the Bellary District for Fusly 1236.

To the Chief Secy. to Govt.
In Dy. Cons., 21st April 1828.
Proceedings, in Cons, 14th April 1828.
In Cons, 3rd Jany. 1828.

282. On the 17th April last we submitted for the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council the following extract from our proceedings, under date the 14th of that month, on the settlement of the district of Bellary for Fusly 1236, as detailed in the Principal Collector's Report, dated the 30th September 1827.

283. The settlement of the nine taluks of Adwainie, Goollem, Punchapollem, Gooty, Yadakee, Raidroog, Taudputtry, Anantapoor and Dhurmaveram, was concluded under the personal superintendence of the Principal Collector. Of the five taluks composing the division under the Sub-Collector, four were settled by Mr. Mason in person, but in consequence of a violent attack of illness he was compelled to relinquish the care of forming the Jummahbundy in the fifth to his Head Sheristadar. The remaining three taluks of the district were settled by the late Head Assistant Collector Mr. Clulow.

284. The season is represented to have been generally favorable for the cultivation of dry grain, although the latter crops of this description suffered in some degree from rain which fell in the month of January. The monsoon rains, it is stated, were in few places sufficient to fill the tanks, consequently in those villages wherein the tanks were not supplied from rivers, there was a considerable diminution in the Nunjah cultivation. The Principal Collector, however, observes that "the harvest upon the whole has been abundant, and the prices of every description of pro-"duce have in consequence fallen lower than those of last year," during which, it is to be remarked, they were more than usually depressed.

285. The Board notice with much concern the fatal consequences of the visitation of cholera which this district sustained during the last year. The disease is stated to have spread itself throughout the whole province, but in the taluks of Punchapollum, Raidroog, Gooty, Adwainie, Goollem and Dhurmaveram its ravages appear to have been most destructive.

286. The subjoined statement, abstracted from the accounts, shews the extent and full survey assessment of the various descriptions of land included in the settlement of Fusly 1236 compared with that of Fusly 1235, distinguishing the land cultivated in cowle.

ITEMS	Fusly 1235.						Fusly 1236.						Comparison.											
	Extent of Land			Survey Assessment.			Extent of Land.			Survey Assessment.			Increase.						Decrease					
													Extent of Land.			Survey Assessment.			Extent of Land			Survey Assessment		
	Acres.	G.	A.	Rs	A	P.	Acres.	G.	A	Rs.	A.	P.	Acres.	G.	A.	Rs.	A.	P.	Acres.	G.	A.	Rs	A.	P
Dry land	16,75,580	22	8½	14,55,445	14	3	16,96,109	7	14½	14,58,393	8	6	20,528	24	6½	2,947	10	3	...	...	...	..	..	.
Garden land	38,526	11	9¼	2,40,837	12	10	36,437	18	5	2,40,395	0	9	...	...	..	...	..	..	2,088	33	4¼	442	12	1
Wet do	99,124	37	4	9,88,882	5	9	96,951	4	3½	9,59,402	4	5	...		..	...	..	.	2,173	33	¾	29,480	1	4
Cocoanut trees, &c.	2,889	6	12½	50,945	3	1	2,987	28	13½	53,397	1	6	98	22	¾	2,451	14	5	...	...	...	..	.	..
Dry land converted into wet .	30,425	27	15½	1,37,435	7	7	27,387	14	10	1,24,939	6	6	...	..	...	...		.	3,038	13	5½	12,496	1	1
Garden land converted into wet ...	727	11	13½	4,957	11	10	634	2	...	5,706	10	0	..	...	...	748	14	2	93	9	13½	...	.	..
Total...	18,47,279	38	15	28,78,504	7	4	18,60,506	35	14¼	28,42,233	15	8	20,627	6	7	6,148	6	10	7,394	9	7¾	42,418	14	6
Cowle and dry land	1,35,623	39	5¾	1,73,091	14	7	1,98,743	4	12½	2,67,471	5	11	63,119	5	6¾	94,379	7	4	...	...	...	...	..	..
Garden land	667	21	5¼	4,830	3	3	508	14	14	4,247	12	10	...	...	...	...	..	.	159	6	7¼	583	6	5
Wet do	2,474	38	8½	19,405	5	7	1,596	34	15½	12,687	3	6	...	...	...	...	..	...	878	3	9¼	6,718	2	1
Cocoanut trees, &c.	34	38	9	469	1	2	26	34	½	355	7	0	...	...	..	...	...	...	8	4	8½	114	4	2
Dry land converted into wet ..	1,770	21	15	6,704	15	3	1,271	21	6	5,781	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	0	9	923	5	0
Garden land converted into wet ..	3	24	4	26	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	24	4	26	5	0
Total .	1,40,575	23	15½	2,04,528	6	10	2,02,146	30	¼	2,90,543	7	6	63,119	5	6¾	94,379	7	4	1,547	39	6	8,364	6	8
Grand Total ..	19,87,849	22	14½	30,83,032	14	2	20,62,653	25	14½	31,32,777	7	2	83,746	11	13¾	1,00,527	14	2	8,942	8	13¾	50,783	5	2
												Deduct decrease...	8,942	8	13¾	50,783	5	2						
												Net increase...	74,804	3	...	49,744	9	0						

287. The Principal Collector observes that the above statement does not shew the full extent and value of the cultivation entered in the Curnum's accounts. The difference amounting to Rupees 48,590 in the survey assessment, he explains, "almost entirely arises from wet land which "the ryots had agreed for at the beginning of the season, in expectation of the tanks filling, but "which they did not plough for want of water, being struck out of account at the settlement." As it appears that the cultivation of this land had been engaged for, the Board think it would have been more regular to have included it on the gross in the accounts of the settlement, deducting it afterwards with the various other items of remission in the adjustment of the net demand, and they recommend to the Principal Collector the adoption of this system in future.

288. The extent of land actually entered in the accounts of the settlement, it appears, was 20,62,653 acres, 25 goontas, 14½ as., bearing a survey assessment of Rupees 21,32,777-7-2, and shewing an excess compared with the accounts of Fusly 1235 of 74,804 acres 2-0, and Rupees 46,744-9-0. The Principal Collector, however, observes that in order to form a just comparison between the two years, it is necessary to exclude from the accounts of Fusly 1236 the assumed Jaghire of Narrain Davurkerry, which reduces the net increase in the survey assessment of the lands cultivated to Rs. 24,647-2-0, resulting from an increase of Rs. 95,998-4-5 from extended cultivation in the dry land, and a decrease of Rupees 71,351-2-5 from contracted cultivation in the wet and garden lands. It is satisfactory to remark that the increase on the dry lands is almost wholly from the waste black land which was broken up in Fusly 1235 under the great plough cowle having been brought into cultivation in Fusly 1236. The decrease of cultivation in the wet lands arose from the supply of water in the tanks being deficient. In a more favorable season the lands left fallow from this cause will doubtless be again cultivated.

289. The following statement shews the various deductions from the survey assessment of the lands included in the settlement in the two Fuslies under comparison and the net result.

—	Fusly 1235.			Fusly 1236.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	A.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Gross amount of survey assessment on the whole extent of land included in the settlement, as shewn above ...	30,83,032	14	2	31,32,777	7	2	49,744	9	0	...	...	...
Deduct.												
Remission for land unsown ...	1,82,971	10	3	1,92,296	12	4	9,325	2	1	...	..	...
Established remissions of 33 and 25 per cent ...	6,54,106	0	0	6,29,944	11	4	...	...	..	24,161	4	8
Cowle remission ...	1,79,653	7	7	2,63,097	2	6	83,438	10	11	...	...	..
Remissions to Cundachars, &c. ...	37,366	12	7	37,156	9	10	...	...	...	210	2	9
Miscellaneous remissions ...	30,447	9	7	26,606	11	6	...	...	...	3,840	14	1
Total deduction ..	10,84,550	8	0	11,49,101	15	6	64,551	7	6	...	...	...
Remains net settlement Ryotwar ...	19,98,482	6	2	19,83,675	7	8	...	...	...	14,806	14	6
Add.												
To suppressed cultivation ...	14,556	0	4	14,964	0	2	407	15	10	...	...	...
Jodee or Quit-rent ...	1,70,069	4	11	1,67,173	8	11	...	..	...	2,895	12	0
Resumed Jaghire of Narrain Davurkerry ...	28,715	9	11	...	.	..	...	...	...	28,715	9	11
Curnool Peshcush ...	80,208	5	4	80,208	5	4	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total Aumany and permanent Beriz ...	22,92,031	10	8	22,46,021	6	1	...	...	...	46,010	4	7

290. From the above statement it appears that the net settlement of Fusly 1236 fell below that of Fusly 1225 by Rupees 46,010-4-7. It is, however, explained that the Jummah of Fusly 1235 included a portion of the assets of the Jaghire of Narrain Davurkerry, properly belonging to the revenue of the preceding year. Deducting this sum (Rupees 10,341,) the actual decrease is reduced to Rupees 35,669-4-7. Notwithstanding this decrease the demand for the year exceeded that for Fusly 1234 by Rupees 55,463-3-11.

	RS.	A.	P.
1236...	22,46,021	6	1
	21,90,558	2	2
	55,463	3	11

291. In the statements submitted by the Principal Collector, the different items of increase and decrease in the settlement of the land revenue for Fusly 1236, compared with that of Fusly 1235, are so clearly exhibited, and in Mr. Robertson's report their causes are so perspicuously and satisfactorily stated, and so full explanation is afforded on each point requiring elucidation, that little remains for the Board but to notice some of the most prominent features of the settlement.

292. Some of the items of increase and decrease are occasioned by the transfer of villages and hamlets from one taluk to another, being, it is stated, "a more convenient arrangement "both for the purposes of revenue and police." Such transfers, are, however, objectionable, because they destroy the means of comparing the present revenue of the different taluks with that heretofore derived from them. The former arrangement having been in force for so long a period, the Board do not think the established sub-divisions of the district should be

disturbed, unless the advantage expected to result from the measure should very decidedly outweigh the inconvenience necessarily attendant on the change. The Principal Collector will be pleased to furnish an account, shewing the results of the new arrangement when applied to the revenue of former years in those taluks, the limits of which have been recently altered, and will refrain from any further changes of this kind until the circumstances shall have been reported to the Board and their sanction obtained.

293. In the general revenue statement the number and condition of the works of irrigation have been entered in the same manner as in the preceding Fusly. It is the intention of the Principal Collector to cause the returns from which the account is made up to be carefully revised. In his next report he will be pleased to contrast the present state of the country in regard to the means of irrigation with that at a more remote period.

294. It is satisfactory to observe that the number of ryots who hold the same fields as they occupied in Fusly 1235, bears so large a proportion to the total number of cultivators, since it shews that their farms are regarded by them as valuable possessions. The number of ryots who have added to their cultivation is also considerable, and the number of new ryots is stated to be 6,199. While there is an increase in the number of ryots, the number of puttahs issued in the last year is less than in the preceding one. Mr. Robertson has explained that this is owing to a more uniform method having been adopted in granting puttahs to ryots who carry on their cultivation in partnership than has heretofore been the practice. A single puttah has now, he states in all cases, been issued to the managing representative of each partnership,* instead of separate puttahs as formerly to the individual partners; the number of puttahs of this description has thence been increased, although a decrease in the number of puttahs generally has been the result.

Number of ryots who have increased their cultivation above last year	9,809
Number of ryots who have exchanged land without constructing their farms	2,412
Number of ryots who hold the same fields as in last year	49,838
Number of ryots who have thrown up a part of their cultivation	18,072
Number of ryots who have thrown up all their lands	6,300
Nominal decrease of ryots being transfers	1,154
	87,585

* "Goonchee"

295. Mr. Robertson has submitted a statement of the land held in partnership during Fusly 1236. The total rent is Rupees 2,04,471, being a little more than one-tenth of the whole of the rent of the land settled Ryotwar, the number of cultivators paying the same is 22,936. Of whom 15,319 are also independent farmers. This system is said to prevail chiefly in the taluks of Gootta, Yadakee and Raidroog. The Principal Collector observes that "in most of these "partnerships the lands are cultivated in common and the crop divided in proportion to the "labor contributed. In the Tadputtry Taluk," he proceeds, "the larger number appear to be "family partnerships, and there the land is chiefly divided and held in separate estates." The interior arrangements in these villages thus appear in a great degree to supersede the assessment fixed by the survey on the field of each individual. It is to be apprehended that the managing representative may have it in his power to oppress the inferior sharers, but this is less likely to be the case where the partnership is confined to a family. It is believed that these partnerships are of no recent origin but are conformable to the ancient custom of the country. The Principal Collector will, on a future occasion, explain whether he considers the system to be gaining ground or otherwise, and will state what effect it has on the condition of those who conform to it, and generally on the prosperity and improvement of the country.

296 The gross assessment of the lands cultivated under cowle in Fusly 1236, exclusive of land cultivated under the Nuth cowle, amounted to Rupees 2,90,543-0-0. The cowle remission upon those lands was Rupees 2,59,706-14-5, and the extra remission Rupees 6,048-11-3, leaving the net demand for the year Rupees 24,787-13-10. The particulars are distinctly exhibited in the subjoined statement.

—	Total Land									Deductions.									Amount of net payment to the Circar for Fusly 1236		
	Land taken in former year.			Land taken up for for Fusly 1236.			Total.			Deductions independent of the Cowle Remission.			Amount of the Cowle Remission.			Total.					
	RS.	A	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A	P.	RS.	A	P	RS.	A.	P	RS.	A.	P	RS.	A.	P.
Land held at a yearly rent of 5 fanams for 5 years	1,31,662	8	3	1,08,136	3	8	2,39,798	11	11	4,038	13	7	2,29,940	11	10	2,33,979	9	5	5,819	2	6
Ditto for 7 years	.	...		284	0	6	284	0	6	..	...	...	276	0	2	276	0	2	8	0	4
Ditto for periods below 5 years	3,999	5	3	744	14	10	4,744	14	1	2	8	5	4,007	14	8	4,610	7	1	134	7	0
Making a new Nullah 8 years	1	4	2	.			1	4	2	...	..		...	.	.	...			1	4	2
Cocoanut Gardens 3 to 10 years	355	7	0	.		.	355	7	0	..		.	205	6	2	205	6	2	150	0	10
Total Kayem or fixed Cowle	1,36,019	2	8	1,09,165	3	0	2,45,184	5	8	4,041	6	0	2,35,030	0	10	2,39,071	6	10	6,112	14	10
Dry Waste 1 to 3 years	10,377	6	6	12,121	15	2	22,499	5	8	299	15	11	13,151	7	5	13,451	7	4	9,047	14	4
Ditto for periods above 3 years	144	5	9	..	.	.	144	5	9	..	..		86	0	5	86	0	5	58	5	4
Garden Waste 1 to 3 years	1,527	15	4	1,466	0	5	2,993	15	9	256	14	10	1,383	14	0	1,640	12	10	1,353	2	11
Ditto for periods above 3 years	1,225	3	5	28	9	8	1,253	13	1	89	1	4	871	1	4	960	2	8	293	10	5
Wet Waste 1 to 3 years	7,330	5	5	4,685	15	11	12,016	5	4	1,317	12	8	5,402	5	8	6,720	2	4	5,296	3	0
Ditto for periods above 3 years	624	2	4	45	7	8	669	10	0	...		.	494	1	1	494	1	1	175	8	11
Dry to be converted into Wet 1 to 8 years	2,408	15	6	3,372	10	0	5,781	10	3	43	8	6	3,287	15	8	3,331	8	2	2,450	2	1
Total Chedete or progressive Cowle	23,638	6	3	21,720	11	7	45,359	1	10	2,007	5	3	24,676	13	7	26,684	2	10	18,674	15	0
Grand Total	1,59,657	8	11	1,30,885	14	7	2,90,543	7	6	6,048	11	3	2,59,706	14	5	2,65,755	9	8	24,787	13	10

Compared with Fusly 1235 there was an increase in the assessment of cowle lands cultivated in 'the year under review to the amount of Rupees 86,015-0-8.

Para 19

'Mr. Robertson explains that "this increase has almost entirely 'resulted from the waste black land which was ploughed up last year under the great plough cowle and which has been sown in Fusly 1236." In this year a quantity of land assessed at 'Rupees 39,236 which had been held on cowle, reverted to the Circar on the expiration of the 'guaranteed period. About one-seventh of the whole is said to have been thrown out of cultivation 'from the scarcity of water, or because it was unproductive, and of the remainder the most part 'is stated to be occupied by the persons who cleared it. With reference to this subject the 'Principal Collector observes that "in a few cases in the Gollem Taluk, where it appeared the land has either been imperfectly cleared or not at all, the people who originally took up the cowle have 'been compelled to retain such fields until they have fulfilled the conditions on which the cowle 'was granted, viz., the making over the land in a clear state and free from Nuth." The 'Board entirely concur with Mr. Robertson as to the importance of keeping the riots strictly to 'their engagements in this respect, and the measures stated to have been taken with this view 'are considered to be very proper.

297. 'In para. 21 of his report the Principal Collector states the particulars of the land 'actually sown and of the waste which, for various 'reasons, was included in the settlement. The 'assessment of the latter amounts to Rs. 59,071-10-7 'as particularized in the margin. The tax on Red-'die's Appanums left uncultivated, Rs. 18,359-5-6, 'it is observed, exceeds the demand on the same 'account in Fusly 1235. The Principal Collector explains "that this arises in some cases from 'the gradual raising of the Appanum to its former standard, in others from the lands being 'left uncultivated by reason of disputes among the sharers, or because being pressed for time 'they preferred sowing the Inam." The Principal Collector has submitted a statement of the 'Reddies, Inams and Appanums for Fusly 1236 compared with former years. It is explained 'that in the accounts of Fusly 1235 portions of the Appanum held by under-sharers to the extent 'of Rupees 15,222-10-6, had been erroneously omitted, and that similar errors have been detected 'in regard to the old Appanums, which, by the revised statement now received, are shewn to 'amount to Rupees 3,69,510-10-2, the sum assessed upon the portion of a ryot's farm left 'uncultivated but being of a moderate extent, for which no remission has been granted, is Rupees '27,995-1-8, exceeding the sum levied under the same circumstances in Fusly 1235 by Rupees '7,281-0-4.

	RS.	A.	P.
Wysuk bunjer or land left waste by ryots for their own profit	2,856	12	4
On Reddie's Appanum .	18,359	5	6
On Ryots cultivating Inam to excess	9,860	7	1
On parts of fields left uncultivated .	27,995	1	8
Total .	59,071	10	7

298. 'The amount of Jodee or quit-rent upon Inam land situated in Circar villages 'amounted to Rupees 1,65,758-14-3, being a decrease of Rupees 4,310-6-8 below that for Fusly '1235, in consequence of the deduction now allowed in the quit-rent when it exceeds the 'survey assessment after the authorized remissions.

299. 'The Principal Collector explains that the tax upon the marah of the Village Officers 'adverted to in the Board's Proceedings on a former occasion is included in this sum. This tax 'is said to be a very ancient one, and to be collected according to the usage of the country. 'Mr. Robertson proceeds to state that "the tax is chiefly confined to tank villages and is paid by 'the inferior class of Village Officers, viz., carpenter, barber, washermen and vetty, and in 'such places where they receive large fees in grain but hold no Inam lands." The Principal 'Collector will furnish a statement for the whole district shewing the value of these fees re-'ceived by each class of the village servants and the amount of the tax collected from them;

'he will explain whether the same is paid in money or grain, and will state by what rules its 'amount is regulated. Whether it is a certain fixed porportion of the fees received, or whether 'the amount of the tax in the different villages may have been determined by immemorial 'usage and does not vary with the receipts of the person paying it. The Board wish also to 'learn whether the remuneration received by these servants is, upon the whole, equal to the 'emoluments derived by the same class of persons who are in the enjoyment of Inams in other 'villages; in short, whether in general they are upon a par with their fellows throughout the 'district.

300. 'The Principal Collector has submitted a statement of the Kayem Jodee villages 'alluded to in the Board's last proceedings, wherein they noticed their removal in Fusly 1235 from 'under the head of Circar villages, among which they had previously been classed, to that of 'Manium. The quit-rent payable by the holders of these entire villages, which are 23 in number, 'amounts to Rupees 1,414-10-8, and their value, according to the survey, is Rupees 15,689-0-0 after 'deducting the Maniums of the village servants. It is stated that these villages have been held 'as Maniums for a great many years, and were admitted by the former Principal Collector to be 'justly so enjoyed; it is not, however, apparent whether they are of the number of those which were 'resumed by Colonel Munro and were afterwards restored by him at a modified quit-rent. From 'the circumstance of their having been classed as Circar villages in the accounts of Fusly 1216, 'there seems to be reason for supposing that such was the case, and it may be surmised that the 'tenures by which they are held were then considered to be invalid. It is desirable that the 'Principal Collector should endeavour to ascertain the reason for their being so included, and it is 'possible that the original accounts themselves may furnish the information required.

301. 'The quantity of Inam land cultivated in Fusly 1236 is less than that in the previous 'year. The decrease is not very considerable, but in these taluks wherein cultivation has been 'extended, it is said that the greater proportion of the land newly occupied is Circar land. 'The value of Inam lands cultivated in Circar villages in the late year is Rupees 14,12,668-3-3, 'and in Inam villages Rupees 64,717-2-3. Of that occupied in Circar villages the proportion 'held free from tax amounts to Rupees 9,60,853, and that paying quit-rent to Rupees 4,67,815. 'The Jodee or quit-rent payable thereon being 1,65,183-0-0 or 36½ per cent on the survey value 'of the lands. The very rapid increase in the cultivation of this description of land by the 'Inamdars during Fusly 1235 was noticed by the Board in their proceedings on the settlement 'of that year, when they expressed their opinion that it was improbable that the means for 'carrying on agriculture possessed by Inamdars should have been so suddenly and largely 'augmented. It is now explained by Mr. Robertson that this increase "almost entirely originated 'from the Inam villages being newly brought into the accounts in that year." The actual increase 'being, it is said, Rupees 16,784-15-3.

302. 'The Tufreek on Inam lands, Mr. Robertson explains, was adjusted in the same 'manner as in the preceding year and according to the rules stated in 'his former reports. The amount of the extra assessment imposed on 'ryots either cultivating Inam and no Circar land, or carrying on more Inam than Circar culti-'vation in Fusly 1236, was Rupees 7,163-13, of which the former class were called upon to contri-'bute Rupees 2,905-14-10, and the latter Rupees 4,257-14-2. The demand under this head falls short 'of the amount of the tax in Fusly 1235 by Rupees 1,335-12-1. The greatest part of the decrease 'has occurred in the tax levied from those cultivating Inam land only. It is remarked 'by the Principal Collector that this happened "from the ryots who cultivate Inam land, and 'no Circar in Fusly 1235 either having newly occupied Circar land or having relinquished a 'part or the whole of the Inam in Fusly 1236."

Para. 10.

303 'The subjoined abstract exhibits the extent and value of Circar as well as of Inam 'land cultivated in Fusly 1234, and the year under review excluding from both the Jagheer of 'Narraindaverakerry.

	Fusly 1234.			Fusly 1236.			Increase.			Decrease.			Percent.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Circar land cultivated	28,33,032	4	1	29,87,282	7	3	1,54,250	3	2	...	...	...	5	7	1
Inam land cultivated	14,07,801	15	10	13,98,943*	9	9	..	...	..	8,858	6	1	0	10	0
Total .	42,40,834	3	11	43,86,226	1	0	1,54,250	3	2	8,858	6	1	3	6	10

* *Note* —This sum does not include the amount of land cultivated in the entire Inam villages

'The increase in the former is shewn to be Rupees 1,54,250-3-2, while the decrease in the 'latter amounts to Rupees 8,858-6-1. The Board agree with Mr. Roberston in thinking that 'the extra assessment which has been imposed during the two last Fuslies on the extended 'occupation of Inam land, by others, than the Inamdars, has already had some effect in check-'ing the practice of abandoning Circar for Inam land; but in order effectually to repress the 'tendency to transfer the stockof the country to Inam cultivation to which in consequence 'of the freedom now given to the occupancy of land generally the favorable terms on which it 'can be carried on conduce, it is necessary that the restrictive measures which have been per-'scribed in this respect, should be kept in view. This subject has on former occasions been so 'fully treated, and its deep importance has so frequently been inculcated, that it seem to be 'unnecessary in this place to add anything further to what has already been said.

304. 'Adverting to the enquiry into the tenures and regarding the former cultivation 'of the Inam lands in his district, which has been directed to be instituted, the Principal Collec-'tor has represented the necessity of employing a small extra establishment to enable him to 'prosecute it, as the servants of his own Cutcherry cannot be spared from their regular duties 'to perform a work of so much detail as the investigation in question. The expense of the 'additional servants who will be required for the purpose has been estimated by Mr. Robertson 'at Rupees 734, which the Board consider to be moderate with reference to the quantity of labor 'which must be bestowed in completing the account, and they accordingly recommend that 'sanction be granted for the proposed disbursement.

305. 'With reference to the observations contained in the concluding part of the 24th 'para. of the Principal Collector's letter, it is the intention of the Board at an early period to 'take into consideration the subject of Inam tenures in the Ceded Districts, when they will be 'prepared to give an opinion whether the object in view can be carried into effect without a 'new regulation or whether a special enactment for the purpose will be necessary.

306. 'The further progress which may have been made in replacing the original boundary 'marks of the different fields has not been noticed in Mr. Robertson's present report; but as the 'Board are sensible that he is fully impressed with the importance of the measure, the value of 'the survey accounts mainly depending upon the precision with which each particular field 'therein recorded can be identified, they feel confident that due attention has been given to the 'prosecution of the work. They will, however, be happy to learn from him that the task has 'been completed in a correct and permanent manner.

307. 'Of the total demand for the year, viz., Rupees 22,42,098-12-0, the sum of Rupees '22,19,906-12-3 was collected within the Fusly, leaving the balance outstanding at its close

'Rupees 22,191-15-9. The further collections which had subsequently been made had reduced 'the balance at the date of the Principal Collector's letter to Rupees '6,591-8-9, the greater part of which was expected to be realized at an 'early period, and the Board find that on the 31st January 1828 the sum of Rupees 2,625-9-8 'only remained to be collected. It is particularly gratifying to remark that this large revenue 'has been realized without its having been found necessary to resort to the distraint and sale 'of the property of a single individual on account of the public dues.

30th Sept. 1827.

308. 'The Principal Collector has submitted a statement of the arrears of land revenue out-'standing in the District of Bellary at the end of Fusly 1236, the same having accrued during the 'four preceding years, and the whole amounting to Rupees 5,363-6-3; out of this balance, it is 'expected that Rupees 576-13-9 will hereafter be recovered; but the sum of Rupees 4,786-8-6 is 'considered to be desperate, the Board accordingly recommend that sanction be granted for 'writing that sum off to profit and loss.

309. 'The Board concur in the observations of the Principal Collector on the subject of 'Cocoanut Gardens, which is discussed in the latter part of the Sub-Collector's report, and approve 'of the instructions proposed, to be issued to the Sub-Collector.

310. 'The recommendation of the Principal Collector that an intelligent native doctor 'may be added to the establishment of the Sub-Collector, in consequence of the unhealthiness of 'the taluks in his charge, it is resolved to submit for the favorable consideration of Government.

311. 'The Board having much pleasure in noticing the favorable testimony borne by the 'Principal Collector for the able and active exertions of Mr. Mason and Mr. Clulow, the Sub-'Collector and Head Assistant, and in conclusion they are happy to express their continued 'approbation of the zealous and valuable services of the Principal Collector Mr. Robertson, and 'their entire confidence in him.'

312. In reply to the above, it was observed in a letter from the Secretary to Government, under date the 16th May, that it appeared that in the Fusly under review there was a net decrease in settlement of Rs. 33,669-4-7 below that for the preceding year.

From the Secy. to Govt., in Cons., 22nd May 1828.
Vide para. 290 of this Report

313. That it seemed doubtful whether any benefit would result from including in the accounts of the settlement lands which the ryots had agreed for at the beginning of the season in expectation of the tanks filling, but which they *did not plough for want of water*. That on such lands there could not in fact be any demand for revenue, and that there could not therefore be any occasion for remission. That the case was different with lands which had *been sown*, but on which the crops had not come to maturity. That the demand on these must be entered in the accounts of the settlement, and any portion of the assessment which might be given up in consequence of a failure of the crop, would come properly under the head of remission.

Vide para. 287 of this Report.

314. That the Right Honorable the Governor in Council fully concurred in our remarks on the inexpediency of making alterations in the established sub-divisions of a district, and thought it should never be done unless the necessity were quite obvious.

Vide para. 292 of this Report.

315. That the Right Honorable the Governor in Council sanctioned the disbursement of Rupees 734 as recommended in the 23rd para. of our Proceedings, on account of an establishment required by the Principal Collector to enable him to prosecute the inquiry into the tenures, and regarding the former cultivation of the Inam lands in his district.

Vide para. 304 of this Report.

316. We were informed that the circumstance of so large a revenue as 22,42,098 Rupees having, with the exception of Rupees 22,191, been collected within the Fusly without the necessity of resorting to the distraint and sale of the property of a single individual, was considered to be highly satisfactory.

Vide para. 307 of this Report.

317. That the Right Honorable the Governor in Council granted authority for writing off to profit and loss the sum of Rupees 4,786-8-8, being the amount of irrecoverable arrears of land revenue outstanding to the end of Fusly 1236.

Vide para. 308 of this Report.

318. That the Right Honorable the Governor in Council would be prepared to sanction the employment of a native doctor on the establishment of the Sub-Collector, on our reporting the sum at which the salary of the office should be fixed.

Vide para. 310 of this Report.

319. That the Right Honorable the Governor in Council had observed with much satisfaction the zeal and attention with which Mr. Robertson continued to conduct the important duties with which he was entrusted, and considered the terms in which that officer mentioned the services of Mr. Mason, the Sub-Collector, and Mr. Clulow, the Head Assistant, to be very creditable to those gentlemen.

320. Copy of the foregoing letter was transmitted to the Principal Collector on the 22nd May last.

CUDDAPAH.

Settlement of the Land Revenues of the Cuddapah District for Fusly 1236.

To the Chief Secy. to Govt. In Dy. Cons., 14th Aug. 1828.

Proceedings, in Cons., 7th Aug. 1828.

20th, in Cons., 29th Oct. 1827, 28th Aug., in Cons., 3rd Sept.

321. 'On the 11th August we submitted for the information 'and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council the 'following extract from our Proceedings, under date the 7th of that 'month, on the settlement of the Cuddapah District for Fusly 1236, 'as detailed in the late Acting Principal Collector's reports noted 'in the margin.

322. 'The season though not uniformly propitious throughout the entire district, was, upon the 'whole, favorable for agricultural 'operations. The cultivation of dry 'grain was considerably extended, 'and the quantity of land under 'wet cultivation was also some 'what greater than in the preceding 'Fusly. The crops are stated to 'have been very abundant, and the 'prices of produce of all descrip- 'tions to have been unusually low.

—	Dry land. Acres.	Wet land. Acres.	Gardenland Acres.	Cocoanut Garden. Acres.	Poonasah. Acres.
To Fusly 1235 ...	10,30,623	94,210	58,396	615	3,601
,, Fusly 1236 ...	10,60,085	96,233	58,109	627	3,667
Increase ...	29,461	2,022	D. 287	In. 11	65

'The decrease in the selling prices of grain compared with those of the previous Fusly, is very 'remarkable, amounting, as shewn in the statement given in the 3rd para. of the Principal Collec- 'tor's letter, in several descriptions of dry grain to 100 per cent. The 'favorable nature of the harvest in the adjoining districts in common 'with that in Cuddapah itself, was the chief cause of this great depreciation; but it is considered 'to be in some degree attributable to a mortality among the cattle which occurred throughout 'the district and impeded the transport of grain.

20th, in Cons., 29th Oct. 1827.

SOUTHERN DIVISION OF ARCOT.

ACCOUNT PARTICULARS OF CHARGES INCURRED IN BUILDING A SHED FOR THE PROTECTION OF GOODS PASSING THE SEA CUSTOM HOUSE AT PORTO NOVO.

1477. Under date 1st May we submitted to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, a letter from the Principal Collector of the Southern Division of Arcot, submitting an account particulars received by him from the Superintendent of Sea Customs at Porto Novo of charges incurred in building a shed for the protection of goods passing the Custom House at that Port.

To the Chief Secy. to Govt., in Cons., 1st May 1828.
18th April, in Cons., 1st May 1828.

1478. These charges having been incurred under the sanction of Government, dated 27th January 1826, we requested that special sanction should be granted for the amount actually disbursed, Rupees 553-13-4.

From Govt., in Cons., 2nd Feb. 1826.

1479. In reply to the above, dated May 6th, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council was pleased agreeably to our recommendation to sanction the charges abovementioned.

1480. Copy of the foregoing letter was communicated to the Principal Collector of South Arcot on the 8th May.

CANARA.

SUGGESTING AN ALTERATION IN THE PRESENT PRACTICE OF ADMITTING TO ENTRY VESSELS FROM THE PERSIAN GULF WITHOUT PASSES.

1481. Under date 26th November 1827, we submitted for the orders of the Right Honorable the Govenor in Council a letter from the Sub-Collector in charge of Canara, enclosing copy of a letter from the Master Attendant at Mangalore, in which that officer suggested the expediency of altering the present practise of admitting to entry vessels from the Persian Gulf without passes or documents of any description from the ports to which they belong.

To the Chief Secy. to Govt, in Cons., 26th Nov. 1828.
17th, in Cons., 26th Nov, 1827.

1482. We recommended that the correspondence be referred to the Government at Bombay.

1483. In reply to the above, dated 29th August 1828, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council transmitted for our information a copy of the reply which had been received to a reference made to the Government of Bombay in consequence of our Secretary's letter of the 26th November 1827, and stated, that he deemed it proper that no deviation should take place at the ports subject to this Presidency, from the system hitherto observed in regard to the admission of Arab vessels.

From the Secy. to Govt., in Cons., 1st Sept. 1828.
Vide Encls in Cons., 1st Sept. 1828.

1484. Copy of the above letter was communicated to the Principal Collector of Canara on the 15th September.

MALABAR.

RELATIVE TO THE EXEMPTION FROM THE ADDITIONAL DUTY ON CERTAIN ARTICLES OF MERCHANDIZE PURCHASED AT BOMBAY AND BROUGHT THENCE TO CANNANORE ON BOARD A FRENCH SHIP.

1485. Under date 11th September 1828, we laid before the Right Honorable the Governor in Council a letter from the Principal Collector of Malabar with its enclosures, recommending that certain

To the Chief Secy. to Govt., in Cons., 11th Sept 1828.
5th, in Cons., 11th Sept. 1828

REPORTS

ON

THE SETTLEMENT

OF

THE LAND REVENUE

OF

THE PROVINCES

UNDER

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

FOR FASLI 1268 (1858-59.)

MADRAS:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

1862.

IN CON. 5TH NOVEMBER 1859, No. 5191.

From A. HATHAWAY, Esq., Collector of BELLARY,

dated Bellary, 1st November 1859, No. 161.

1. have the honor to submit my Report on the Jamabundi Settlement of this District for Fasli 1268, and to forward, as per enclosed list, the usual accounts.

2. The Report is based on the Records of the Office, I having assumed charge of the District after the completion of the Settlement.

3. In the previous Fasli 1267, the Settlement of five Tálúqs and, in the Fasli under Report, that of all the Tálúqs was made with reference to the revised Assessment, sanctioned in Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 2nd June 1857; and pattás were distributed to the Ryots accordingly.

4 The Panchapollam Tálúq having been (*vide* Extract Minutes Consultation, dated the 22nd October 1857, No. 1080), transferred to the Kurnool District at the commencement of this Fasli, there remain only 16 Tálúqs in this District; and to avoid confusion, the gross Assessment of last Fasli is mentioned in the accounts, minus that of the Panchapollam Tálúq, which is exhibited separately at the bottom and included in the total.

PLACES AT WHICH THE SETTLEMENT WAS MADE.—5. The late Collector, Mr. Pelly, made the Settlement of four Tálúqs, viz., Kudlighi, Huvinhadgali, Harpanhalli and Raidrug; besides performing the work connected with the revision of Assessment and other important business.

6. Mr. Forbes, who was appointed Acting Additional Sub-Collector of Bellary, to carry on the ordinary duties, settled (previous to his departure to Madras), two Tálúqs, (Adoni and Kamphi). The Assistant Collector, Mr. J. C. St. Clair, who has not long been in the District, settled one Tálúq (Gulham); and Mr. Goldingham, the Head Assistant Collector, settled the three Tálúqs in his charge, viz., Guṭi, Yadky and Tādpatri, besides that of Bellary.

7. As the Talúq of Tādpatri (which formed part of the Sub-division) was nearer to the Head Assistant's charge, it has been transferred to him; and one from the principal Division, viz., Madaksera, has been made over in lieu of it to the Sub-Collector.

8. Of the five Tálúqs composing the Sub-division, Mr. Collett, the late Sub-Collector, settled four, viz., Anantapūr, Kodiconda, Madaksera and Dharmāvaram; Mr. Goldingham (who then assumed his charge) settling the remaining one of Pengonda.

9. The Villages at which the Settlement of the above-mentioned Tálúqs was made, have been particularized in Statement No. 1.

VARIATIONS IN THE VILLAGES, &c—10. The number of Villages in this District is...	2,648
From which deduct those of the Panchapollam Tálúq.....	192
Remaining.....	2,456
Add small Villages which were entirely left waste, but have now been brought under cultivation..	8
(In Kudlighi 7, and Harpanhalli; the gross Assessment of these Villages amounts to Rupees 9-9-0, the average being Rupees 1-3-0).	
Total...	2464

The tenures of none of these has been altered.

SEASON—11. The quantity of rain which fell in Fasli 1268 was inches 5-5-0 more than in Fasli 1267 The early rains throughout the District in the month of May and at the

commencement of June in Fasli 1267, being pretty good, the early "Dry" and "Wet" crops were sown; but from a subsequent failure, up to the 29th September, of the usual rains, the former suffered here and there considerably, and the Ryots may be said to have reaped the third of a good crop.

12. The deficiency of water caused a large extent of "Wet" land to be uncultivated; but by expending much labor on the lands, under Rivers, Nullahs and Wells, the Ryots reaped a good harvest.

13. The black and red lands having been thoroughly moistened by the later rains which fell heavily during about twenty days, from the 1st October and the Nullahs, Wells and Tanks having received from the Rivers an abundant supply of water, facility was afforded for the cultivation of the late crops of Jowarry, Corraloo, Cotton and Bengal Gram in black lands, and of Horse Gram in the red lands; as also of "Wet" crops.

14. From this cause and from the high prices the season was, on the whole, favorable for the Ryots; and they were induced by the revision of the Assessment, to extend their cultivation under Tanks in the Pengonda, Kodiconda and Madaksera Tálúqs.

15. As owing to the partial rain which fell in the months of April and May of Fasli 1268, the crops yielded well, there seems no obstacle to the punctual payment of the Government dues.

16. Annexed is a comparative Statement of the rain-fall in the last and preceding Faslies.

		Situation of the Tálúqs.	Early rains.				Later rains.				Total.			
			Fasli 1267		Fasli 1268.		Fasli 1267.		Fasli 1268.		Fasli 1267.		Fasli 1268.	
Early rains.	*Later rains.*		I.	T.	I.	T.	I.	T.	I.	T.	I.	T.	I.	T.
May.	September...	In 3 Northern Tálúqs. ...	8	8	7	5	11	1	16	7	19	9	24	2
June.	October.....	In 5 Southern do. ..	8	9	10	0	3	8	16	7	12	7	26	7
July.	November...	In 4 Eastern do.	8	2	5	9	7	5	6	4	15	7	12	3
August.	December ...	In 4 Western do. ...	8	3	6	2	4	4	14	6	13	7	20	8
		Average... ...	8	8	7	4	6	7	13	6	15	5	21	0

17. The Statement below exhibits the supply of water received by the Tanks of this Dist during the last three Faslies.

Particulars of the receipt of water.	Fasli 1266.	Fasli 1267.	Fasli 1268.
Tanks that received a full supply of water... ...	767	89	611
Do. three-quarters do.	117	81	114
Do. half do.	91	82	9
Do. a quarter, and less than a quarter. ...	46	653	72
Total.	1,021	905	893
Do. no supply of water whatever.	82	98	110
Total.	1,103	1,003	1,003

18. Owing to unusually heavy rains, some of the Tanks in the Tálúqs of Anantapúr, Dharmāvaram and Kodiconda were breached; as were 14 Tanks in the Tálúq of Madaksera, by the rush of water from several breached Tanks in the Mysore country. These are under repair by the Engineer's Department.

Attacked . . .	7,120
Died	4,400.

SANITARY STATE OF THE DISTRICT.—19. Since February, cholera has prevailed in the Tálúqs of Bellary, Kudlighi, Huvinhadgali, Adoni, Guti, Yádki, Tádpatri and Anantapúr, and the number of deaths reported is given marginally.

20 The cattle have suffered but little from disease, but many died through scarcity of forage.

VACCINATION —21. I subjoin a Statement furnished by the Garrison Surgeon of Bellary, showing the result and extent of vaccination in this District during the Fasli under review, which I consider tolerably satisfactory.

Number Vaccinated.	Of which the number failed.	Particulars of the remaining on whom it proved useful.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
8,555	477	4,334	3,744	8,078

PRICES OF GRAIN —22. The prices of grain as exhibited in Statement No. 2 were higher by 28 to 43 per cent. than in the preceding Fasli, a fact which may be attributed to the prevalent scarcity in the adjacent territory of Mysore, and to the frequent passage of troops through the District.

23. Below is given a Memorandum of the general bazaar prices per Madras Garce in the last two years.

Names of the Grain.	Fasli 1267.	Fasli 1268.	Difference between 67 and 68 Faslies.	Per centage.
Paddy 1st Sort, ...	110	157	47	42¾
2d do	104	144	40	33⅓
Cholum	137	175	38	27¾
Sujjaloo or the grain termed Holcus Spicatus,	139	179	40	28¾
Horse Gram or Natchenny, ...	136	189	53	39
Raggy, ...	122	158	36	29½

24. The Tahsildars have been directed to be careful to ascertain the *real* wholesale prices ruling at the Kasba stations, and at some principal places in each Tálúq, and submit monthly a correct statement of the same to the Collector, from which the above abstract is now prepared.

DITTAM OR RYOTS' HOLDINGS.—25. The liberty conceded to the cultivators to relinquish land up to the end of November, and the late revision of the Assessment, have resulted in a considerable extension of both "Wet" and "Dry" cultivation.

26. In the occupation of black lands, the Kául tenures of this District were observed, and the Pattás were distributed according to the revised Assessment.

27. The "Appanam"* lands have been included according to the usual holdings, the liberty of giving up such lands not having been extended to the Reddies.

28 On the whole it may be said that there has been an increase of occupancy in the Fasli under review of 84,519 Acres in "Dry," and of 33,911 Acres in "Wet" cultivation, as shown in Enclosure B. of No. 3 and more fully explained in the following paragraphs :—

* A certain quantity of Government land, which it is incumbent on the Mirás Pateis to cultivate and pay for in consideration of the emoluments of their Offices

29. A comparative Statement of lands occupied by the Ryots in Faslies 1267 and 1268, is annexed :—

Description of Land.		Fasli 1267.		Fasli 1268.		Comparison.			
						Increase.		Decrease.	
		Acres.	Revised Assessment.	Acres.	Revised Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Five Táluqs, the revision of which was made in Fasli 1267.	Dry land.....	635,829	5,35,079	695,368	6,03,759	59,542	68,680	...	...
	Irrigated...	30,771	1,74,521	31,765	1,64,882	994	...	...	9,639
	Total..	666,5 7	7,09,600	727,133	7,68,641	60,536	59,041	...	...
Eleven Táluqs, the revision of which was made in Fasli 1268.	Dry land...	1,025,327	7,14,002	1,050,334	5,45,299	25,007	...	...	1,68,703
	Irrigated...	86,' 83	6,80,449	119,030	5,17,161	32,947	...	..	1,63,288
	Total..	1,111,110	1,394,451	1,169,364	1,062,460	57,954	...	...	3,31,991
Total.	Dry land ...	1,661,153	1,249,081	1,745,702	1,149,058	84,549	...	...	1,00,023
	Irrigated. ...	116,851	8 54,970	150,795	6,82,043	33,941	...	...	1,72,927
	Total ..	1,778,007	2,104,051	1,856,497	1,831,101	118,490	...	...	2,72,950
	Tirvai Jasti or Extra Assessment.....	...	1,02,750	...	11,348	...	...	...	91,402
	Fasil Jasti or 2nd crop Assessment.....	..	59,830	...	1,85,126	...	1,25,296	...	...

30. The increase of 59,542 Acres, assessed at Rupees 68,680 in "Dry," and of 994 Acres, bearing a decreased Assessment of Rupees 9,639 in "Wet" cultivation, in the five Táluqs where the revision of Assessment was made in the preceding Fasli, is attributable to the said revision and to the Tanks, &c. having received a sufficient quantity of water.

31. The Assessment of the Régar or black lands taken up on Kául in this District, especially in the three Táluqs marginally noted, amounts to about 4,796 Rupees (after deducting the Kául remissions, &c.). This amount will be increased as the Kául term expires, and the land becomes liable to full Assessment.

1. Bellari.
2. Adoni.
3. Gulliam.

32. In the eleven Táluqs, the Settlement of which, during the year under review, was made according to the revised Assessment, there has been an increase of 25,007 Acres in "Dry," and of 32,947 Acres in "Wet" cultivation (the latter owing to the abundant supply of water received this year), but the Assessment is less by 1,68,703 Rupees and 1,63,288 Rupees, respectively, than in the preceding year owing to the reduction in the Assessment.

33. The amount of "Fasil Jasti," or second crop Assessment of this year, viz., Rupees 1,85,126, is an excess of 1,25,296 Rupees over that of the preceding one, which is to be accounted for by the discontinuance of the previous practice of entering, under the head of "Actual Assessment" the "Fasil Jasti" on "two crop lands" in addition to the actual Assessment.

34. Under the present system, ⅔ds of the aggregate Assessment is entered as Assessment, while the remainder is entered as "Fasil Jasti."

35. Moreover some of the one crop lands having, during the year under review, been cultivated with two crops, an Assessment has been realized therefrom to the amount of about Rupees 1,07,000.

ACTUAL CULTIVATION, *Vide* No. 3.—36. I subjoin an abstract of a Statement showing the extent of land actually under cultivation, exclusive of the Kabulats Banjer, as required by the Board in their Proceedings of 6th July 1858, paragraph 20.

* Land accepted by a Ryot, but left uncultivated by him.

Items.		Fasli 1267.		Fasli 1268.		Comparison.			
						Increase.		Decrease.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Revised Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Five Talúqs settled during the preceding year as per revision of the Assessment	Dry	624,495	5,26,933	687,084	5,98,015	62,589	71,082	...	...
	Irrigated	28,901	1,90,273	31,585	2,08,430	2,684	18,157	...	...
	Total	653,396	7,17,206	718,669	8,06,445	65,273	89,239	...	...
Eleven Talúqs settled in the year under review as per revision of Assessment.	Dry	965,395	6,79,675	1,032,858	5,36,334	67,463	..	...	1,43,341
	Irrigated	93,042	7,44,076	117,914	6,51,627	24,872	...	...	92,449
	Total	1,058,437	14,23,751	1,150,772	11,87,961	92,335	...	...	2,35,790
Total.	Dry	1,589,890	12,06,608	1,719,942	11,34,349	130,052	...	...	72,259
	Irrigated	121,943	9,34,349	149,499	8,60,057	27,556	...	...	74,292
	Total	1,711,833	21,40,957	1,869,441	19,94,406	157,608	...	...	1,46,551

WASTE CHARGED TO THE RYOTS.—37. The amount of Assessment payable by Royts and Reddies on lands left unsown for Fasli 1268, exceeds that of Fasli 1267 by Rupees 5,325,* of which amount a moiety belongs to the Ryots, who will be more careful, in future, to give up their land in time if they are unwilling to incur such a charge.

	Rupees.
* Fasli 1267	25,495
do. 1268	30,820
Increase	5,325

WASTE REMITTED TO THE RYOTS.—38. Particulars of the waste remitted to the Ryots in this District during the last few Faslies, are as follows:—

Faslies.	Dry Assessment.	Irrigated Assessment.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1263	3,74,818	1,94,191	5,69,009
1264	2,51,755	1,53,520	4,05,275
1265	78,354	58,953	1,37,307
1266	56,937	49,637	1,06,574
1267	27,541	98,133	1,25,674
1268	12,796	20,374	33,170

39 This head of remission has gradually decreased, owing to the permission granted to the Ryots of relinquishing whatever lands they are not inclined to retain, and to their having

been fully warned that they are answerable for the Assessment of all lands not relinquished by them at the proper time. The remission made under this head, during the year under review, was, I believe, granted after due inquiry.

40. Of this amount, about ¼th was given to Ryots in consequence of the insufficiency of water in some of the Tanks, and the bursting of others; while the remainder of the remission was granted to the Reddies for "Appanam" lands left waste by them through poverty.

PARTICULARS OF REMISSIONS.—41. The different items of remissions are shown, in full, in Statement No. 4; they have been classed, as usual, under three heads, as shown in the annexed Memorandum.

	ITEMS.	Fasli 1267.	Fasli 1268.	COMPARISON.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
1	Occasional remission	1,46,859	1,83,916	37,057	...
2	Fixed remissions	3,45,355	17,866	...	3,27,489
3	Deductions for payment to Village Officers, &c.	9,455	5,856	...	3,599
	Total...	5,91,669	2,07,638	37,057	3,31,088
				Net...2,94,031	

42. The amount of remissions, viz., Rupees 2,07,638, granted in Fasli 1268, is Rupees 2,94,031 less than in the preceding year. The decrease is owing to the revision of the Assessment of the eleven Tálúqs in the year under review in which the general and other remissions have disappeared.

OCCASIONAL REMISSIONS.—43. The net increase under this head in the year under review is Rupees 37,057.

44. Under the head of "Shámilát"* Banjer is shown a decrease of 227 Rupees, as compared with the preceding year, which is owing to the deduction from the Ryots' pattas of such lands as they did not wish to retain.

* Portions of fields left waste.

45. Under the head of "Sávi,"* the remissions granted this year, viz., Rupees 325, are less by 3,910 Rupees than in the preceding year, owing doubtless to the more favorable condition of the crops.

* Withered crops.

46. The Kául remissions are 44,249 Rupees in excess of the preceding year, as shown in the annexed Statement.

Description of Káuls.	Fasli 1267.		Fasli 1268.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Permanent Kául.	83,994	1,34,235	1,28,167	1,81,419	47,184	...
Other do.	6,973	13,500	9,230	12,668	...	832
Total. ...	90,967	1,47,735	1,37,397	1,94,087	46,352	...
					Net...44,249	

47. This increase is owing to black lands having been more extensively taken up on Kául this year than in the preceding one, in the Tálúqs of Bellari, Adoni, Gulham, Guti and Raidrug, in consequence of the revision of Assessment.

48. The remissions granted this year on account of lands inundated and crops destroyed by the rush of water, show an excess of 370 Rupees over the preceding year.

49. The remaining items under this head have disappeared this year, in consequence of the revision of Assessment.

FIXED REMISSIONS.—50. Under the head of fixed remissions there is a net decrease of Rupees 3,28,542, of which a large portion is owing to the disappearance in the accounts of the following remissions, in the 16 Táluqs, the Settlement of which was made according to the revised Assessment

	Rupees.
⅓rd Remissions	51,571
¼th do.	2,56,226
Remissions on high assessed lands...	20,745
	3,28,542

There is also a decrease of Rupees 562 under the head of Kattagutta* Remissions, which is attributable to a portion of the land of the said description having been relinquished this year, and to the revision of Assessment having reduced the amount that was payable by the Kattagutta Ryots.

* Remissions granted on lands given at a fixed rent below that of the Survey Assessment.

Dasavandam remissions...	216
Srotriyam do. ...	1,399
	*1,615

51. There is an increase of Rupees 1,615-0-0* under the head of Dasavandam† and Srotriyam‡ Remissions, which is owing to the increase of cultivation.

† Remissions granted for constructing Tanks, Wells, &c.
‡ Deduction from the rent of Village.

MISCELLANEOUS REMISSIONS.—52. The decrease under this head is Rupees 3,599, of which Rupees 3,531 are for remissions granted to Kandachar* and Kattubadi Peons. This is owing to some of these persons having resigned, and in other instances to the difference only having to be given between the old Kandachar remission, and that effected under the revised Assessment. Paragraph 16, of the Settlement Report of the preceding Fasli, treats more particularly on this subject.

* Former Militia

53. There is a slight difference between the remissions granted this year and those given last year to the remaining Village servants, which do not require much explanation.

PARTICULARS OF SUNDRY ITEMS.—54. The miscellaneous receipts, as shown in the annexed Statement, and also on the back of Statement No. 4, amounts to Rupees 1,82,401.

	Items.	Fasli 1267.	Fasli 1268.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Collections on Ináms.	1,63,043	1,71,515	8,472	...
2	Do. of Quit Rent on Bungalows	737	743	6	...
3	Do on Old Topes.	13,450	6,577	...	6,873
4	Do. on Government New Topes.	2,721	1,423	...	1,298
5	Sundry Items	1,952	2,143	191	...
	Total.	1,81,903	1,82,401	498	...

Fasli 1268.	Difference
Jodi	1,52 757 + 4 190
Nirsagi	8 503 + 2,013
Tafrik	10,254 + 2,369
	1,71,514 + 8,472

55. The increase under the head of Inám, as particularized in the margin, is Rupees 8,472.

56. The increase of Jodi,* Rupees 1,190, is attributable to the imposition of the full Jodi, demandable on the land in consequence of the revision of Assessment, as directed in Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 2d June 1857, paragraph 33. A separate report on the subject of Jodi is under preparation, as required by the Board.

* Quit Rent.

57. The increase of Nusági, or water rate on dry Inám lands and of the Tafrik,* is owing to the increase of cultivation.

* Fees collected from Ryots, cultivating more than the fixed quantity of inam land.

58. The decrease of Rupees 6,873 under the head of Old Topes, is owing to the trees situated in the Ryots' Patta land, Inám land, and in back-yards of houses having been made over to their respective holders, as directed in Extract Minutes Consultation of 17th September 1858, and to the amount of rent of the remaining trees being less this year, through inferior productiveness.

59. There is also a decrease of Rupees 1,298 under the head of Government New Topes, which is owing to some of them having been sold by public auction in the year under review, agreeably to the instructions contained in Extract Minutes Consultation,* and to a falling off in the productiveness of the others, for which less rent was consequently offered.

* Dated 10th February 1858.

SUGAR-CANE.—60. The cultivation of Sugar-cane in this Fasli, is 6,603 Acres, being the excess of 253 Acres over that of Fasli 1267. High prices doubtless stimulated cultivation.

COTTON.—61. The extent of land cultivated with Cotton is 2,42,424, being 52,941 Acres more than that of Fasli 1267. A good rain-fall and high prices will account for this.

INDIGO.—62. The failure of the early rains caused a decrease of 2,203 Acres in Indigo cultivation, the amount cultivated this year being Acres 2,751.

GENERAL RESULTS.—63. I annex an abstract Statement showing the result of Land Revenue Settlement, in comparison with the preceding year.

ITEMS.	Fasli 1267.	Fasli 1268.	Difference.
Land Revenue	16,39,289	17,86,768	+1,47,479
Sundry Items	1,83,534	1,84,032	+ 498
Total...	18,22,823	19,70,800	+ 1,47,977

64. The gross Assessment for Fasli 1268 amounts to Rupees 19,70,800, showing an increase of Rupees 1,47,977. The amount, Rupees 19,35,004, were collected within the Fasli and Rupees 20,954 by the 30th September last, leaving a balance of Rupees 14,842, of which Rupees 9,500, it is expected, will not be realized, a large portion of it being ("Jodi") Quit Rent.

THE RESULTS OF THE REVISION OF ASSESSMENT.—65. Under the late revision of Assessment, the former usual remissions, viz., one-third, one-fourth, &c. have ceased, and the various items of "Wet" land, viz., Bághayat, Dry converted into Wet, Dhrupair, &c., have been abolished; all being combined under the general head of "Irrigated Lands" with the distinction of "under Tank, Channel, or Well."

* *Vide* Extract Minutes Consultation, No. 531 of 2nd June 1857, paragraph 31.

66. The probable amount of decrease in the gross Assessment, in consequence of the revision of Assessment, is as follows :—

	Rupees
In the five Tálúqs, the Settlement of which was made during the preceding year according to the revised Assessment	25,000
In the eleven Tálúqs, the Settlement of which during the year under report, was made according to the revised Assessment.....	89,79[illegible]
Total Rupees.....	1,14,79[illegible]

67. The increase of cultivation, &c., consequent on the revision of Assessment, has been particularized in paragraphs 25, 26, 28, 30 and 32.

SUNDRY SOURCES OF REVENUE.—68. I now proceed to report on the Extra Sources of Revenue of this District.

ABKARI.—69. The Abkári contract of all the Tálúqs in this District, has been rented out, up to Fasli 1270, for different periods. The Revenue of this Fasli (Rupees 2,68,537) shews an increase of Rupees 4,366, which may be attributed to the fact that the Tálúqs marginally noted, were rented out on competition up to Fasli 1270. A balance of Rupees 26, still due, will be shortly collected.

Kampli.....	1,901
Adoni.	900
Gutti.....	1,565
	4,366

MUHTARAFA.—70. The Revenue derived under this head is of two kinds, namely, the "Visabadi" and "Baghir Visabadi," the former imposed upon Merchants, under Regulation IX of 1818, and the latter on trades and professions. The various items composing this branch of Revenue are given in Statement No. 8. A comparative Abstract of the Revenue under these sources for Fasli 1267 and 1268 is given below.

ITEMS.	Beriz of Fasli 1267.	Beriz of Fasli 1268.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Visabadi.....	86,036	85,883	...	153
Baghir Visabadi.....	1,11,012	1,12,094	1,082	...
Total...	1,97,048	1,97,977	1,082	153
			Net...	929

71. The small net increase does not call for remark.

72. Out of the gross Assessment of Fasli 1268, viz., Rupees 1,97,977, about 700 Rupees may remain uncollected.

STAMPS.—73. The Stamp Revenue for Fasli 1268 (Rupees 33,146), shews a decrease of Rupees 945, which may possibly be owing to the Moonsiffships of Tadmarri and Narrainadavarakarra having been for some time vacant.

74. The following Abstract shews the Revenue from both Land Revenue and Sundry Sources, in comparison with the preceding Fasli:—

ITEMS.	Fasli 1267.	Fasli 1268.	Increase.	Decrease.
Land Revenue	18,22,823	19,70,800	1,47,977	...
Abkári	2,64,171	2,68,537	4,366	...
Muhtarafa	1,97,048	1,97,977	929	...
Stamps	34,091	33,146	...	945
Total...	23,18,133	24,70,460	1,53,272	945
Extra Revenue and Interest	21,180	63,884	42,704	...
Total...	23,39,313	25,34,344	1,95,031	Net ...

The particulars of this Abstract are shewn under the several heads herein stated.

SIWAI-JAMA OR EXTRA REVENUE.—75. The Extra Revenue amounting to Rupees 63,884, shews an increase of Rupees 42,701, which comprises the sale proceeds of the Government plantations, the Assessment of lands cultivated after the settlement, and that of the concealed cultivation; also the produce of the sequestrated Inám lands and other miscellaneous items.

DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF ALL SOURCES OF CURRENT REVENUE.—76. The demand for Fasli 1268, under all sources of Revenue, as shewn in Statement No. 11, is Rupees 25,31,344. Of this, Rupees 24,69,965 were collected within the Fasli.

77. I subjoin a comparative Statement of the collection for Faslies 1267 and 1268.

Description of Land.	Fasli 1267.			Fasli 1268.		
	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
Land Revenue...	18,22,823	18,01,732	21,091	19,70,800	19,35,004	35,796
Extra sources of Revenue.	4,95,310	4,66,505	28,805	4,99,660	4,78,603	21,057
Total.	23,18,133	22,68,237	49,896	24,70,460	24,13,607	56,853
Siwái-jama or Extra Revenue.	21,180	18,821	2,359	63,884	56,358	7,526
Total.	23,39,313	22,87,058	52,255	25,31,344	24,69,965	64,379

* Rupees 64,379.

78. Of the balance* at the end of the Fasli, Rupees 43,634 had been collected by the end of September last, leaving a balance of Rupees 20,745 uncollected, as shewn below:—

Land Revenue.....	14,842
Muhtarafa.....	1,605
Abkári.	26
Siwái-jama or Extra Revenue.....	4,272
	20,745

79. I do not expect that more than 10,245 Rupees of this Balance can be collected; a large portion of the irrecoverable Balance consisting of the Jodi imposed this year, in excess of the usual amount (as above noticed), agreeably to the instructions contained in paragraph 33, of Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 2nd June 1857.

DEMAND, COLLECTION BALANCE OF ARREARS.—80. Statement No. 13 exhibits the outstanding balances of arrears, which up to the 30th June last,* (as stated in column 7 of the said Statement,) amounted to Rupees 18,504. Of this, Rupees 512 was collected by the 30th September. Of the remaining sum of Rupees 17,992, about Rupees 4,581 may probably be realized and the balance, Rupees 13,411, will have to be remitted. Of this, Rupees 6,416*† have already been recommended for remission, so that there remains a balance of Rupees 6,995, which is the amount now recommended for remission for Fasli 1267, as shewn in the following Statement. From inquiries made during the last Settlement, this balance consisting chiefly of the amount of full Jodi imposed on Inám lands, &c., in consequence of the revision of Assessment and the Assessment of the lands held by the poor ryots, &c., appeared to be

* 1268.

* For which sanction has lately been received in Board's Proceedings 10th October 1859, No. 407.

† Of Fasli 1265..... ...Rs. 18
Do. 1266..... 6,398
6,416

Recommendation in regard to the irrecoverable arrears for remission.

really irrecoverable. I request, therefore, the Board will be pleased to obtain authority for me to write off the same from the accounts.

Items.	Total amount of Bériz.	Amount of the Balance which is irrecoverable.	Per centage of Column 2 on Column 3.			Particulars for Column 3.									
						Bunjer or waste.		Death & desertion.		Poverty.		For other causes.		Amount of Jodi.	
						Individuals.	Amount.	Individuals.	Amount.	Individuals.	Amount.	Individuals.	Amount.	Individuals.	Amount.
1	2	3	4			5		6		7		8		9	
Land Revenue...	18,22,823	5,90	0	5	2	60	379	25	219	131	1,454	58	1,400	149	2,452
Muhtarafa.....	1,97,048	703	0	5	8	...	...	165	461	89	242	...	...	...	...
Siwái-jama.	21,180	388	1	13	4	...	...	68	307	19	81	...	...	...	...
Total...	20,11,051	6,995	0	5	6	60	379	258	987	239	1,777	58	1,400	149	2,452

81. No portion of the amount recommended for remission, up to last Fasli, was collected and entered under the head of Extra Revenue in the year under review, as directed in the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue of 16th July 1858, paragraph 12.

Extent to which coercive process was employed in the collection of the Revenue.—82. Property, to the amount of Rupees 614, was attached to satisfy a balance of Rupees 739 due by 34 ryots in the Tálúqs of Ballary, Kodiconda, &c., but it was eventually only found necessary to sell only the property of two ryots, amounting to Rupees 179.

Charges.—83. Statement No. 14 shews the gross collections made in Fasli 1268 to have been Rupees 25,15,459, and the charges attendant thereon, Rupees 2,33,251 or Rupees 9-4-2 per cent. The charges of collection of the net amount of Land* Revenue, are Rupees 2,26,570 or 11-4-6 per cent. As the Abkári and Muhtarafa Revenue was collected by the Revenue servants, these two items being included with the Land Revenue, reduce the per centage to Rupees 9-2-0. The Revenue derived from stamps is Rupees 33,148, and the charge, including refund, &c., amounts to Rupees 6,681 or Rupees 20-2-6 per cent. There is a net decrease of Rupees 3,502* in the charges for Fasli 1268, as compared with Fasli 1267, which is owing to a trifling charge only having been incurred this year under the head of "Refunds of Revenue," whereas in Fasli 1267 this item amounted to Rupees 11,357.

* 20,08,030.

* Charges for Fasli 1267.. 2,36,753
Do. 1268.. 2,33,251
3,502

Working of the new system of Village and Taluq Accounts.—84. My letter to the Board of Revenue, No. 155 of 14th October 1859, explains in detail the working of the new forms of Village Accounts.

85. As regards the Tálúq Accounts, the forms prescribed in the Government Manual are all in force.

Land acquired by public servants.—86. On the receipt of the Board's Circular of 13th August 1859, the Tahsildars were directed to forward to this office Statements of land acquired by public servants. These returns have as yet been received but from a few Tálúqs. Fresh orders on the subject have been sent, and when all the returns have been received, a separate brief report on the subject will be furnished.

87. The sum of Rupees 3,200, alluded to by the Board in Clause 2, paragraph 15 of their Proceedings of 2nd September 1859, was entered in Statement No. 14 (sent with the report of the preceding year), under the head of "Sales and Purchase of Land," as sums of the above

description were entered under the same head in the Treasury Accounts sent to the Accountant General. It has, however, now been entered under the head of "Extra Revenue" in Statements Nos. 9 and 10, as noticed by the Board in the said paragraph of their Proceedings.

88. There is a discrepancy of Rupees 33,273-12-4 between the entries in the Demand, Collection and Balance Statement monthly sent to the Board, and the Statement (No. 10) herewith sent, which is owing to the said amount (being the sale proceeds of Government Plantations), not having been entered in the former accounts, as is now done in the latter, under the head of "Extra Revenue."

89. The items composing Rupees 20-1-0, alluded to in Clause 2, paragraph 15 of the Board's Circular Proceedings of 2nd September 1859, No. 3467, are the balance of the Demand of Fasli 1265 remaining uncollected up to 30th April 1856, on account of Old Topes, Hill rents, &c., which was subsequently collected in Fasli 1267, and credited to the head of "Land Revenue," as directed by the Accountant General in his Circular of 13th September 1856.

As per Demand, Collection and Balance Statement	19,77,429
As per Statement No. 10.....	19,75,798
	1,631

90. The excess of Rupees 1,631, between the sums marginally noted, of the Bellary District, in Columns 8 and 9 of the Statement annexed to paragraph 11 of the Board's Proceedings of 2nd September 1359, No. 3467, is owing to the said amount having been omitted to be entered in the Demand, Collection and Balance Statement, under the head of "Jodi of Srotriyam and Inám Villages."

91. The sum of Rupees 13-8-0, alluded to in Clause 2, paragraph 12 of the Board's Proceedings above referred to, was brought to account in Statement No. 11, with the Demand of the Fasli 1267, under the head of "Land Revenue" (*vide* paragraph 12 of Extract Minutes Consultation, No. 186 of 16th February 1856, conveyed in the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 540, of the 25th idem), instead of including it with the Demand at the *beginning* of Fasli 1267, considering the latter course to be unadvisable, as the gross Assessment and the balance of the previous Faslies were all settled.

92. Having joined the District in May, after the completion of the Settlement, I am precluded from making any remarks upon the efficiency of the subordinate Officers.

93. I may add, that the despatch of this Report has been delayed in consequence of the receipt of the Board's Proceedings of the 22nd September 1859, No. 3467, after a great portion of a Report, drawn up on the plan hitherto in force, had been fair copied.

IN CON. 22ND NOVEMBER 1859, No. 5824.

From the HONORABLE D. ARBUTHNOTT, Collector of KURNOOL,

dated Kurnool, 1st November 1859, No. 152.

I have the honor to submit my Report upon the Revenue Settlement of the District of Kurnool for Fusly 1268, and to accompany it with the 14 Statements prepared in accordance with the forms forwarded with the Board's Circular Orders of the 23d August 1856, and instructions of the 16th July 1858, No. 2645, inclusive of the actual cultivation Statement called for in paragraph 20 of the above Circular, and the Statement of fit and unfit lands called for in their Circular of the 7th August 1856 No.

The instructions conveyed in Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th October 1858, No. 3940, viz, that the entries in the first instance should include the transactions of the new Talooks, &c., have been carried out, wherever comparison may be shown between the last and current years, and the report has been prepared in accordance with the form given in paragraph 17 of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 2nd September last, No. 3467.

Not having had any Assistants, the Settlement of the entire 12 Talooks of this District devolved on me. The Settlement commenced on the 2nd December 1858 and was brought to a close on the 26th April 1859. The stations at which the Settlement of the different Talooks was performed, and the number of days occupied is entered in Statement No. 1.

The Assessment of the eight old Talooks of this District has not been fixed, but the Settlement of them has been made according to the long standing custom of the country; the Assessment being fixed in the Talooks of Cumbum Doopaud and Coilgoontla lately transferred from Cuddapah, the Settlement was made in the usual manner, making the customary ⅓rd and ¼th Remissions, and the Settlement of Punchapollem Talook was made according to the revised Assessment carried out in last year in accordance with the Order of Government on the subject.

2. The number of Mowzahs and Mazarahs is entered in the margin. In last year's Settlement Report 591 villages was the total, but four large Talooks having been transferred from Bellary and Cuddapah to this District at the beginning of the Fusly, the number has been increased to 1,823 or 1,232 more than last year. In Clause III of paragraph 2 of Circular No. 3467 of the 2nd ultimo, it is ordered that the entire number of puttah villages paying Revenue should correspond with the number of villages in column 17 of the Quinquennial return No. 15; the total number of villages in that Statement and in the present one is the same, but there is a decrease of one Mazarah and an increase of one Mowzah when viewed separately, the cause of this is given in paragraph 3 of the Settlement Report for 1267. The number of the villages from the newly transferred Talooks has been entered from the lists received from the Talooks.

	Mowzahs.	Mazarahs.	Total.
Ryotwar villages, ..	1,266	530	1,796
Permanently settled villages, ...	11	6	17
Sarwamaniem villages,	9	0	9
Moturpah villages, ...	1	0	1
	1,287	536	1,823
Inhabited villages, ..	1,169	432	1,601
Uninhabited villages,	118	104	222

3. Rain not having fallen at the proper season, the dry Poonassa or Moongaree crops did not yield an abundant harvest. The Rubbee or Hingaree crops also suffered much from blight and other diseases and the crops did not yield more than a moderate harvest. Wet crop lands also did not produce a second crop, in most places, owing to there not being sufficient water in the tanks. The large tank of Cumbum was one of the few exceptions, and having received a full supply of water, 1st and 2nd crops were cultivated and yielded a favorable harvest. Cattle suffered much from the Moosarah Rogum and other diseases, and

Season and Sanatory state of the District.

HC No 66

Indian Hemp Drugs Commission.

VOL. VII.

EVIDENCE OF WITNESSES

FROM

BOMBAY, SIND, BERAR, AJMERE, COORG, BALUCHISTAN, AND BURMA

TAKEN BEFORE THE

INDIAN HEMP DRUGS COMMISSION.

CALCUTTA:
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remember seeing a person intoxicated by ganja. I only know ganja intoxication by description, and it has been described to me as not dissimilar to that caused by alcohol. I have seen a great many cases of drunkenness from toddy. It must, I suppose, injure a person to get intoxicated from alcohol in any form. I do not know of any adulteration of the drugs. There does not appear to me to be any necessity for Government to take measures to prevent adulteration. I think 40 tolas is an unnecessarily high maximum for legal possession of ganja. I think five would be rather too low, owing to the shops being scattered; but it would be sufficient in average cases.

Question 68.—I think there is no prohibition against consumption of bhang or ganja in the premises in the shops of Surat. The shops are not a nuisance, and the fact that smoking is there done in public would be rather deterrent than otherwise.

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9. *Evidence of* Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.I.E., *Collector of Land Revenue and Customs and Opium, Bombay.*

Oral evidence.

I have twenty-four years' service in all divisions of the presidency (except Sind).

I do not think the hemp drugs are used to any great extent. I find the actual consumption to be about 8·6 seers per thousand of population, and there is no smuggling in Bombay; so that this means less than it would mean in other provinces where there is smuggling. Dharwar is the only district where there is marked increase, and this is accompanied by decrease in liquor consumption. There liquor seems to be displaced by drugs; but this is not the case elsewhere in the province.

I do not think that the drugs do any appreciable harm to the people. I think there has been an impression in the province that there is harm done by these drugs, and that they are not a good source of revenue. There is an idea that nothing should be done to stimulate consumption. No doubt to aim at revenue only might stimulate consumption. But on the one hand, the impression regarding the ill-effects of the drugs is not so strong as it was. When one is not giving attention to the subject, the only thing one notices is the excessive use. The moderate use does not obtrude itself on notice. When one sees more of the subject, the effects are found to be generally less hurtful. Then, on the other hand, to take up the drugs more carefully and aim at control and to raise taxation could not itself tend to increase consumption. But a high taxation might lead to smuggling and other illicit practices. This would not, however, lead to increased consumption. There would be special danger of smuggling from Native States outside the province, such as Indore on the one side and Hyderabad on the other. I do not think that taxation could be considerably raised without coming to some arrangements with Native States within and without the province. Some such arrangements might be made with the Native States within the presidency as have been made in respect to opium; and I think the compensation payable would be small, and that the Native States would have no objection.

I am not of opinion that the effects of the drugs are such as to justify prohibition nor any stringent restriction. I think the producers in Ahmednagar and Satara would resent very much any restriction of cultivation. I think that the prohibition of cultivation in those districts where it is trifling, so as to confine it to the two districts above named, might cause some little dissatisfaction, but would be feasible. It could be done. The system of restricted cultivation and bonded warehouses, however introduces so many complications, as compared with the present system, that it would require careful consideration. I think a ₹10 (ten-rupee) transport fee per maund could be levied without any change of system, and the present system could not work well with a higher fee. Something like the Central Provinces system might be required. I do not recommend this at present in the Deccan. The rise in price by a tax of, say, ₹2 (two rupees) per seer, as in the Central Provinces, would be very much felt, and would cause more discontent than would be worth while exciting for the small increase of revenue that would result. If there were a large increase of revenue it might be different. As it is, I do not, as at present advised, recommend such a change as far as the interests of Bombay are concerned. I admit, however, that if the question were regarded as part of a general system of excise, there might be other grounds for taking action towards equalizing taxation. Smuggling from Bombay to the Central Provinces must be encouraged by the difference in rates. I think also, perhaps, that the heavy general excise taxation in Bombay—the high revenue realised from excise as compared with other provinces—would be an argument against increasing taxation on any special intoxicant, such as hemp drugs. I believe that the two habits, liquor and drugs, are practically quite distinct. If they were fully distinct, then there would be little force in the last argument I have referred to. Another objection to high taxation of drugs is that Hindus and some Muhammadans might object to it owing to the increased price of drugs being an inducement to take to liquor, which their religion condemns. In view of all the circumstances of the case, I would not impose on the drug more than a transport tax of ₹10 a maund under existing circumstances.

I think that the object of Government in taxation of the drugs should be the greatest revenue with the least possible consumption, that is, I think the drug is sufficiently harmful to make it a proper thing to seek to keep the consumption low. I think that the natural demand must be met to prevent smuggling and such practices; but the Government should seek to keep the facilities for supply as low as possible. I do not think the present demand is too great. I would therefore rather aim at not increasing it than at cutting down the existing sources or facilities for supply and reducing consumption. The latter would unnecessarily cause discontent, and be unadvisable. I would aim at getting as much revenue as possible without increasing the existing demand and consumption, and without interfering with it.

As to the maximum of possession, I think that

forty tolas is too high, and I would reduce that to five tolas.

I think it is a good thing to have some shops in Bombay city, where the drugs are consumed on the premises. It keeps the consumers under notice. The shops are bound to close at a certain hour, and the consumers to behave in an orderly manner. This tends to regulate the practice, and control the habits of consumers. The closing of the chandu and madak shops is said to have really increased the number from 14 shops to about 150 clubs. The latter are not open to inspection or visit by the authorities. As a matter of fact, too, consumption of ganja within licensed shops is really small, and shows no serious evil.

In statement K on page 16 of my memorandum the exports are of Bombay ganja, *i e*, of ganja produced in the Bombay presidency. "Foreign Indian Ports" are mainly ports in Kathiawar. I believe that all the ganja exported is grown in the province. There was export ascribed to the Central Provinces; but this was found to be a mistake. The ganja exported has paid the transport duty on removal from the districts in which it is grown.

I believe that in ordinary magisterial work there is no connection between hemp drugs and crime. But there are certain crimes—murders and crimes of violence—ascribed to ganja; and there are also certain statements regarding the use of the drugs by Rajputs that point to its leading to violence. I have never sifted these statements; nor have such facts come to my notice. On the other hand, I have been told that the drugs make a man timid. It is otherwise with alcohol. Among the Bhils, in the wild parts of Gujarat and in such districts as Thana, there are many crimes connected with alcohol.

Mr. Almon and I have talked over the question of the average dose on which the estimates of consumption in Bombay city should be based. We have also made further enquiries. We both think that half a tola would be nearer the true average than one tola. Mr. Almon would desire his evidence to be corrected on this point.

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10. *Evidence of* Mr. J. Monteath, *Collector and District Magistrate, Bijapur.*

1. I had practically no opportunity of obtaining special information on the subject until I came to Bijapur a year ago, and my attention was not particularly attracted to it until orders for the supply of information to the Commission were issued.

2. The definitions given for ganja and bhang, which names are used, may be accepted for this district; but the term bhang is in some places applied to the powder left in the bag after ganja is handled and taken out. Charas is not known, and bhang is said to be used only for the preparation of the drink called "ghota." The sort of ganja sold here is flat ganja.

3. I know no district in which the hemp plant grows spontaneously.

7. The hemp plant has been cultivated in the town of Bijapur for some years past, and is at present being grown there and in Utnal in the Bagewadi taluka for the production of ganja and bhang. The areas sown have been—

	Acres.	Gunthas.
1888	0	33
1889	1	1
1890	0	20
1891	3	0
1892	13	0
1893	8	6

8. I infer from the larger sums paid for the right to sell the drug that consumption is increasing, but I can assign no special reason for this increase, except perhaps the increase of spare cash.

9. I can add nothing on this point to the description given by Rao Bahadur R. C. Artal in paragraph 3 of his letter printed as an appendix to the note of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Akbari, forwarded to Government with his letter No. 1752 dated 11th September 1893. Rao Bahadur R. C. Artal serves in Bijapur.

10. The plant is cultivated on behalf of the contractor, a Marwari, under the supervision of experts who come from the Satara district. The operations common to the production of this and other crops are performed by cultivators belonging to the district.

11. Not here.

13. There is no restriction of area. It is stated in the Bombay Gazetteer (volume XXV, page 234) that the plant flourishes best at an elevation of 4,000 to 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. Rich friable moist loam is needed, and there must be no shade.

14. Ganja and bhang only are prepared in this district, and bhang to but a small extent. The ganja produced in 1892 is said to have been about 560 maunds.

15. I can give no information on this point in addition to what appears in Mr. Artal's report above mentioned.

16. Bhang is not prepared by the people in their houses.

17. Ganja is prepared only by the contractor. The only other preparation, so far as I can learn, used in the district is ghota, and it is made and drunk at festivals, particularly the Holi, by Marathas and the other Hindu lower castes; occasionally by some of the higher castes (not by Lengayets) and by Musalmans.

18. I am told that ganja and bhang deteriorate after two years, and that their use is then especially deleterious. I am not aware how deterioration can be prevented.

19. Ganja is used only for smoking. Charas is not used at all in this district.

20. So far as I can learn, the smoking of ganja is almost confined in this district to Muhammadans of the lower class, fakirs, Hindu ascetics and mendicants, weavers, and some domestic servants. The proportion of ganja smokers to the total population is exceedingly small. I imagine not so much as 1 per cent.

21. Flat ganja is used here.

22. None.

23. No.

24. So far as I can learn, bhang is hardly ever eaten here, and is drunk only in the form of ghota by the classes mentioned in the answer to question 17. I do not think the proportion of those who so use it exceeds 5 per cent.

25. As already stated, I infer from the higher sums paid for the right to sell the drug that the use of ganja is increasing, but I can assign no cause except a probable improvement in income. Mr. Artal states that the habit of smoking ganja is fostered by ascetics, and as they move about more rapidly now with the improved means of communication, the increase may be partly accounted for in this manner.

26. I can make only the roughest guesses at these proportions. Of the ganja consumers, I should think 10 per cent. are habitual excessive consumers, the rest being habitual moderate consumers, there being practically no occasional consumers at all of the drug in that form. Almost all the consumers of bhang in the form of ghota seem to be occasional moderate consumers.

27. I can give no information on this point in addition to what is stated above.

28. Ganja only habitually used—

Average allowance.	Average cost.
(a) 1 tola	. ½ anna.
(b) 4 tolas	. 2 annas.

I have been able to get no information direct from actual consumers, and the second-hand information I have got varies considerably.

29. I have no information on these points beyond what is in Mr. Artal's report above mentioned.

30. The consumption, I am informed, is generally in company, and, except as regards a few prostitutes, is confined to the male sex. Persons under 20 are seldom addicted to the drugs.

31. I am informed that the habit of smoking ganja is easily formed and is difficult to break off.

33. The occasional consumption of ghota at festivals is apparently not considered by any class of the community to be open to objection. The habitual use of ganja is considered discreditable, and I have not been able to find a single person who will admit he uses it. Even the persons engaged in the cultivation of the plant informed me that no consumer of ganja would confess that he consumes it. The cause of the shame is presumably that the habitual use of the drug is generally considered deleterious. The plant is not worshipped in this district.

34. As the habit of smoking ganja is difficult to break off, it would doubtless be a serious privation, though probably beneficial, to forego the use of the drug.

35. I do not think the use of the drugs could be effectually prohibited; certainly not unless cultivation was also stopped in Native States. The prohibition would create serious discontent, and as regards the occasional consumers of ghota would be a needless hardship. The discontent would scarcely amount to a political danger. A Government is not in my opinion justified in absolutely prohibiting the use of an article which in moderation gives pleasure and does little or no harm. What is legitimate is to check its use in excess, which is harmful, by making it expensive through the imposition of duty. I do not think the prohibition would necessarily be followed by recourse to alcoholic stimulants or other drugs; or, if it were, that that would be a serious objection, for the immoderate use of hemp seems to be worse than the immoderate use of the others.

36. I do not think so. If anything, the tendency is the other way.

37. My opinion on the points specified in this chapter would, of course, be of no value, but in case the Commission have not seen it, I would refer to an article on *Cannabis sativa* in Part VI of the Pharmacographia Indica, which probably contains the most authoritative exposition extant of the effects of the drug.

58 and 59. I think that the present system of excise administration in respect of hemp drugs has worked fairly well, but that the time has come for putting these drugs on the same footing as alcoholic stimulants and opium. Hitherto the consumption of preparations of hemp has not been extensive, and so long as it was very small, the farm of the right to sell, as dispensing with the need of any preventive establishment, was perhaps most suitable. But it seems that not only in this district, but throughout the presidency, the amounts bid for the right to sell have been increasing, and it may fairly be inferred that the habit of consuming these drugs is spreading. It cannot indeed be said yet to be prevalent; still the total consumption is, I think, sufficient to make it worth while to impose an excise duty; it is already in this district much in excess of the consumption of opium, though insignificant as compared with the consumption of alcoholic stimulants, particularly toddy. I use the expression "make it worth while," for in my opinion the question whether it is worth while is the only one which calls for consideration in this connection. It is, I believe, generally admitted that the system of deriving a revenue by farming the right to sell is suitable only in the earliest stage, and that the levy of an excise duty is the fairest and most satisfactory method of taxing an article produced in the country. Now the levy of an excise duty on preparations of hemp will present no difficulties in this presidency. The wild hemp does not grow, and the cultivation of the plant requires great attention, and cannot be carried on surreptitiously. The existing Abkari establishments would probably suffice for the levy of the duty, or at least would require strengthening to but a small extent. The article is too bulky to be easily smuggled, and the arrangement with various Native States as regards alcoholic liquor and opium could probably be easily extended to hemp intoxicants. The levy of an excise duty is of course a very different thing from total prohibition, and would not, I think, excite any opposition. The article already pays a duty through the incidence on the consumers of the amount paid for the farm, and is a very legitimate subject of revenue. An alteration in the form of the duty could not reasonably be objected to. The drugs would probably be a little dearer under an excise duty than they are now, but not so much so as to materially affect anybody—certainly not the occasional consumers, while the habitual consumers are ashamed of the habit, and are the less likely to make open opposition to a check on it.

The levy of an excise duty would, of course, have to be accompanied by an import duty on so much of the article as is imported from places outside British India, except such States as might give over to the Government the management of this as of other abkari revenue. The present duty on import, export, and transport is not, in my opinion, a very fair or satisfactory one. I apprehend it is intended rather to recoup the cost of controlling transport than to be a source of revenue. It does not, however, seem right that in a district in which the hemp plant is not grown the price should be increased by an import duty from which, or from anything corresponding with which, districts in

which the plant is grown to an extent sufficient to meet the local consumption are exempt. If the duty were charged only on importation from places outside British India, there would be less objection, for the several British districts would then be on the same footing as regards duty, whether the plant is cultivated in them or not. But the fairest method is to charge an excise duty on the article produced in British India, and a corresponding import duty on the article imported from places outside British India. In the first instance the rate of excise and import duty should be low, but not so low as the existing duty on transport, the incidence of which is under $\frac{1}{30}$ of a pie per tola. Also the minimum amount of duty leviable should not be so much as at present. I should think that a rate of 8 annas per seer of ganja, which would be little more than a pie per tola, would be an exceedingly moderate rate with reference to the present duties on spirit and toddy. I do not know whether the strength of bhang differs from that of ganja so much as to require a separate rate. Of course charas would need a rate for itself.

I consider that it would probably be practicable and desirable to apply to ganja and bhang the system now in force in most districts with regard to toddy *mutatis mutandis*—that is, there should be a separate license for each shop, which, if there is only one applicant, should be given on payment of a fixed fee; if there are more, it should be sold by auction. All the ganja and bhang prepared should be kept in bonded warehouses or depôts, and sold thence only to persons who hold licenses for shops on payment of the duty. The licensee should have the option of supplying himself from any depôt in the presidency on payment of excise duty, or from places outside the presidency on payment of import duty, each consignment in either case, of course, being covered by a pass showing the payment of the duty.

It is, however, possible that the consumption is in some districts not sufficiently large to induce persons to apply for licenses for separate shops. In that case the right of sale throughout a district could continue to be given to one person—generally the person who offered the largest sum for the privilege—who would supply himself from a depôt or import on payment of excise or import duty as proposed in the case of the holders of licenses for separate shops.

60. There is at present no need for control.

61. Charas is not produced here.

62. The cultivation of the hemp plant for the production of bhang is not separate from its cultivation for the production of ganja.

63 and 64. See answer to questions 58 and 59.

65. There is at present in this province no taxation in the strict sense of the term on preparations of hemp except the duty on import, export, or transport, as regards which please see answers to questions 58 and 59.

66. I think not, but only one kind of ganja is used in this district.

67. See answer to questions 58 and 59.

68. No. I think consumption on the shop premises is as unobjectionable as consumption in the consumers' own houses.

69. Yes. The village officers are required to inquire and report whether the bulk of the people wish a shop or object to it, and in the latter case a shop is not allowed. I think it is reasonable that effect should be given to the wish of the majority in this matter.

70. I have reason to believe that although there is no, or practically no, smuggling, people who live on the borders of Native States get their supplies from shops in these States, where the article is said to be cheaper. This practice is possibly owing to the rule that any person may have in his possession without a license as much as 40 tolas. The limit should not, I think, be more than 5 tolas,—perhaps better, 2 tolas.

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11. *Evidence of* Mr. H. Woodward, *Collector, Kaira, Gujarat.*

1. Only the general experience derived from eighteen years' actual service as a District Officer in many of the districts of this presidency, excluding Sind. My *special* attention has been drawn to the subject quite recently.

2. Yes, though the general notion is that bhang is produced from the female and ganja from the male plant only. I cannot discover that these products are known locally by any peculiar names.

3. None.

7. None; the fibrous hemp plant (*san*), so-called is altogether different from ganja, and has no intoxicating qualities.

14. No, they are all imported.

15. Only for smoking in the Kaira district. Charas is not imported for sale here at all, and its use is extremely limited.

[illegible] The practice of smoking ganja is general among all the lower and poorer classes, fakirs, [illegible] and other ascetics being specially addicted to it.

[illegible] Bhang is generally used in this district.

[illegible] Never, as far as I can ascertain.

24. Bhang is drunk by all classes of the population in a less or greater degree, specially in the hot season. It has refreshing and stimulating properties, and is imbibed at convivial meetings, as Europeans use tea, by the well-to-do classes.

25. There are very few shops in this district, and the consumption seems to be decidedly on the decrease owing to the prevailing and spreading taste for the cheaper forms of alcohol. This remark is applicable to bhang drinkers and ganja smokers.

26. Roughly out of 100 consumers,—

(*a*)	80
(*b*)	5
(*c*)	10
(*d*)	5
	100

For bhang and ganja (not charas).

27. From all classes. From the Brahmin and well-fed bania to the Dhavala and emaciated ascetic, as well as Muhammadans. The people of a country like India must have stimulants. The form of the stimulant chosen will depend on a variety of circumstances, not the least important

49. (*a*) To a certain extent.

(*b*) Don't know.

(*c*) Not at all.

(*d*) I have not heard of any such consequence.

51. I do not think that moderate use has any connection with crime.

52. Even excessive use is not said to induce criminal tendency.

53. Not necessarily. No.

54. I don't think.

55. The hemp drug by itself would not stupefy completely.

58. I think the present system, which is designed with the object of raising a moderate revenue from the consumption of the drugs at least expense to Government and least inconvenience to consumers, is working well. Any improvement in the direction of tightening the control and restricting the production, manufacture, and sale of the drugs would cause needless harassment without any counterbalancing advantage.

60. No control is exercised on the production of the drugs, and none would appear to be necessary.

61. Charas is not produced.

62. *Vide* answer to query 60.

63. I have no objection to urge against the present system of wholesale and retail vend of ganja and bhang.

64. None.

65. There is no definite rate of taxation, the right of vend being sold annually to the highest bidder. The incidence of taxation, therefore, varies in different districts, and in the same district in different years. But, upon the whole, I think it is reasonable.

66. No; such different rates would be unworkable, except at immense cost.

67. No.

68. None in this district.

69. No.

70. There are no facts regarding the importation or smuggling of hemp drugs from Native States. Under the farming system, there is no room for evasion of duty.

Oral evidence.

Question 20.—The use of bhang in the Deccan is much less than in Gujarat. There is no bhang in this presidency. It is only broken bits of ganja. It is the unsmokable ganja that is bhang.

Question 29.—Dhatura seeds are mixed with bhang by excessive drinkers sometimes to increase intoxication. This is what I am told. This admixture is not to my knowledge made in the shops. I do not know of dhatura being smoked with ganja.

Question 59.—I think that those who smoke ganja are the dregs of society, the beggar class. If any attempt were made to improve them, and deny them that drug, they might take to crime so as to get it if it were dearer. Bhang is consumed by the better classes when consumed at all. I think that the drugs have a bad effect only when the consumers have insufficient food. I think people who want intoxicants will get it somehow. I do not think people will be better off if they are compelled to take to liquor. Its physical effects are worse than those of hemp drugs. Opium-eating would be preferable to ganja smoking, but opium smoking worse. I do not think that the effects of hemp drugs call for increased taxation, though increase of revenue may be desirable. This would be a question to be considered in reference to other provinces. Ganja is largely imported into the province. In Nasik it is entirely imported from outside, *i.e.*, from Ahmednagar in the presidency, and the Central Provinces outside. Bhang from the Punjab is, I am told, obtainable in Bombay. Statistics about imports are easily obtainable. I only state my impressions. I am quite unable to give any estimate of production. I have never had my attention drawn to this matter. The figures about consumption in the Excise Report are given by contractors, whose interest it is to understate consumption. But they may be generally accepted.

I know of no special reasons why taxation should not be raised in Bombay. I do not know the figures for other provinces, or why there should be different rates of taxation.

The bonded warehouse system would be very expensive unless cultivation is concentrated. There would be no objection to stop detached cultivation with a view to concentration, provided the supply is kept up. I can make no recommendation as to what districts should be chosen. I have never considered the question of cultivation or the statistics.

I do not think any change in the maximum of 40 tolas need be made unless the present system is changed, for there can be no evasion of duty under the present system. It would only be inconvenient to certain consumers to have a lower maximum. There is no scope in the present system for greatly increasing taxation. If this is necessary, we should have to impose a direct tax as well as the indirect, and have the mixed system.

I am not aware that ganja is smoked on the premises anywhere. I object to it, because it gets consumers together, attracts people to the place, would appear to countenance the habit, and would thus tend to increase consumption.

I have not heard of any adulteration of the drugs as sold in the presidency.

Question 66.—As a matter of fact only one kind of ganja is used in this presidency. I believe so. I have no practical knowledge of that. I have not travelled in the districts so as to see the ganja that is sold.

Question 59.—I could name a dozen cases in which young men have died from the habit of liquor; but I know no such case in regard to hemp drugs. These cases are Hindus.

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22. *Evidence of* Rao Bahadur Narayan Ganesh Deshpande, *Brahmin, Deputy Collector, Belgaum.*

1. I served in Sind, where these drugs are very commonly used, and also served in Ahmednagar, where this plant is grown.

2. In Sind these definitions apply literally But in this district bhang and charas, as defined here, are not imported or even known. Flat ganja is alone imported and is known.

18. Ganja and bhang lose their qualities by

keeping for more than a year. If properly packed and secured from exposure to heat and dampness, they will keep well for about 18 months or two years. Charas can keep any length of time.

19. Charas is only smoked. Ganja is eaten like bhang made into "gota" in this district for want of bhang.

20. In this district fakirs, bairagis, gosavis, and other mendicants use ganja, as also dowries and other itinerant classes. In higher classes the use of this drug is very rare.

21. Flat ganja alone is imported.

25. It is difficult to answer this question. But looking to the quantity of ganja imported from year to year, it would appear that consumption is stationary.

26. There are no statistics available.

27. Habitually excessive smokers are from the mendicant classes, such as fakirs, bairagis and gosavis.

Habitual moderate consumers come from all classes, particularly from the lower strata. Occasional moderate consumers can be traced to all castes, not excluding Brahmins and Lingayets.

I believe there are no occasional excessive consumers. Fakirs, bairagis, gosavis, dowries, and similar mendicant classes are initiated as soon as they enter mendicant orders, or when they attain the age of puberty. Bairagi boys are initiated at even the early age of 12 and 14. In other classes this habit is contracted on account of bad company, and is seldom acquired for medicinal purposes.

28. It is difficult to say what class of consumers may be called habitual moderate consumers. There are persons who smoke only once in company with six or eight persons. One or half a tola is prepared and filled into a pipe, and is smoked by six or eight persons together in the afternoon once a day, each person paying the day's cost by turns. There are others who smoke two or three times a day and require a tola, and they are considered moderate consumers. The excessive consumers are persons who remain always under the influence of the drug. Such persons want about two to four tolas of ganja every day. They cannot do without one tola. This class of consumers is limited to a portion of itinerant mendicants who get the necessaries of life without trouble. I should think that quarter tola is the allowance of an average moderate consumer, and two tolas is that of an excessive one. The cost of one tola by retail is two pice. Wholesale prices are annas 12 to Re. 1 in the British districts and six to twelve annas in Native States.

29. Nothing is mixed with ganja ordinarily except tobacco. It is said that exceptionally dhatura, kutchala and aconite are used in very small quantities. My informants have not seen instances of this kind.

When gota is made, undermentioned articles are used:—

(1) Sugar, (2) milk, (3) water, (4) poppy seed, (5) coriander, (6) dried rose buds, (7) anise seeds, (8) cucumber seed, (9) almonds, (10) jaiphal, (11) cardamom, (12) cocoanut or its juice, (13) black pepper.

Exceptionally— (14) kulpa, (15) kalubij, (16) aconite, (17) dhatura, (18) kutchala, (19) arsenic.

These articles are used both to make the drink palatable or tasteful and to increase intoxication.

No bhang massala is sold in these parts like Upper India.

30. Consumers of these drugs are very fond of company. They will indulge alone when they cannot afford the expense or cannot get company. It is said larger the circle, greater the enjoyment. The consumers are very obliging to each other in this respect.

This vice is confined to the male sex, and is generally acquired after the age of 20. The bairagis are said to initiate their children at the age of 12 to 14, and women are free, except bairagis of abandoned character.

31. The habit of smoking tobacco is the preliminary step to acquire this habit. No length of time is required in forming this habit; a week or a fortnight is quite sufficient. A man is allowed to smoke the exhausted pipe or use small quantities at first.

The drug itself does not give a craving for increase of its use, but bad company and want of occupation lead to excessive use. On the first occasion the head is immediately affected and the smoker sometimes becomes insensible, but with habit the effect is lessened or reduced to a minimum. The habit is not difficult to break off; more moderate smokers do not feel the want of it, while habitual moderate ones feel want of it at their usual times and feel their stomach windy, and the excessive smokers sometimes get dysentery, and, besides feeling very uneasy, are subject to pains in the limbs and show most unwillingness to work.

32. I am told that some people think it necessary to offer a drink of bhang to Mahadev, and then drink it themselves on the *Shivaratri*. Dowries have a custom of offering a ball made of ganja and ganja drink to their family god Sonkarshid or Kalbhairav (different names of Mahadev) in the month of Chaitra; and then eat or drink the same themselves. They have also a custom of vowing that if the god be pleased to give them the desired thing, they would give ganja to a certain number of dowries to smoke or to drink. Patvegars, who are said to be Kshatris, serve in small quantities some preparation of ganja on the anniversary of their fathers called "paksha" to all persons called to dinner.

33. The use of these drugs is considered as disreputable, though it does not render one liable to lose his caste. Its use is considered as a vice. A man who is addicted to it is looked down upon as a low man. He avoids exposure, and will conceal his habit as much as possible. All this is due to the intoxicating effect of the drugs. In castes and sects where the use of these drugs is quite common or is considered necessary, there is no public opinion about it.

This plant is not worshipped.

34. It is thought that to habitual smokers, such as fakirs, bairagis, gosavis, and itinerant classes, who are exposed to inclemencies of the climate, it will be a privation to forego the use.

35. The effective way is to stop the cultivation of the plant in British districts and also in the Native States, and to prevent imports, as is done in the case of opium. The drug will be consumed illicitly, as long as the persons now using the drug live or are not weaned from the habit. Some discontent will be caused among the consumers, but it will never in these parts develop into a political danger, as the discontented consumers are the dregs of the society, and their discontent

will not influence good people, who form the largest majority. Nor will the stopping of this drug lead to the use of alcoholic drinks.

36. I have seen a person weaned of the habit of drinking liquor by the moderate use of bhang.

39. Smoking is admittedly more injurious than drinking or eating. Smoking affects the lungs and brain more immediately and directly than the latter.

40. Yes; in the case of dysentery bhang is prescribed. It is used as tonic to the convalescent. Garda is administered to horses and cattle. In the ganja imported into this district, a quantity of dust or fine powder, most probably of leaves and flowers, is mixed. When separated, it forms the "garda," which also contains the seeds.

41. (*a*) Bhang taken in small quantities is good for digestion and to stimulate appetite. Ganja does the same with greater force.

(*b*) There is staying-power as far as the exposure is concerned. A ganja smoker is not considered to be able to work much. Fatigue is alleviated by a smoke of ganja, as it induces sleep.

(*c*) It is said that ganja smoking and bhang eating serve to prevent fever more or less.

(*d*) Smoking is said to concentrate attention or rather prevent distraction. It is why some singers and musicians have a smoke before they can play their best.

These effects are observed in the moderate habitual and moderate occasional use.

42. Moderate use of bhang is useful as well as harmless, but I cannot say so of ganja smoking, which is injurious even to one who is well fed. Smokers, however, have a saying as follows.* It is, I believe, meant more to ensure the cleaning of the ganja smoked than to express its qualities and to point out bad effects.

43. Yes, ganja smokers are sometimes inclined to quarrel when under intoxication. Occasional consumers are loquacious and divulge secrets of others and even of their own.

44. The immediate effect is to drown all anxiety, to remove mental depression, and to exhilarate the spirits. A drink of bhang not much spiced and sweetened is refreshing. Such a drink does not cause intoxication, so to speak, beyond the raising up of spirits. Hunger is not allayed; on the contrary, it is very slightly stimulated. The effect lasts from two to six hours, the length of time depending on the state of health and the quantity used. No *after-effects*. Want of gratification does produce longing as also uneasiness, and there is an unwillingness to work and a disposition to take offence.

45. Smoking affects physically and mentally, but it is doubtful whether it has any effect on one's morality. It affects the lungs and the brain and impairs the constitution. The effects are slow in the case of persons who live well. Indigestion and loss of appetite follow weakness of body, brain, and lungs.

It is known to cause asthma and bronchitis, but is said not to cause dysentery. It does not produce habits of debauchery or immorality, but induces habits of laziness.

Habitual moderate use only blunts the intellect. It is not said to cause insanity.

46. In the case of habitual excessive use the abovementioned effects appear earlier and with greater severity. An ill-fed excessive consumer can be easily distinguished by his sunken eyes, black lips, pale face, and emaciated body. Insanity, both permanent and temporary, and several mental affections, are said to result from excessive use.

49. It is said to be so. It is not used by prostitutes for this purpose. Excessive use leads to impotence, I am told.

51. Use of these drugs, as far as I know, has no connection with crime. I do not know whether a large proportion of bad characters use this drug. Some of them do so, not because they have to commit crime, but because they are bad characters and are addicted to vices.

52. I am told that excessive consumers of this drug are unfit to commit serious crime, because they are constantly under its influence. The intoxication caused by the drug is said to cause nervous depression or inactivity.

53. I have not heard of a single case of suicide nor of unpremeditated crime.

54. No, as far as I know.

55. I believe this is done sometimes, but I do not remember any instances. A person unaccustomed to the use of this drug can be completely stupefied by an over-dose of this drug.

58. The present system is working well. I have no suggestions to make for its improvement.

62. In my humble opinion it is unnecessary to control the cultivation and the preparation of these drugs.

63. and 64. None.

65. In my humble opinion the tax on ganja is not sufficiently high to check its consumption or to prevent increase of consumers and consumption. Bhang need not be as highly taxed as ganja. Manufacture and import of bhang must be encouraged with the object of preventing the people from using ganja for eating and drinking. Ganja is so used because bhang is not imported. As compared with liquor, ganja is exceedingly cheap, and a reasonable increase in its taxation will not lead to the use of alcohol.

68. None in this district.

69. No.

70. There is much smuggling from the Native States, where the ganja is had much cheaper than in this district. This is due to the fact that sales of ganja farms there are not so honestly and carefully made as here.

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23. *Evidence of* Rao Bahadur K. M. Thatte, *District Deputy Collector, Nasik.*

1. In the districts in which I have served hemp drugs are not extensively consumed, nor consumed in a manner to have pernicious effects on society at large.

51. My answer to this question is in the negative.

Considering the different classes of bad characters which have come under my observation as

* Vernacular saying not printed

member of the community in general, and as a magistrate in particular, in the several districts in which I have had to move in my official career during the last 27 years, I can safely assert that the habitual moderate consumers of any of these drugs do not form even the smallest proportion of such bad characters, and that the moderate use of such drugs has not been found in any way connected with the commission of crime, whether of a general or special character. The habitual moderate consumer uses the drugs under a certain religious belief of a supposed spiritual benefit therefrom, but more for the temporary beneficial effects which a moderate use of them produces, namely, the staying-power which it gives under great exertion, the relief which it affords from fatigue and cares and anxieties, and also the indirect assistance which it is supposed to render as a food digestive. The habitual moderate consumer is, therefore, necessarily an innocent man, and has no object or motive to commit crimes of any description, and so does not fall under or is not included in the class of bad characters.

52 and 53. My answer to these two questions is the same as that given to the preceding question, but is qualified with this observation, that the habitual excessive use of these drugs necessarily creates noxious effects on the consumer, not only physically and mentally, but also morally, and the consumer is, in course of time, so much affected by their extreme use that it leads him sometimes to commit unpremeditated crimes in the same manner as an excessive use of liquor, opium, and other narcotic drugs, but certainly not to a crime of a violent nature. But generally the man who is addicted to excessive indulgence in these drugs becomes a victim of his own folly.

No case has come to my notice or under my knowledge in which an excessive indulgence in these drugs had led to temporary homicidal frenzy.

54 and 55. My answer to these questions is also severally in the negative. I have not found, in the course of my experience, gained by me as a visitor of criminal jails in different districts during the period of about 27 years as to the conduct and habits of criminals, that any such drugs are used by them to fortify themselves to commit a premeditated act of violence or other crime, or to induce their victims to partake of the same to get them stupefied in order to further their designs.

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24. *Evidence of* Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirpa Ram, *Brahmin, Huzur Deputy Collector of Surat.*

1. A copy of my paper on the narcotics and stimulants of Gujarat which was written for the Bombay Gazetteer is annexed.* During my thirty years' service in the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Bombay Presidency, I had opportunities to study the question from different points of view. My remarks are confined to Gujarat.

2. Three preparations from hemp, *Cannabis indica, viz.*, (1) bhang, sabji or mayapani; (2) yakuti, and (3) ganja are used in Gujarat. Charas is neither manufactured nor used.

(1) *Bhang, sabji* or *mayapani* is made from the flower leaves and the seed of the plant. These are first baked over a fire, then well washed in cold water, and ground very fine, the intoxicating power depending to a considerable extent on the fineness of the powder. According to the taste and means of the consumer, dry rose leaves, almonds, cardamoms, pepper and other spices are pounded and mixed with the powder. The whole is then again ground, mixed with water, or sometimes with milk sweetened with sugar, and strained through a cloth. The preparation is now ready to be drunk. Bhang is a very cheap luxury, one-sixteenth of a pound is enough to last an ordinary man for three days, costing only half penny or four pies. A poor man, as a rule, drinks his bhang mixed only with black pepper; on festivals and holidays many kinds of spices are added, and in this way the mixture becomes costly. A few Parsis and Musalmans drink bhang, but it is chiefly consumed by the higher classes of Hindus, *viz.*, Brahmins, Banias, Kayasths, Sonis, and others who drink no other intoxicating liquor and do not eat opium. None of the preparations of hemp are taken by women except low-caste prostitutes. In the hot season and throughout the year on holidays and festivals bhang is very generally drunk, but only a few people take it regularly. As a rule it is drunk in the afternoon before sunset. In small quantities it is cooling and slightly intoxicating, causing at the same time a keen feeling of hunger. Under its influence goldsmiths and jewellers are proverbially clever; it soothes rather than stimulates the brain; its appetising powers are of great value to begging Brahmins, who under its influence can, at a caste feast, eat enough to last them for 24 hours.

(2) *Yakuti* or *majum* is bhang boiled in clarified butter. The clarified butter is flavoured with sugar and spices and is often coloured with vermillion and saffron. As a conserve, yakuti is generally eaten before sunset, chiefly by well-to-do Hindus and Musalmans. A man who drinks bhang may also take yakuti and smoke ganja. Yakuti is an expensive article, and when regularly taken costs from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 a month. This drug is prepared by professional dealers called majumwalas, chiefly Banias by caste. It is also made by Hindu physicians.

(3) *Ganja* is the dried hemp plant which has flowered and from which the resin has not been removed. This is generally brought in its rough state and made ready by the consumer. To prepare the ganja for smoking, a small quantity is taken on the palm of the hand, and the seed, if the flower contains any, is removed. The ganja is then washed four or five times, dried, and mixed with tobacco. The classes chiefly addicted to smoking ganja are religious mendicants, the lower order of Brahmins, and a few artizans. As a rule ganja smokers are found at shrines or temples and mosques. But some of them resort to special houses called Akhada, where bhang and ganja are prepared. Men addicted to the practice keep taking whiffs of ganja about every half hour. Its effects are sudden and strong. Three or four pulls at a ganja pipe will prostrate a man not accustomed to smoke it. Especially among the weakly and ill-fed the use of ganja is said to harm the mind and nerves and even in some cases to cause death. Ganja trodden under foot is generally used.

*Not printed.

43. Yes, they are.

44. Benumbing them from all anxieties of life, stimulates them to take to work; produces little intoxication and creates hunger. The effects of smoking last for a few minutes, but that of eating or drinking last for several hours. It cannot be said that it allays hunger. In moderate use there are no perceptible after-effects.

45 and 46. Information on these points is not within my knowledge.

47 and 48. This does not become a hereditary habit, except in the case of gosavis and bairagis, and in no way affect the children.

49 to 54. Not to my knowledge.

55. There are no such examples of its kind in Khandesh.

56. When hemp is used in moderation by the admixture of other medicinal substances, it serves as a tonic; but when it is taken in excess, it has its bad qualities like other narcotic drugs, and proves injurious to the health of consumers, though admixture might soften a little. Dhatura is not used as an ingredient.

57. There are no instances of eating ganja to my knowledge in Khandesh.

58. The excise administration in respect of hemp drugs is working well in this district. The Collector, under the control and direction of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, is charged with the carrying out of the provisions of the Akbari Act. In this he is aided by his assistants and other subordinate officers, also establishment designated as district inspectors and sub-inspectors specially employed for duties under the Act.

The import, export and transport of these drugs are controlled by passes issued by responsible officers.

The sale of the drugs is permitted under certain conditions of the license. The sale of drugs to one man in one day is limited to a certain weight, and the possession of the drugs over the given limit is watched as an offence. Thus the burning desire of the consumers is tempered down to moderation and the spread of the vice is checked. Since the above good objects are gained by the present administration, no improvement in it appears necessary.

59. The present administration is not suggestive of any improvement.

60. The Abkari Act, as it now stands, does not lay any control on cultivation of the ganja-bearing plant and the process of its preparation, and so any modification in the present system is not practicable. If, however, it is provided in the Act—(a) that the cultivators of the ganja-bearing plant shall obtain a pass for cultivation, (b) warehouse the ganja and bhang in the manner required of him, this will afford opportunity to the officers to supervise the produce and consumption of the drug efficiently. There being no provision to this effect in the Act, the cultivator might, if he chose, distribute the produce amongst his friends and others, and, when it is not proved that he sold it at a price, his action will go unpunished.

61. Charas is not produced in this district.

62. Ganja-bearing plant is only cultivated in this district, and bhang is the tender leaves picked of the same plant.

63. The present system of wholesale and retail vend is unobjectionable, and no improvement in it appears necessary.

64. The existing regulations satisfy the condition in all respects, and there are no apparent objections to it.

65. Ganja and bhang are not differently treated in this district. A form of both articles is given in one lump sum, and so a comparison between the two is not possible. Charas is not used in this district There is no direct tax on bhang and ganja; but a sum is paid by a license-holder—(1) for a permissive right granted to him to sell these articles, for which tenders are invited; (2) the fee is levied for passes granted for importing ganja from other districts; and if the amount so taken is to be construed as a tax, the realizations on this account, when compared with the revenue from alcoholic or other intoxicants, is reasonable.

66. In this district flat ganja is only known, and so one rate is preferable.

67. The incidence of the tax on the consumer is so considerate that there are no objections to the present method of taxing being continued.

68. There are no such shops in this district.

69. On the farmer applying to the Collector for permission to open a new shop in any locality the respectable people of the place are consulted. In case they make a statement that a shop there is likely to spread vice, permission is not granted; but, if found that a shop in that locality is a necessity and would remove inconvenience felt by the consumers, permission is granted, with the sanction of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

70. There have been no instances of the importation or smuggling of such drugs from Native States. The users of the drug have to pay its price to the licensee, to whom the right of selling ganja is farmed out for a fixed sum, and in this light it might be supposed that duty is really paid in respect to ganja and bhang used It is not obtained without payment.

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29. *Evidence of* Khan Bhadur Ratanji Erdalji Kanga, *Parsi, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Dharwar.*

1. I have obtained the information supplied here from an experienced man who comes a good deal in contact with ganja smokers, and from vendors of ganja in the Dharwar district.

2. Ganja is not grown in the Dharwar district; but the definitions given here may be accepted for my district. Each of these products is locally known by the names of ganji, charas, and bhangi. Charas and bhangi or bhang are not made or sold in the district of Dharwar.

3. In none of the districts of which I have knowledge the hemp plant grows spontaneously.

4, 5 and 6. Cannot say.

7. There is no cultivation of the hemp plant in the Dharwar district.

8 and 9. Requires no answer, as there is no cultivation of the hemp plant.

10. Persons who cultivate hemp do not form a special class; but they are of the same class as other agricultural cultivators.

11 and 12. Cannot say.

13. The cultivation of the hemp plant for ganja is not restricted in my district; but it is not cultivated, as the cultivators in these parts are ignorant as to the mode of its cultivation. I am unable to furnish information about special conditions, etc.

14. No; but ganja is imported from Satara and Ahmednagar.

15 Preparations for ganja are made thus—

(*A*) For smoking ganja is first cleaned out of sticks and seeds and then rubbed on the palm of the hand by a finger with some water to make it glutinous. A little tobacco is mixed with it. The mixture is put into an earthen pipe and then smoked. Rich people mix cardamom, nutmeg, mace, etc., with the mixture.

(*B*) Ganja is eaten in the form of majum cake, described in No. 19.

(*C*) It is drunk mixed with the juice of poppy and sugar.

16. Bhang is not used in the Dharwar district. I am unable to answer the remaining part of the question.

17. None of the preparations are made here.

18. Bhang and charas are not sold in this district. Ganja deteriorates by keeping and loses its effect in time. With ordinary care it keeps good for six months if it is kept in a dry state; and after six months it gradually deteriorates until a year, when it becomes quite useless owing to the drying up of the oily substance of the drug. No special measures will prevent deterioration—at least no such measure is known.

19. The answers deal only with ganja. Ganja is used in this district for smoking only. The broken or chur ganja is also called bhang in this district. It is used for eating and drinking. It is mixed with milk and sugar or jaggery and then drunk. It is also eaten by a very few of the labouring classes, that is about one in a thousand, in the form of small cakes called majum, which is thus prepared: Chur is well-mixed with milk, syrup of sugar, cardamom and nutmeg and saffron. The whole is made into a thick paste and cut into pieces of cakes. A little ganja is given to cattle in order that they may be able to digest fodder.

20. Almost all classes of people, except Brahmans and Lingayets, generally smoke ganja, though it cannot be denied that some exceptional cases may be met with in the latter two communities. About one per cent. of the population smoke ganja. Ganja smoking is widely practised in hot localities.

21. Flat ganja is preferred for smoking in this district. It is considered a great luxury. When this kind of ganja is not procurable, chur ganja is smoked. But the general practice is to smoke flat ganja.

22. Charas is not used in this district. A few charas pills were imported last year for sale from the village of Lengre, taluka Khanapur, district Satara; but there has yet been no sale for them.

23. Bhang is not sold in this district. The chur ganja is here called bhang and is smoked when flat ganja is not procurable.

24. Bhang is not used in this district.

25. The use of ganja is on the increase. About twenty-five years ago its consumption was limited to a few, because the use of the drug was considered derogatory from a social point of view, whereas now consumers of ganja may be found in almost all classes of the people on whom the hold of society is not so great as before.

26. The proportion of ganja consumers will be—

(*a*) Habitual moderate consumers, 65 per cent.

(*b*) Habitual excessive consumers, 10 per cent.

(*c*) Occasional moderate consumers are 20 per cent.

(*d*) Occasional excessive consumers are 5 per cent.

27. Manual labourers make use of ganja to alleviate their fatigue, and this resort to ganja for the sake of rest grows upon them into a regular habit. The classes to which ganja consuming persons belong cannot be decidedly determined. Persons using ganja for the sake of pleasure may be found in almost all classes of the people. Bairagis and gosains consume the drug for concentrating their attention on a single object.

28. The average allowance and cost of each of these drugs per diem will be to—

(*a*) One tola, at a cost of half an anna.

(*b*) Two tolas, at a cost of one anna.

29. Dried tobacco is ordinarily mixed with ganja so as to render it less strong and most suitable to drink. And cardamom, nutmeg, mace, frankincense, and such other fragrant things are exceptionally mixed with ganja for minimising its bad smell. Seeds of dhatura are sometimes mixed with chur ganja with the object of increasing the intoxicating power of the drug. Nothing like bhang massala is prepared and sold for being mixed with any of these drugs.

30. Ganja is mostly consumed in company, and only the high caste classes consume it in solitude for avoiding public censure. The consumption of ganja is mostly confined to the male sex, and in a few cases women too consume it. Children, on the contrary, never consume ganja. There is no restriction of age observed in the consumption of ganja.

31. The habit of consuming these drugs is easily contracted by keeping company with the consumers of ganja, and it is very difficult to break off the habit when it is once formed. There is a tendency in the case of ganja for the moderate habit to develope into the excessive, because the intoxication brought on by the drug is so exhilarating that the smoker yearns for more, and thus goes on increasing his allowance.

32. There are no social or religious customs in regard to the consumption of any of these drugs. But chur ganja is drunk for the sake of pleasure by a very few people on the Hindu Shivaratri and Holi holidays, and on the new year's day in the form of ghota, which is an admixture of ganja, sugar, and poppy juice. The drinking of ghota on these days is not a custom. The use of the drug is not regarded as essential. It is

produced much sooner by the habitual excessive use of ganja than by its moderate use.

47. The habitual moderate use of ganja is not a hereditary habit, and does not affect the children of the moderate consumer.

48. The longing for ganja is not hereditary, and has no effect on the children of the excessive ganja consumer.

49. Ganja is used by some persons as an aphrodisiac. It is so used by some prostitutes. The use of ganja for this purpose is more injurious than its use as an ordinary narcotic. It weakens the human body, and consequently brings on impotence.

50. The excessive use of ganja for the above purpose sooner produces deleterious effects than its moderate use.

51. Of the bad characters, most gamblers are moderate ganja-consumers. The general commission of crimes has no connection with the consumption of ganja.

52. Even in the case of excessive consumption crimes are not committed.

53. Even the excessive consumption of ganja does not incite to unpremeditated crimes, and there are no instances in which indulgence in ganja has led to temporary homicidal frenzy.

54. Criminals do not use ganja to fortify themselves to commit premeditated acts of violence or other crimes.

55. It is customary for criminals to induce their victims to partake of ganja and so stupefy them in order to further their bad designs. But complete stupefaction cannot be induced by ganja without admixture. Dhatura is mixed with it to produce complete stupefaction.

56. The effects of ganja used (*a*) in moderation and (*b*) in excess, are not modified by the admixture of other substances. Those who require strong narcotics mix dhatura for their personal use or for administration to others.

57. Ganja is not eaten or drunk to any great extent in this district, and hence no more information than what has already been given can be supplied.

58. The present system of excise administration in respect of hemp drugs has been working well.

59. Requires no improvement.

60. Ganja is not produced in this district.

61. Charas is not produced in this district.

62. The cultivation of the hemp plant for the production of bhang should be controlled by issuing licenses for its cultivation and for the preparation of bhang.

63. There is no objection to the present system of the vend of ganja.

64. No objection.

65. The taxation of ganja is reasonable with reference to other intoxicants.

66. It is not necessary that there should be different rates of taxation for different kinds of ganja.

67. There is no objection to the present method of taxing ganja.

68. There are no houses or shops licensed for the sale of these drugs or their preparations, where they may be consumed on the premises.

69. Before a shop is opened in any locality the wishes of the people are consulted. Their opinions are received through the mamlatdar of the taluka in which the shop is to be opened. Local public opinion ought to be given weight to.

70. There are no facts regarding the smuggling of hemp drugs from Native States into the district of Dharwar.

Oral evidence.

Question 1.—My personal experience is very limited. I have seen a few smokers and no more.

Question 29.—The matter of using dhatura is not within my personal knowledge. I am told that people who want much intoxication mix dhatura: not the vendors.

Question 45.—The cases here recorded have not been under my personal observation. What I have recorded about them is received from one who was formerly a ganja smoker, and having been punished for an offence did not resume the habit on release. I can add nothing to the particulars given of these cases. I do not know that the offence committed by my informant was connected with ganja. He gave up the habit because it was broken by his long confinement and for no other reason.

Question 59.—I have served in Ahmednagar, Satara and Poona, where ganja is cultivated. It was fifteen years ago. The ganja is sold to vendors in British districts. Cultivators can only sell to such vendors. I do not think any of it goes to Hyderabad; but I do not know contractors could not send it without a permit. Dharwar ganja comes from both Satara and Ahmednagar.

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30. *Evidence of* Rao Bahadur Bapuji Mahipat Kharkar, *Kayasth, Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate, 1st Class, Satara.*

1. My answers are based upon personal observations and local enquiries made in my official capacity as Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate, 1st class.

2. The definitions of charas and ganja as given here are applicable to this district. The term bhang is restricted to what falls off in handling ganja. Only the flat variety of ganja is prepared and sold in this district.

3. I do not know of any.

4. 5 and 6. I do not know.

7. The hemp plant is cultivated in the Satara district for the production of ganja alone. About 300 acres of land are under cultivation in the Khanapur taluka, and not more than 15 acres in the Khatav and Satara talukas.

8. There is no appreciable increase or decrease in the area under cultivation.

9. The soil for cultivating ganja is prepared by putting proper manure therein till the Ashád (about July). The preparation of soil is similar to that for the cultivation of sugarcane. The ganja seed is obtained at the rate of half to one seer (local measure) per rupee, and it is generally

51. I do not think so. Neither the moderate nor excessive use of any of the drugs has any close connection with crime in general, or with crime of any special character.

52. *Vide* answer to question No. 51.

53. No; I am not aware of any case of the kind.

54. I do not think so.

55. It seems from what Rao Bahadur Rudragowda, District Deputy Collector, Bijapur, has written in his report, which is quoted by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, in his report to Government, No. 4752, dated the 11th September 1893, that criminals, in order to further their designs, sometimes induce their victims to partake of ganja mixed with madan-masta, madan-kamsi and dhatura, and so stupefy themselves I do not think that complete stupefaction can be thus induced by this drug without admixture.

56. I am unable to answer this question, as I have not received proper information on this point.

57. Some years ago I had an occasion of observing the effects which the use of bhang for drinking produced on a novice. If I recollect well, the individual who used it began to act like a madman. When it seemed that he was highly intoxicated, he was kept in a dark room and given an antidote, which gradually restored him to his proper senses. I think he was only drowsy the whole night and had no sound sleep.

58. I consider the present system is capable of some improvement.

59. The only suggestions that I can make are (1) that the maximum quantity at present fixed, 40 tolas, for retail sale to, and possession by, one person, should be reduced to 10 tolas; (2) that minimum retail sale prices of the drugs should be fixed; and (3) that the rate of duty on import, export and transport of the drugs should be enhanced. I make these suggestions with a view to restrict the use of the drugs as far as possible for the reasons given in my answer to question No. 35.

60. Yes; I think so. The present system requires no modification in this respect.

61. Charas is not produced in the Southern Mahratta country.

62. No.

63. The only suggestion that I have to make is, as already stated, that the minimum retail sale prices of the drugs should be fixed.

64. In order to enhance the price of the drugs, I propose that the present rate of duty on import, export and transport of the drugs should be doubled.

65. At present ganja and bhang are sold under one license, and the rate of taxation on both the drugs is the same. The present taxation on the drugs, as compared with that on alcoholic and other intoxicants, is considerably light. I am of opinion that the minimum rate of retail sale price of ganja should be fixed at R2-8 per lb., and that of bhang at 10 annas per lb. The highest rate at which ganja is sold by retail is R1-4 per lb, and that at which bhang is sold by retail is 2 annas per lb. If the rates proposed by me be adopted, the drugs will be dearer and the consumers will naturally be more economic and considerate in using them than now.

66. Only one kind of ganja is produced in the Southern Mahratta country.

67. I consider the present method of taxing the drugs entails a very light incidence of the tax on the consumer, and I am of opinion that it should be improved, as suggested in my answer to question No. 65.

68. Sometimes consumers use drugs on the premises of the shops licensed for the sale of the drugs. I am of opinion that they should be strictly prohibited from using them there.

69. From the enquiries made it seems that the wishes of the people are consulted before a shop is opened, in some districts through mamlatdars and village officers. It is necessary that local public opinion should be considered invariably.

70. There are none. I think duty is really paid in respect of the drugs used. I cannot say that there is any general use of untaxed drugs in the Southern Mahratta country.

Statement referred to in the answer to question No. 25.

Name of district.	Year.	Total population.	Amount of license fees.	Quantity sold by retail		
				of ganja.	of bhang.	Of other preparation of the hemp plant.
			R	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.
Belgaum	1883-84	864,014	2,731	...	...	...
	1884-85	Do.	2,844	...	...	...
	1885-86	Do.	3,323	...	...	...
	1886-87	Do.	3,372	...	...	...
	1887-88	Do.	4,031	...	...	...
	1888-89	Do.	3,000	..	...	...
	1889-90	Do.	3,130	...	...	...
	1890-91	Do	3,163	...	...	...
	1891-92	1,013,281	3,160	189-21	...	2-10
	1892-93	Do.	3,935	178-4	...	1-7
Dharwar	1883-84	692,907	6,107	346-5	...	2-33
	1884-85	Do.	6,255	496-14	...	1-14
	1885-86	Do.	6,038	692-24	...	2-24
	1886-87	Do.	7,505	840-28	...	2-40
	1887-88	Do.	10,500	849-5	...	0-35
	1888-89	Do.	11,025	880-43	...	7-25
	1889-90	Do.	11,000	833-16	...	2-23
	1890-91	Do.	9,550	1,117-2	...	...
	1891-92	1,051,314	11,180	1,110-17	...	..
	1892-93	Do.	10,800	...	...	..
Bijapur	1883-84	638,493	1,578	150-31	...	..
	1884-85	Do.	1,705	224-11	...	..
	1885-86	Do.	1,485	...	..	...
	1886-87	Do.	1,400	...	...	...
	1887-88	Do.	1,579	...	...	...
	1888-89	Do.	2,015	...	...	...
	1889-90	Do.	2,065	435-0	...	..
	1890-91	Do.	2,525	135-0	...	...
	1891-92	796,339	3,510	113-0	...	...
	1892-93	Do.	4,400	...	..	..

32. *Evidence of* Rao Bahadur Rudragowda Chanvirgowda Artal, *Lengayet, Deputy Collector, Bijapur.*

1. By coming in contact with the masses as well as by observing the health and conduct of persons addicted to the vice, and also by visiting places where sadhus or saints reside.

2. The definitions of ganja and charas herein given may be accepted as correct for this district. The ganja manufactured and sold here is flat ganja.

3. In none of the districts in the Southern Mahratta country the hemp plant grows spontaneously.

4. The plants do not grow wild here.

5 and 6. As the plant does not grow wild here, I am unable to answer these questions.

7. The hemp plant has been cultivated only at Bijapur on a very small scale for the production of ganja and bhang only for the last two years. Charas is not prepared here. The plant is grown in this part of the country as a narcotic and not as a fibre plant. The area sown in 1892 at Bijapur was about 13 acres.

8. The area under hemp plant in 1893 is only about 4½ acres. The reason for the decrease in the area under cultivation is due to the fact that there is a considerable stock in hand of the yield of the last year.

9. As regards the method of cultivation, I beg to refer to paragraph 3 of my report, No. 562, dated the 30th August last, printed at page 7 of the note submitted to Government by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, with his letter No. 4752, dated 11th September 1893.

10. The person who has been cultivating hemp plant for the last two years at Bijapur, is a marvadi, but not an expert. He has, however, secured the services of two experts from Lengria in the Satara district. Generally the agricultural cultivators do not know how to cultivate the plant; but the agricultural operations common to the production of this and other plants are carried on by the ordinary cultivators.

11. The plants are never cultivated in this district for the production of ganja from the seed of wild hemp.

12. As the plants do not grow wild in this part of the country, I am unable to answer this question.

13 The cultivation of the hemp plant is not restricted in this part of the country; but the cultivator cannot manufacture the drug without a license to be granted by the Collector on this behalf in the Form B, sanctioned by Government, and the drug can only be sold to persons duly licensed to sell the same by wholesale. I am not aware of any special conditions of climate, rainfall and elevation above sea level, but I think it can be grown in red or loamy soil as an irrigated crop. Except in parts of the Badami taluka where the soil is sandy and rocky, I am of opinion the plant can be cultivated as an irrigated crop with success in any other part of this district.

14. Yes; ganja and bhang are produced from the hemp plant cultivated at Bijapur. Charas is not prepared here. As regards the extent, I beg to refer to paragraph 4 of my report above quoted.

15. *Vide* paragraphs 5, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of my report above alluded to. (*b*) The hemp plants do not grow wild here.

16. No; the people do not prepare bhang in their houses Yes, it can be prepared from the hemp plant grown in any place The last part of the question cannot be answered because the plants do not grow wild here.

17. By any class of people; but generally the Muhammadans prepare the majum or majun. The ghota is prepared occasionally by higher castes of Hindus.

18 Yes; they do After about five years these drugs lose their intoxicating property, and become quite useless for consumption. The drugs can be kept in good condition with ordinary care for two years. So far as I can ascertain from the people who generally deal in these drugs, I learn that no special measures can be taken to prevent deterioration after two years.

19. Yes; charas is not at all used in this part of the country. Ganja is used only for smoking. As regards other uses of ganja and its seeds, I beg a reference to paragraphs 6, 13 and 14 of my report above quoted.

20. As regards classes, *vide* the concluding portion of paragraph 5 of my report.

The proportion of the ganja-smoking people is estimated to be 30 per cent. in the Sholapur, Satara, Ahmednagar and Poona districts, and 10 per cent. in the Southern Mahratta country.

21. Only the flat ganja is used in this district. I, however, learn that there is no difference in the intoxicating nature of the different kinds of ganja.

22. Charas is not at all used in the Bijapur district.

23. As far as I can ascertain, bhang is not used for smoking in this part of the country.

24. Generally the Muhammadans eat and drink bhang in the shape of fakki and ghota. The proportion of bhang-eaters (*a*) is estimated to be 1 per cent., and that of bhang-drinkers about 3 per cent. I have actually come across a Gondhali or a Joshiger at Dharwar who used to eat in my presence mere bhang powder mixed with cold water, then ground on a stone and made into small balls. If I remember right, I think he used to eat at one time from 20 to 40 tolas.

25. The use of ganja and bhang is on the increase, the rate of the increase being about 2 or 3 per cent. every year. This can be attributed to the fact that if there is a sadhu, an arudh or a fakir, making his residence in a certain locality, it is invariably the case that good many people living in the vicinity flock in numbers around him, and I have observed that such resorts are the chief rendezvous of ganja-smoking. This contagion is spreading every day with the increased facilities of communications, as the so-called sadhus are now able to wander from place to place without much inconvenience and trouble.

26. The following is the proportion of the consumers of the drugs:—

	Ganja.	Bhang.
(*a*)	about 5 per cent.	3 per cent.
(*b*)	„ 1 „	...
(*c*)	„ 3 „	1 per cent.
(*d*)	„ 1 „	...

27. Weavers, fakirs, gosavis and day-labourers mainly use these drugs. People who are total abstainers pay constant visits to the ascetics and thus come in contact with persons who are already addicted to the vice and thereby follow the example of their brethren.

28. It is said that an habitual moderate consumer requires daily 1 tola of ganja which costs him 6 pies, and an habitual excessive consumer requires 10 tolas which cost him about 5 annas, according to the rates now prevailing here. An habitual moderate consumer of bhang has to spend daily 1½ pies, and an excessive consumer 3 pies.

29. Tobacco is ordinarily mixed with ganja for the purpose of smoking Cardamoms and

nutmegs are also occasionally mixed with ganja and smoked, with a view to increase the intoxicating power of the drug. I have actually seen a Bava at a place near my native place (Artal in the Dharwar district) smoking ganja mixed with opium, aconite powder and cast skin of a cobra capella. Dhatura is occasionally mixed with the smoking dose of the drug. As regards other ingredients mixed with various preparations of hemp, *vide* paragraphs 8, 9, 10 and 11 of my report. It is said that these admixtures enhance the power of intoxication.

30. It is mainly used by the male sex, but also to a very small extent by low prostitutes. If once addicted to the habit, a person finds it very difficult to give it up. It is not usual for children to consume any of the drugs, but when attacked by dysentery children are given bhang to drink.

31. Yes; it is easily formed. It is very difficult to break off. It is said that there is a strong tendency, in the case of these drugs, for the moderate habit to develop into the excessive habit.

33. The first aim of Hindu Theosophy is to secure the concentration of the mind, and it is the popular belief that this drug possesses the marvellous qualities of bringing on this effect. The drug is so far adored that it has received epithets in Sanskrit such as "cheedanand" and "siddhapatri", which literally mean "giver of delight to the mind" and "leaves endowed with supernatural powers", respectively. The higher classes who use the drug for this purpose hold that the use of the drug is conducive to health if it is cleaned thoroughly before using it and taken moderately.

The habitual use of these drugs is considered discreditable, and the habitual consumers are not as a rule respected and trusted. So far as I can ascertain, the plant is not worshipped in this part of the country.

34. Certainly it would be a serious privation to habitual excessive consumers of these drugs, as it is exceedingly difficult to break off the habit once contracted, though very probably beneficial. The probable number of habitual excessive consumers would be 8,000, *i.e.*, 1 per cent. according to the imperial census of 1891 (Bijapur district).

35. I do not think that it would be feasible to prohibit the use of these drugs altogether. Certainly it would be consumed illicitly unless the cultivation of the drug is prohibited also in the Native States. Undoubtedly the entire prohibition of the use of the drug would create serious discontent for a time at least; but such a sort of discontent would scarcely amount to a political danger. With some proper restriction these drugs should, I think, be sold for medicinal purposes by persons licensed by the Collector to do so; perhaps the entire prohibition of the drug may drive the habitual excessive consumer to the use of other drugs, such as dhatura seeds, aconite and nux vomica, which grow wild, and other stimulants such as opium, &c. I think it is very desirable that the use of these drugs should be restricted; if not entirely prohibited, by making them expensive through the imposition of heavy excise duty. Such a measure will keep these drugs out of the reach of the poor people who are generally habitual excessive consumers.

36. I do not think so. On the contrary, I should say the tendency is the other way, as there are religious objections to the use of liquors containing alcohol.

37. I am informed that the smoking of charas produces more intoxication than that of ganja, as it contains the active principle of the plant.

38. I am informed that no different effects in kind or degree are produced on the consumers.

39. It is said that the drinking or eating of the hemp plant is more injurious than smoking the same through a pipe.

40. *Vide* paragraph 12 of my report.

41. It is said that the moderate use of these drugs is beneficial in effects (*a*) as a food accessory or digestive. Its moderate use alleviates fatigue—I refer to the moderate occasional use.

42. It is said that the moderate occasional use of any of these drugs is harmless.

43. Yes; they are said to be inoffensive to their neighbours.

45 and 46. Yes; the habitual moderate use of these drugs produces noxious effects. It impairs the health of consumers, causes the loss of appetite, produces asthma. It does impair the moral sense, induces laziness and habits of immorality and debauchery. It occasionally produces insanity. In some cases it is temporary, and in others permanent. I have seen some persons going mad by the use of ganja. They shout loudly and walk sometimes naked in the open streets, and are quite indifferent to worldly matters.

47 and 48. The habitual moderate use of these drugs does not appear to be a hereditary habit, nor does it affect in any way the children of moderate consumers.

49. I am informed that the moderate use of these drugs is occasionally practised as an aphrodisiac. Yes, it is used both by prostitutes and their lovers.

50. I have heard that the excessive use of the hemp has produced impotence at the advanced age of consumers; but I think such cases are few and far between.

51. I am informed that bad characters are not as a rule moderate consumers of any of these drugs. The persons addicted to the vice generally do not commit serious crimes; but they commit simple assaults, and when they are in want of money to purchase the drug they commit petty thefts.

52. As a rule excessive consumers do not commit any serious crimes.

55. See paragraph 6 of my report.

56. See answer to question 29.

57. Ganja and charas are neither eaten nor drunk in this part of the country.

58 and 59. The present system of administration in respect of hemp drugs works well, but it is capable of further improvements, so as to restrict its use especially by the poor people; and I think the time has come now to put the drugs on the same footing as opium and alcoholic stimulants. The present rates of duty levied on transports, imports and exports are in my humble opinion exceedingly light, and with a view to keep these drugs out of the reach of the poor people I would suggest that heavier excise duties should be imposed both on the drugs prepared in the British territory as well as on those in the Native States. The drugs manufactured should be stored in a bonded warehouse or a depôt, to be issued, on payment of excise duty, only to licensed vendors, as is now done in the case of opium. Charas should have its own rate. The ganja is said to be of a greater strength than bhang, and they must therefore have separate rates of excise

to the highest bidder, as is now done invariably in every district, but separate shop licenses should be issued to applicants on payment of a fixed fee. To secure the efficient administration of the system, the right of selling the farm in the adjoining Native States will have to be purchased by paying compensation to the chiefs, as has been done in the case of country liquor.

60 and 61. As it is impossible to prepare or cultivate the drugs surreptitiously, there is no need for control

62. As the cultivation of the hemp plant for the production of bhang is not separate from the cultivation of the plant for the production of ganja, no further control than that now exercised is needed.

63 and 64. See answers to questions 58 and 59.

65. No tax is at present levied on the preparations of these drugs, except the import and transport duties, in respect of which *vide* answers to questions 58 and 59.

66 Only flat ganja is prepared in this district, and I do not think it necessary that there should be different rates of taxation, because the different kinds of ganja do not differ materially in their strength.

67. The transport and export duties levied at present are merely nominal, and I would suggest that the present rates should be considerably enhanced.

68. There are licensed shops in this district where these drugs are sold, but there is nothing in the terms of the licenses granted prohibiting the use of these drugs on the premises of such shops.

69. Generally some sort of preliminary enquiries are made by the local officers without consulting the wishes of the inhabitants of the locality where a new shop is intended to be opened. If the local officers are of opinion that a shop is required at a particular place, it is generally sanctioned

70 See paragraph 18 of my Report No. 562 of 30th August last. Probably people living on the borders of Native States buy their supplies from shops in the States, as it is said that these drugs are sold there cheaper than in the British territory. According to the present terms of the contract, a farmer or licensee is authorized to sell to one and the same person on any one day as much as 40 tolas I think this limit is rather high, and it should be reduced to two tolas as has been recently done in the case of opium.

Oral evidence.

Question 1 —I am a Lengayet. We are followers of Shiva, and they say that unless we smoke ganja we cannot understand God or find out God. The sadhus and others say it is absolutely necessary for that concentration of mind required for this understanding of God. This understanding of God is not necessary to us all, but to our religious men. I believe there must be reference to this in the Shastras; but I cannot lay my hand on any passage. The Lengayets are a sect rather than a caste; and there are caste divisions within the sect. There are no Brahmins. It is a secession from Brahminism.

Question 2.— Bhang is merely powdered ganja in this part of the country. I have not seen bhang properly so called.

Question 20.—The percentages here are on adult males. The proportions for other districts are based on contractors' information. But for the Southern Mahratta country it is my own estimate; it may be a little high. It contains, however, the occasional consumers; and consumption is growing. The total ten per cent. under ganja in answer 26 is the ten per cent. of the population shown in answer 20. I have omitted there the percentages for other districts given in answer 20; for I know nothing personally of these percentages.

Question 29.—I cannot say how much bhang goes to the ser of bhoja, which is a liquid.

Question 35.—I would interfere with the habits of the poor in this respect because they give up their interest in life, become idle and do not work. Thus they suffer more from habitual excessive consumption than the better classes do. They use the drugs sometimes in moderation with advantage; but generally this moderate use becomes excessive to their great injury. So I would try to stop consumption by them altogether. These drugs also injure most those who have poor food. Rich food is necessary with these drugs.

Probably they would turn to opium or dhatura, but not alcohol, owing to religious objections. To take to dhatura would be far worse.

Question 45.—It is only the excessive use of the drugs that produces insanity. I know four cases of madness produced by ganja. I mean that the insanity in each case was attributed by the relations to ganja; and I accepted their statements. One was my teacher; and I never saw him smoke. But two of the four men I have seen smoke ganja. There is only one case which I know well enough to say positively that the ganja was the cause of the insanity.

That case was in 1875 or 1876, when the man became insane. He was not a connection of mine. He was the son of a drummer, who went about with dancing girls. My father knew him. He was a Lengayet and would not use drink. He was a gambler, and was sent to jail in 1878-79 for some offence. A "decoy-powder" (or love-powder) given by a wife might produce insanity: that is the popular idea. Some attributed one case, that I head of, to this. I can give no other causes of insanity in general. My belief is that the ganja caused the insanity in this case. It is a popular belief among the Hindus that ganja causes insanity. I know excessive smokers who are not insane. the popular belief is that excessive use may cause insanity, not that it always does.

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33 *Evidence of* Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Rajaram Mulé, *Deshastha Brahmin, Administrator of Jath, in Southern Mahratta Country.*

1 During my service as administrator of Miraj Junior and Jath, where hemp is cultivated, I had opportunities of getting information from the cultivators of hemp and dealers in hemp drugs. I had also opportunities of observing the character of those addicted to the use of hemp drugs.

because it leads to vices. The hemp plant is not worshipped in this district.

34. Habitual excessive consumers, such as gosavis, bairagis, fakirs, etc., will alone experience serious privation if they do not get the drug. Non-habitual or non-excessive consumers will not experience any privation. They will leave off the habit.

35. It is not feasible to prohibit the use of all these drugs, so long as alcoholic stimulants and other drugs are freely procurable. Excessive liquor drinkers are more formidable than ganja smokers or bhang or ghota drinkers, and therefore men who want intoxication may have ganja in preference to liquor. It is easy to effectually prohibit the use of these drugs by prohibiting the cultivation of the hemp plant without any discontent amounting to a political danger.

36. There is no religious objection for the use of ganja or bhang, as they are not liquids prepared by other castes; but there e ists a prohibition regarding the use of liquor. I know persons who wish to have intoxication preferring liquor to ganja, and therefore the consumption of alcohol is on the increase and will increase as the ties of religious bonds are becoming slackened by education, and the action of the respectable people in excommunicating drinkers of liquor becomes more and more hampered by the operation of the defamation section of the Indian Penal Code.

37. The effects of charas smoking are unknown here.

38. Flat ganja is alone to be had here.

39. Drinking ghota or bhang is less injurious than smoking ganja or eating majum or yakuti. The smoking of ganja affects one's brains—sometimes permanently—and the consumers of yakuti are found to be more intoxicated than the drinkers of ghota or bhang.

40. There is no native doctor's school in which the medicinal qualities of these drugs is taught. I know of one Native Assistant Surgeon prescribing a few drops of essence of ganja to a patient to give good sleep; but instead of its producing the desired effect the patient began to rave. I have not seen these drugs used in the treatment of cattle disease; but ganja is used for giving massala or medicine to horses.

41. I think ganja or bhang, if given as a medicine when occasion requires, (*a*) would act as a digestive element to persons not accustomed to eat or drink it habitually; (*b*) ganja smokers under ganja intoxication do not consider a long journey fatiguing; (*c*) I cannot say whether, in malarious or unhealthy tracts, these drugs would be preventive of disease. The present uses of these drugs are not for purposes (*a*) and (*c*), but for the purpose of getting intoxicated only.

42. Requires no answer in consequence of the reply to query No. 41 being in the affirmative.

43. Moderate consumers are not offensive; but they become excessive consumers by degrees, and then they are offensive to their neighbours.

44. The immediate effect of the moderate use even of any of these drugs is this, that the eyes of the consumer become red and his disposition peevish. It does not produce perceptible hunger. It is not refreshing, but stupefying. It does not allay hunger, but creates appetite. The effect of ganja-smoking is not good, especially on those who do not use animal food. I have seen most of the ganja smokers to be thin men, unable to comprehend any subject patiently. The intoxication lasts from one to three hours.

45 and 46. Even the habitual moderate use of ganja does produce noxious effects on the health of a person. It impairs the constitution of the consumer in some degree. It causes asthma, and makes a man drowsy and immoral sometimes. It deadens intellect, and sometimes produces permanent insanity, though not of the worst type. I know several cases of insanity caused by ganja-smoking. They become voilent, and are addicted to raving and abusing. They have not been allowed indulgence in the use of the hemp drugs, and therefore whether their tendency is for the excessive indulgence in the use of the drug is not known. I have not seen any instance of insanity caused by the bhang ghota drinking. Charas is rarely used in this Collectorate, as already stated.

47. The habitual use of ganja or bhang is not a hereditary habit, and it has no effect on the children of the smokers further than this, that they imitate their father and become ganja smokers also.

48. The effect of the habitual excessive use of the drug has a pernicious effect on the children of the smokers. The children are more weak.

49 and 50. The use of ganja and bhang is encouraged by prostitutes. Its use is moderate at the beginning, but develops into excessive after some time. When it reaches the latter stage it is more injurious to health than the former stage, especially to those who cannot get substantial food. An excessive ganja smoker admits that by his indulging in sexual intercourse to excess under the influence of ganja he has impaired his vital powers, and that as the ganja-smoking or ghota-drinking is not sufficient to procure for him intoxication, he is required to eat half a tola of opium in addition now.

51 and 52. Yes, the use of ganja or bhang has no direct effect on crime; but as the consumers thereof are mostly worthless persons, their congregation together on account of their habit induces them sometimes to plan a crime.

53. The accused in many cases charged for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, or causing the death of other persons by rash or negligent acts, have many times pleaded before me that they did the act while in a state of ganja or liquor intoxication.

54 and 55. No.

56. I have heard of cases in which dhatura was administered by criminals to their victims in bhang ghota.

57. I have not heard of ganja and charas having been eaten or drunk.

58 and 59. No improvement in the present excise administration of the drug is needed.

60. The present mode of control, *viz.*, the sale and manufacture of ganja and its export and import under licenses, is quite sufficient.

61. The present arrangements, as above described, are sufficient.

62. Ganja and bhang are nearly one and the same, as described in reply to query No. 2, and therefore the answer to query No. 60 applies to this.

63 and 64. No.

65. I think the present taxation in the shape of

contracts in the British territory and annas eight per each maund of the drug when exported from or imported into a Native State is reasonable.

66. Only flat ganja is produced here; but I think there should be no different rates of taxation for different kinds of ganja, because they will be troublesome to the exporters, manufacturers and sellers.

67. No.

68. There are no houses or shops in this district to my knowledge for the consumption of these drugs on the premises, and none such will thrive or be viewed with favour, as a majority of the smokers or drinkers still drink or smoke in private.

69. I must say that the wishes of the people are not consulted as they should be. The contractors are always inclined to open more shops, and they make some ganja smokers send a petition, which is complied with. If the people are told that it is in their hands to prevent the pernicious effects of the ganja smoking by objecting to the opening of a shop, they are sure to do so, as non-consumers of the drug form a majority.

70. No.

Oral evidence.

Question 24.— The statement that the preparation of yakuti and bhang is not permitted in Satara is based on information a contractor gave me. I do not know myself.

Questions 45 and 46.—Moderate use of the drugs is only injurious to those who do not get good food, *i.e.*, ghi or milk or animal food. Otherwise it does no harm at all. Excessive use alone causes insanity. The causes to which I have referred in my printed answer have not been in asylums. They are not violent, only raving and senseless in talk and business. They are not dangerous. I should like the word "violent" altered into "dangerous."

I know three of the cases intimately. The patients are still alive. They are at least void of intellect. They used all to smoke ganja. I do not know whether they took dhatura with bairagis or not. Other causes of insanity are loss of money, loss of wife, or female relative running away. These are the two principal causes. Dhatura also produces it. Also alcohol to some extent, as far as my experience goes. I have known cases of insanity caused by loss of women or loss of property. I do not know any other, except these five—loss of women, loss of property, dhatura, alcohol and excessive ganja smoking. When people go mad from loss of money or loss of women, they repeat the cause, *i.e.*, talk about it in their madness, saying "she is gone!" etc.

In all the three ganja cases above referred to, I knew the father, but not the mother in any case. I asked, however, about the mothers, and know that they are not insane: not one of them. I know no other relations than the father and mother in each case. I know nothing of grandfathers, etc., or other relations. One was a Karbari in a Native State; he is a political pensioner. He became mad thirty years ago and has been so since. His madness was attributed to ganja. I do not know whether he had taken dhatura; but people said it was ganja. I had known him as a boy.

The second case was an Inamdar's son living in Satara, where I was serving. He is 55 years old. He became mad ten years ago. He had smoked ganja for fifteen years previous to that. Whether there was any other cause, he alone knows. I cannot say whether he smoked dhatura. But I was told his madness was due to ganja. He eats opium, dhatura and bachnag now. It is the same person referred to in my answers 49 and 50. He had indulged in sexual excess. He has several children; but he has had none for twelve years; and he says that the reason he has had none since then is that he has no desire now through sexual excess. He now says this. He was renowned for loose character before he became mad. I only knew the father and mother in this case, and they were healthy.

The last case is the son of a peon. He is 25 years old. Since I retired I went to the Aundh State, and saw the father for the first time then, two years ago. The patient washes pots as a private servant. He is an idiot. I do not know how long he has smoked. I never saw him until he was brought to me by his father a year ago to be kept in confinement. The father said the insanity was due to ganja. I knew nothing of the case except what the father told me. I kept him a week while he was violent. I then let him go. He is still mad, *i.e.*, half insane, as I have above indicated.

In none of these cases can I say whether there was any other cause. I know that, so far as I have been able to ascertain, there has been no loss of women or property in any of them. And I know there was not liquor in the first two. In the third there probably was. Other causes may have existed, such as dhatura or other unknown or secret cause. All the cases were, however, attributed to ganja.

Question 59.—The ganja is inspected in shops, and if it is rotton or adulterated, it is destroyed. As a Government officer I have made such inspections. I have never discovered adulteration. The flat tops could not conceal an adulterant. Not even in ganja when broken up or in the tiny leaves of bhang could an adulterant be hidden.

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37. *Evidence of* Mr. H. Ingle, *Retired Deputy Collector and Special Magistrate, First Class, Karwar.*

51. The alleged bad characters in the district are not, in any large proportion, habitual consumers of drugs. From what I have been able to learn, the moderate use of the drugs under enquiry has no connection with crime of any special character.

52. The previous answer is a reply to this question. It is said that a regular consumer of these drugs is soothed and comforted by their daily use. A *first* indulgence may be likely to incite to crime, but generally the individual becomes insensible.

53. Excessive indulgence in these drugs does not incite to unpremeditated crime. I know of no case in which it has led to temporary homicidal frenzy.

54. No.

55. I have not been able to obtain definite information on the points raised in this question.

57. Charas is said not to be consumed in Karwar. I have no information to give from personal knowledge.

price officially reported is Re. 1-8-0 per pound of 40 tolas; but I think the retail sale price actually charged is Rs. 2-8-0 per pound. There are at present no means to examine the accounts of the ganja-farmer. Had they been regularly kept, I am sure they would have shown a large profit to the farmer.

For all these reasons, I am respectfully of opinion that the system of officially fixing the retail sale price is at least worth experimenting upon.

64. The present regulations seem to be unobjectionable.

65. No charas smoking known in this part. Consumption of bhang comparatively small. Bhang is not separately taxed. The taxation, as compared with alcoholic and other intoxicants, seems moderate and fair. The quantity of the alcoholic stimulant required by an habitual moderate consumer costs about 5 annas per diem and that of opium 2 annas. Compared with these, the cost of these drugs required also by an habitual moderate consumer is much less, and must therefore be considered reasonable. This cost includes the contractor's profits, which seems to me unreasonably high. If, therefore, they are reduced to a fair minimum by officially fixing the price, as suggested in reply to question No. 66, the cost will be still reduced, and the taxation will be clearly seen as quite moderate.

66. The principle which governs or should govern the taxation of intoxicating drugs is, I think, that the State should, by the imposition of heavy taxes, endeavour to check, as far as practicable, the use of such drugs because they act injuriously on the body and mind of its subjects. According to this principle the intoxicant which has more mischievous effects by spoiling the body or mind or by creating a greater tendency to commit the crime should, I think, be more heavily taxed. Unless, therefore, the different varieties have different powers of so acting, they need not be taxed at different rates.

67. My views have already been expressed in reply to question No. 63. The retail sale price not being fixed officially, the consumer is practically required to pay a much higher tax in the shape of the price of ganja, though the tax imposed by Government is very moderate. The system, therefore, requires modification.

68. In the mufassal there are not such houses. I am of opinion that it is not desirable that there should be such houses.

69. Yes; generally they are. If a particular locality is objected to by the people, their complaint is sent to the local revenue officer for inquiry and report; and if, on receipt of such report, the Collector is satisfied that there are sufficient grounds not to allow the shop to be opened, no permission is granted.

70. No, there are no facts regarding the importation or smuggling of hemp drugs from Native States to which I wish to draw attention.

Yes; duty is paid in respect of all the hemp plant drugs used. So far as I am aware, there is no use of untaxed drugs.

Oral evidence.

Question 13.—My information regarding the export of hemp drugs to European countries was gathered from an Administration Report of the Abkari Department, which I can mention after reference to my notes.

Question 26.—In the districts I have served I have not found the hemp drugs to be used as a custom at religious ceremonies. I am a follower of the Shiva side of the Hindu religion, and I do not consider the use of the drugs essential.

Question 35.—The ascetics have not enough influence with any class of the people to cause political difficulty. They may have exercised influence in former days, but times have changed, and I only speak for my own part of the country. They have influence in religious matters, but not in political.

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40. *Evidence of* Rao Saheb Narayan Waman Deobhankar, *Brahmin Mamlatdar and Magistrate, 2nd Class, Chopda, District Khandesh.*

1. I have been a Magistrate for the last fifteen years, and exercised jurisdiction in eleven talukas in five different districts. I have thus had opportunities of studying the habits of criminals in different parts of the Deccan as regards the use of the hemp drugs. I have also consulted some persons whose family have for several generations been dealers in these drugs.

51. I do not think that any sensible proportion of bad characters are habitual consumers of any of the hemp drugs; their proportion is certainly larger than that of habitual consumers in the general population of the country. I can only trace the connection of the moderate use of these drugs with crime in the following two ways:—

(a) Criminals as well as consumers of the hemp drugs are recruited from the lower ranks of society; (b) a moderate use of these drugs prevents fatigue and exhaustion, and imparts a certain spirit and boldness to the temper; it has a tendency to concentrate the mind to the one object or sentiment which is uppermost in the consumer's thoughts, and to fortify it to some degree against danger and difficulties.

I do not think that the use of hemp drugs by itself prompts a person to crime; they (the hemp drugs) are cheap enough to be within the reach of the poorest classes, and unlike opium they create no desire for sweet, greasy or other expensive food.

52. The above answer holds good *mutatis mutandis* in respect of this question; only that a habitual excessive consumer is less disposed for the activity and excitement of crime than a moderate consumer. Excessive use is observed to have the effect of increasing fretfulness, but decreasing physical powers.

53. Excessive indulgence in any of these drugs does not by itself incite to unpremeditated crime, violent or otherwise, unless such a crime happens to be uppermost in the consumer's thoughts, or unless he conceives an intention to commit such a crime subsequent to his taking any of these drugs, in which case the influence will tend to intensify and help on the intention so conceived. I do not know of any case in which excessive indulgence in any of these drugs has led to temporary homicidal frenzy.

54. These drugs are used by criminals to fortify themselves to commit a premeditated act of violence or other crime. I have observed one or two cases of this nature in the Chopda taluka during the last six months.

55. Criminals, in order to further their designs, do, in rare cases, induce their victims to partake of majum (a sweet preparation of bhang), and so stupefy themselves. Complete stupefaction canno be induced by the hemp drug without admixture I observed a case three years ago in the Nandgao taluka of the Nasik district, in which a gosai administered majum to a person, and while th latter was in the drowziness of the drug, commit ted theft of some rupees he had in his turban.

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41. *Evidence of* Rao Saheb Shesho Krisna Mudkavi, *Mamlatdar of Taluka Bijapur, Bijapur.*

1. I had no opportunity before of collecting the information I am now giving on this subject. Still I have attempted to answer the questions with the aid of statistics I have obtained from the ganja contractors, the Abkari inspectors, persons using bhang and ganja, and from my own scanty experience.

2. In this part of the country charas is not manufactured at all. The definition given of ganja is correct. The kind of ganja manufactured here is flat ganja, known by its generic term ganja, instead of champta ganja.

3. As far as I know from my experience in the Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur districts, hemp plant does not grow spontaneously in any of these districts.

7. In Bijapur town 6 acres and 13 gunthas were cultivated for bhang and ganja.

8. The cultivation is so infinitesimally small that it seems unnecessary to answer the question.

9. After the opening of the monsoon, ganja is sown at the end of June or beginning of July in plough land in the same manner as jawari. The plant needs no irrigation (artificial) during the monsoon, after which it is watered by means of "mote" (water bucket). From the month of September male plants begin to come up among crops, and they are at once removed, for their presence causes the female plants to seed and injures the crops. Grass or dirt among the ganja crops is weeded out from time to time.

10. Here there is no separate class of ganja cultivators. They belong to the agricultural class. But, in order that the female plants may not be injured from the growth of male plants, experts are imported from other districts, and the cultivation is managed under their supervision.

11. The plants cultivated for the production of ganja are not raised from the seed of wild hemp.

12. Wild hemp is not sown.

13. The cultivation of ganja is not restricted to any part of the country. Moisture and a supply of water are essential conditions, but rocky soil is unsuitable.

14. In this part of the country ganja is cultivated to a small extent. Bhang is also prepared from it. Charas is, however, not prepared. The cultivation in Bijapur of bhang and ganja this year will, it is estimated, produce about 60 maunds of ganja and 15 maunds of bhang.

15. In this part of the country ganja is not produced from the wild plants, which do not exist here at all.

(A) Ganja used for smoking purposes. About the end of December, when the crop of ganja is ready, the tops of the plant, otherwise called the buds, are pulled out. These are placed in a pile four inches thick. It is then spread out on th ground and trodden under foot by coolies fo three or four days, and then the ganja thus pre pared is filled into bags. The ganja thus pre pared becomes ready for sale. The people pur chasing the ganja so prepared, if they wish t use any portion of it for smoking, squeeze it wit their hands mixed with water, which is the thrown out and water mixed afresh. This pro cess is repeated ten times at least. The ganj thus prepared, though fit for smoking, is not s used without a mixture of tobacco.

(B) No ganja is eaten in this part of th country.

(C) The powder left after the process of tread ing, to which the buds placed in heaps are subject ed, and from which the ganja is separated, is calle bhang. That powder is sold to consumers usin it for drinking. To render it fit for drinkin purposes the consumers soak it in water. It i then rubbed with hands and cleansed with water the process being repeated so often as to cause it green colour almost to disappear. The bhang s prepared is then fried on a pan mixed with ghi It is then mixed with water, poppy seeds, almonds, cardamoms, ginger, pepper and aniseed, and grounded on a stone and rolled into balls. Then a tinned pot or an earthen pot with a broad mouth is taken, and its mouth closed with a piece of cloth tied round it. On the cloth is then placed one of these balls, about four or five tolas in weight; water is then poured down on the ball in small droppings, and the ball is then dissolved with hands. The proportion of water to be put in is 80 tolas for each ball. When the dilution thus prepared is ready, the cloth is removed and sugar or gule mixed with the dilution. Afterwards two receptacles are used. The one (empty) is placed on the ground, and the other containing the dilution is held over it at some distance, which is gradually increased to the height of a man; and the dilution is then dribbled down into the empty receptacle. When the pouring is finished, the process is repeated as often as is necessary to produce that amount of intoxicating power in the dilution which the drinker wishes it to possess, a repetition forty times being considered as a maximum. The mixture thus obtained is termed ghota. It then becomes fit for drinking. During the hot season, this is used without anything else being mixed with it. In other seasons milk is mixed with it.

16. Smokers prepare the ganja they buy for smoking. Ghota-drinkers prepare ghota in their houses from the bhang they purchase. These smokers or drinkers are ascetics, bairagis, salis, koshtis, Marathas, and Musalmans.

17. There is no limitation as to the class or caste of the persons making the preparations of the hemp drug. The ganja cultivators therefore belong to the agricultural class, and they make the

preparations themselves with the aid of experienced persons.

18. I have no personal knowledge on this subject. I consider two years to be the longest time beyond which the drugs cannot keep good. Its keeping in good condition or deterioration depends upon the climate, according as it is dry or wet. I have no experience of the causes of deterioration, neither can I think of any means to prevent such deterioration.

19. In this part of the country ganja is used only for smoking.

20. Ascetics, bairagis, salis, koshtis, Musalmans, and occasionally singers chiefly smoke ganja. Their proportion to the general population cannot be stated in exact percentage, but approximately it may be estimated at 1 to 2 per cent.

21. In this part of the country, flat ganja only is used for smoking, and it is considered the best of all.

22. Charas is not at all prepared in this part of the country.

23. Bhang is not used for smoking.

24. People of the ordinary class drink bhang. Detailed information on this point is given in the answer to the 17th question. On the whole the proportion of this class of people is not greater than 5 per cent.

25. That the use of ganja is on the increase is evident from the fact that the ganja-revenue is increasing every year.

26. It is very difficult to ascertain the proportion of these classes to the total consumers indicated in the respective headings, but the following seems a fairly reasonable estimate :—

(*a*) 50 per cent.
(*b*) 10 per cent.
(*c*) 25 per cent.
(*d*) 15 per cent.

27. It has already been stated in the answer to the 17th question what people use this drug. The (*a*) class mentioned above generally comprises weavers and momins; the (*b*), ascetics, bairagis and fakirs; and the (*c*) and (*d*) the ordinary classes who are occasional consumers. It is the idle classes of people that take to this vice contracted by association with bad company, and generally poorer classes are addicted to this. The (*a*) class uses this drug to alleviate fatigue in such moderate quantity as to cause no obstacle to their daily vocations.

28. The habitual moderate smokers of ganja require from one to two tolas per head per diem, while habitual excessive consumers require about four tolas per diem. Its cost is half anna per tola.

29. Occasionally dhatura seed, kuchara (nux-vomica) seed and bachnak (aconite) are mixed with the ganja used for smoking, to make it more intoxicating. Common tobacco is ordinarily mixed with it as an essential ingredient. I have not been able to ascertain what other ingredients, if any, are mixed with it. It is usual to mix spices in bhang (ghota), the process of which has been described in the answer to the 15th question.

30. It seems necessary to specify here the classes consuming the drug in solitude and those consuming it in company. Ascetics and bairagis wishing to secure concentration of mind to devotion and those wishing to keep their vice out of knowledge to others use the drug in solitude. These classes do not generally associate with society. Labouring classes, who have ordinarily to come into contact with their fellow-labourers, use it in company to a moderate extent; and some of them use it also in solitude in their own houses to an extent sufficient to satisfy their cravings. The proportion of consumers in solitude is very small. The consumption is mainly confined to male sex. Females generally do not smoke it. The addiction occurs at an age later than eighteen.

31. Those, who have no association with consumers of the drug and those who are educated in moral and religious subjects, never become prone to this habit. Several others, too, contract this habit by association with consumers of the drug. It is very difficult to break off. Except in the case of ascetics and bairagis and fakirs, there is no tendency in this drug for the moderate habit to develop into the excessive.

32. There is no custom at all, social or religious, in regard to the consumption of any intoxicating drugs, like bhang, ganja, etc. On the contrary, their use is forbidden by religion. A consumer of such drugs is hated by respectable men, and so there is no religious or social binding to use the drug. In the case, however, of ascetics and bairagis it is regarded as a necessity for concentration of mind in contemplation or devotion; but there is no authority of the shastra for such sentiment.

33. The public opinion (social and religious) is against the use of the drug. Consumers who in their intoxicated state are intemperate in their conduct and speech are shunned by respectable societies. The addicted are sensible of their vice, and generally avoid appearance in public, while such societies avoid company with the consumers for fear of contracting their habits. There is no custom either among the Hindus or the Muhammadans of worshipping the hemp plant.

34. It would be a serious privation to many classes of consumers to forego the consumption of the drug. For a few days there will be an obstacle to their mental or physical action. Just as the health of any ordinary man will suffer if he is not given his daily food, so will that of the bhang-consumer do if he is deprived of the use of this drug. But the abandoning of this habit will be beneficial to him in the end. The sufferance that might be caused in consequence is only a temporary one. After the lapse of some days in self-denial the practice leads to the cessation of the former habits, and the consumer's mental and physical powers would be maintained. The proportion of the people, who have once contracted the habit and who subsequently leave it, can hardly be 1 per cent. of the total consumers.

35. It is very necessary to prohibit the use of these drugs. The prohibition will lead to illicit consumption. The only way to enforce the prohibition seems to me to prevent by law the cultivation of these drugs in British and even in foreign territories, a severe penalty being attached to the breach of this rule. The police and the abkari departments should keep watch. Informers of illicit cultivation should be rewarded, and the trials of such cases should rest with lower grades of magistrates. The prohibition would, for some time, occasion temporary discontent among the consumers; but there is not the least ground for apprehending that such discontent would amount to a political danger, the people in this part of the country being loyal and of mild nature, and the proportion of the persons using bhang and ganja to the general population being too small to be taken into consideration. It cannot even for a moment be supposed that a measure affecting only

such community would lead to political danger. The increasing practice being detrimental to the public health, it is the duty of the good-principled ruler to stop it. Although the vice of indulging in bhang and ganja and that of drinking liquor have no connection with each other, the prohibition is likely to lead some of them to have recourse to opium and others to alcoholic stimulants.

36. For the present there is no practice come to notice of alcohol being substituted for these drugs.

N. B.—The answers to the questions in the 5th chapter apply both to bhang and ganja.

37. Charas is not used in this part of the country.

38 and 39. Both the smoking of ganja and the drinking of bhang (ghota) produce intoxication. The smoking produces heat in the body. It increases appetite and is likely to affect injuriously the consumer's brain and blood if he is not given sufficient food to eat. It is also likely to bring on asthma and cause disorder of lungs. Such are not the effects of the ghota, the use of which keeps intoxication longer than in the case of the ganja-smoking. It also sustains consumer's power of working. A ghota has a cooling effect in the end. It does not tend to increase appetite, nor is it so injurious to health. If consumed in a moderate quantity, it has these advantages. But ordinarily moderation is not observed, and its immoderate use is therefore injurious.

40. Purified bhang and ganja are used for medical purposes. Purified bhang and ganja are mixed in certain proportion with some of the medicines prescribed for cough, high breathing, piles and other diseases. It is also mixed with some medicines prescribed for certain cattle diseases. But it is not to be supposed that there are other cures for the diseases mentioned above.

41. It is known from experienced people that moderate consumption of these drugs have the effects mentioned in (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*). Their use serves to secure concentration of mind to any subject.

(*a*) On rare occasions it is useful to invalids.

(*b*) As already stated in the answer to the 17th question, it is used by weavers and others for this purpose.

(*c*) It is useful to ascetics, bairagis and others going on pilgrimages and travelling in hot or cold countries with or without clothes on.

(*d*) Persons leading their life as devotees.

It is difficult to state the proportion. The above information relates to the habitual moderate consumers.

42. It does not seem necessary to answer this question in view of the answer given to the preceding question.

43. Intoxication from bhang and ganja is pleasing to consumers in their sedentary position, and they are therefore inoffensive to their neighbours.

44 to 46. Reliable information is not obtainable to give satisfactory answers to these questions.

47 to 52. I am not aware of any instances of this nature.

53. Excessive indulgence in this drug causes quietude in a consumer and deprives him of the power of excitement. Therefore there is no incitement in the consumer to any violent or other crimes. I known of no case in which it has led to temporary homicidal frenzy. The state of the man, even when he is under complete influence of the drug, is not such as to incite him to commit suicide.

54. No.

55. The smoking of ganja does not bring on insensibility, but only slight intoxication. I am not aware of any instances of the nature indicated in the question. Insensibility is not produced without a mixture of any other substance with this drug. Dhatura seed, kuchara or other substance is necessary to produce perfect insensibility.

56. Dhatura is not mixed with this drug in order to induce consumption. I have not been able to obtain information on the other points.

57. Ganja is not eaten in this part of the country. Bhang (ghota) is drunk. This and the effects of its use have already been mentioned above. Charas is not prepared in this part of the country.

58 and 59. The existing rules relating to bhang and ganja should have a provision of an enactment prohibiting the cultivation of ganja. Should this be found inexpedient, such duty should be imposed on ganja as would make it a costly article. To attain this object, a rule should be made requiring the storage of bhang and ganja in a place assigned for the purpose, and the duty due to Government should be paid by the contractors.

The shops, where the sales of bhang and ganja are considerable, should be sold by auction, and those where the sales are not large should be farmed as at present for a lump sum.

The existing rule permitting the sale of ganja not exceeding forty tolas per diem per head enables a purchaser to dispose of a portion of it to another. If such a transaction be declared illegal, it would check the increase of the vice. To attain this end, the limit of forty tolas should be reduced to four tolas, the maximum quantity needed per head as shown in the answer to question 28. More than this should not be allowed to be sold to one person. If this course be adopted, the vice would materially decrease.

60. The cultivation of the ganja-bearing plant does not require supervision, but it seems desirable that the process of the preparation of ganja and bhang should be subjected to supervision; ganja is not capable of being prepared secretly. The present supervision seems therefore sufficient.

61. Charas is not produced in this part of the country.

62. Ganja and bhang are products of the same plant. To prepare a good ganja it is necessary that the plant should not be allowed to reach maturity. Bhang requires a mature plant. When ganja is produced from immature plants, bhang turns out bad, and when bhang is made from mature plants ganja does not turn out good. Therefore a farmer should take precautions to manufacture good ganja from immature plants, and should reserve plants in an allotted area for preparation of good bhang. A rule should be so made that a farmer may not be able to obtain that advantage for the bad stuff which he can get for the good one.

63. There seems no need of any charge in the existing system relating to the wholesale vend of ganja and bhang. As regards the retail vend the farmers attempt to extort from purchasers any rate they like. This is hard on the purchasers. Therefore, the farmers should be bound, as in the case of opium contracts, to sell at such rates as may be prescribed by the Collector or other officer authoriz-

ed by him in this behalf, regard being had to the duty paid by the farmer and the cost of the drugs.

64 to 66. This has been explained in the answer to the questions 58 and 59. There seems no objection to a same rate of taxation being imposed on bhang and ganja.

67. The imposition of a high duty as suggested in the answer to question 59 would relieve poorer classes from this vice, as their means generally would not enable them to purchase the drug at the proposed rate. It is, however, true that persons who can afford that rate would buy, but the number of such persons is very small; but, all things considered, the number of consumers would decrease.

68. The number of persons openly drinking on the premises of licensed shops is very small; there is a suggestion on the part of respectable classes that the consumption on the premises should not be allowed as tending to multiply the number addicted to this vice, and causing annoyance to the general public; but as the use of ganja and bhang is prejudicial to the health of the consumers, it seems to me desirable that special measures should be adopted to check the spread of the vice and gradually reduce the number of consumers. As observed in the answer to question 67 the imposition of a duty would lessen the number of the poorer classes of consumers and confine its purchase to persons of means. My opinion therefore on this part of the subject is that a rule should be made providing that persons wishing to purchase bhang or prepare ghota should consume the stuff on the premises of the shops. This measure will deter persons whose means permit them to indulge in this drug from resorting to the shops for consuming the drug there on the premises, as to do so will be felt by them as a very disgraceful act. Thus the number of persons resorting to the shops will be considerably reduced. I therefore consider that the rule requiring consumption on the premises should be passed.

69. Whenever a shop is desired in any village for the sale of this drug, the farmer first makes an application. The wishes of the villagers are then consulted; and on consideration of the extent of consumption of bhang and ganja in that village, the shop is allowed if the villagers wished it, and there is no objection on other grounds. I see no necessity for a change in this system.

70. Instances of smuggling of such drugs from Native States are not detected. There is, however, a considerable cultivation of ganja in Native States, and it is sold there at cheaper rates. There is therefore reason to believe that persons addicted to this drug and residing in British villages on the frontier are in the habit of illicitly importing ganja into British territory.

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42. *Evidence of* Rao Saheb Vithal Raghunath Danji, *Mamlatdar and Magistrate, 2nd class, Vengurla, Ratnagiri.*

51. Generally speaking, only a few bad characters are to be found amongst those who consume these drugs (excepting charas, which is not known in this district) on a moderate scale. It is to be observed that these consumers on a moderate scale have connection with gambling and ordinarily not with any other crime.

52. There are but very few such kind of consumers here, and of them a larger proportion (than that of moderate consumers) are bad characters, and take to gambling, petty thieving, petty violence and immoral acts.

53. Excessive indulgence in any of these drugs is generally believed to incite to such crime, though such a case has not crossed my experience. There was not a case of this kind in my own court or in any office I served. But I have read High Court decisions (Indian Law Report, Vol. XIV, page 564) in which the accused was addicted to smoking for two years and thereby two murders, one of his wife and the other of his child, were committed by him. Therefore I think that the using of hemp drugs spoils the head and induces the frenzy alluded to.

54. There was not a case in my court in which a criminal had fortified himself by the use of these drugs to commit a crime. But I have known instances in which people wishing to be rough or violent in religious assemblies or processions fortified themselves in the manner indicated by the question.

55. A case of the kind meant by the question has not come within my personal experience as a Karkun or as a Magistrate. Excessive use of ganja or bhang alone is known to induce complete stupefaction for a stated period; but with admixture of dhatura or such other drugs, the stupefying intoxication is more easily reached in practice. As mentioned above, the use of charas is not known in this district.

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43. *Evidence of* Rao Sahib L. M. Deshpande, *Brahmin, Mamlatdar and Magistrate, 1st Class, Poona City.*

7. *Cultivation.*—In this district hemp plant is cultivated for ganja and bhang. Wild plant is not known. The extent of cultivation at present is about 10 acres only, and the figures for the last ten years have varied every year and ranged between 30 and 10 acres. The outturn has been on an average only 180 maunds, which is very trifling.

14. *Manufacture.*—Ganja alone is manufactured from the plant, neither charas nor bhang in the sense in which it is understood in Upper India. The dried flowering tops are called ganja, and the bits of leaves and the fragments detached from the flowering tops while being trodden under foot are called bhang. Charas is seldom used in this district. Majum, yakuti, and gulkand and shrikand are the confections prepared from the ganja.

19. *Uses.*—The drugs are used sometimes medicinally, but more frequently for smoking and eating. Ganja is smoked, and bhang is used for making a cooling and refreshing beverage called ghota. The other sweetmeats are eaten by habitual consumers.

20. *Consumers.*—The consumption is not confined to any particular class. Almost all classes use the drug, but chiefly the gosavis, sadhus, fakirs, hakims, and all men of mendicant class going on a

pilgrimage from place to place, as the use of the drug is said to help them to take long journey and to deaden the pain of suffering and starvation in their tours. The use of bhang and of the sweet confections from the ganja is not very extensive, as would appear from the following proportions which have been arrived at from an inspection of the accounts of the vendors of the drugs. In every hundred consumers of the drugs there are about 90·4 ganja smokers, 2·4 majum eaters, 1·9 yakooti eaters, and the same proportion for shrikhand and gulkand eaters, and about 1·5 drink bhang (ghota). The number of men using the drugs cannot be precisely given, as no reliable statistics are available, but regard being had to the average daily allowance of ganja required by a habitual moderate consumer, and the quantity of ganja sold annually in the district, the figure might be put down at 2,800 for the district. This will give us about 2,520 men as ganja smokers, about 56 yakuti eaters, and about 28 for each of the other confections and bhang. In every thousand of population of the district there are not more than 2·6 men who use hemp narcotics. This will show that the use of the eatables and bhang is so limited, that it is not possible to arrive at any conclusion regarding them as causes of crime and violence. The number of ganja smokers, though comparatively very large, is entirely insignificant when compared with the population of the district.

28. The daily allowance of ganja per head is one and two tolas, and that of bhang three and six masas for habitual moderate and excessive consumers respectively.

40. *Effects.*—The effects of the use of ganja for medical purposes are stated to be good. Ganja excites hunger and gives some tone to the nervous system. But we are not so much concerned with the medicinal effects as with the effects of the habitual use of the drug.

44. The first effects are not always bad. The first dose is refreshing. It produces exhilaration of spirits, a merry mood and a pleasant sensation. The man seems to enjoy the intoxication, and no harm comes to him from such occasional use. But the fact is otherwise with a habitual consumer. At times he is wild, garrulous, and incoherent, and the excitement over he is disposed to sleep. There is the depression of spirit, a broken-down constitution, loss of appetite, derangement of the alimentary canal, and generally an anæmic appearance so characteristic of the habitual consumer of ganja.

45. The occasional use of ganja in moderate quantity is said to be conducive to health. It acts as stimulant and engenders activities and is generally held to be beneficial to health, although when taken in excess or continued as a habit it has a very prejudicial effect on health and mental faculty. I have consulted a few of my friends in the medical profession, and they are all unanimous in condemning the habitual use of ganja, as being essentially deleterious to the health.

46. In habitual excessive consumers all the symptoms are greatly aggravated, and in addition there is the deterioration of the mental faculties. There is loss of memory, numbness and want of power and control over the nervous system, and helpless condition and complete depression and inactivity. In such cases the abuse of ganja leads undoubtedly to insanity of a serious character, but much oftener to a harmless idiotcy.

51. Bad characters generally do indulge in some kind of intoxication, but to a small extent in hemp drugs intoxication. Those who use the drugs are habitual moderate consumers, but very seldom excessive consumers. The habitual moderate consumers are not hardly turbulent. They are mostly quiet, and are not given up to any tumultuous act. An occasional excessive consumer may, as I have noted above, be very violent, and do some iniquitous acts, mostly aimless and unpremeditated. I know of no case in which ganja has ever been shown to be an incentive to crime.

52. The habitual excessive consumer is hardly ever capable of committing violent acts. Excessive smokers are ordinarily very quiet with a tendency to imbecility. The effect of an excessive habitual dose is to stupefy rather than to excite.

Intoxication has never been a national vice in India, although within about a quarter of the century it has been resorted to to some extent. Drunkenness has been widely prevailing, but hemp drug intoxication is very rare. It is within our daily experience that much crime is committed under the influence of drunkenness. The facilities are so great that the men of lowclasses, especially the Mahurs, Mangs and Kolis, all resort to the liquor shop and drink unreservedly. As a rule they are never satisfied with moderate drinking. They will drink to excess, as they regard the pronounced feeling of intoxication as an adequate return for the money spent on the liquor. In such a state of intoxication they commit crime or other iniquitous acts which render them amenable to the law. Drunkenness as the cause of crime has been well recognized in the fact that a section has been enacted in the Bombay Act IV of 1890, making it penal for a man to be drunk and be disorderly in a public street. Moreover, all cases under section 510 of the Indian Penal Code that have come up for disposal were all with reference to intoxication due to alcoholism, never to any other kind of intoxicants.

53. Excessive indulgence, as I have said above, at times leads to unpremeditated acts of violence when reason is overpowered, and equilibrium of mind is disturbed. I do not know of any case in which it has led to homicidal frenzy.

I have served in five out of six districts of the Central Division and exercised first class magisterial powers for over ten years. During this period I have not come across a single case in which crime was committed under intoxication by the use of any of the narcotic drugs.

54. I think the drugs might be used occasionally in moderate quantity by bad lives to fortify themselves to commit an iniquitous act. Criminals when they premeditate a crime may use ganja as they do alcoholic drinks to a large extent to nerve and prepare themselves for the occasion; but I have not come across a single case in which intoxication of ganja has been pleaded as an excuse for crime or other violent act.

55. I think they do so occasionally. I had a case before me in which it was alleged by the complainant that she was ravished while in a state of intoxication brought on by administering to her majum, a confection prepared from the hemp plant. Ganja-smoking is hardly used for such purposes. I do not think that a complete stupefaction may be produced by the use of an excessive dose without admixture, but I understand dhatura is more frequently resorted to for this purpose than the hemp plant drug.

59. I do not think a case is made out for the adoption of a legislative measure to restrict the use of any of the hemp drugs; as in no case it has been shown that use or abuse of the drugs incites to crime either violent or premeditated.

There are no typical symptoms that I am aware of to enable you to diagnose hemp drug insanity. Ganja cases generally recover rapidly. Cases arising from mental shock are of longer duration To diagnose by this symptom, therefore, the patient must be under continuous observation. It is nevertheless the practice to enter the cause immediately on the admission of a case to the asylum But it is supposed that the Civil Surgeon has had the man under observation for a week or ten days more or less, and has diagnosed the cause. Insanes are rarely cured by the time they reach the asylum. The Civil Surgeon only keeps the man long enough to satisfy himself that he is insane As a rule the Civil Surgeon's diagnosis is accepted, but if the Superintendent has reason to think the diagnosis is wrong, he ought to change it As a fact, I have not known of any case of such change since I have been at Poona. The symptoms are of short duration in the majority of cases, about a week or ten dys. If it is a second attack, or the indulgence has gone to great excess, the insanity would last longer. I know the insanity of the kind called transient mania. I believe it to be caused by mental shock or nervous shock, or a debauch of wine, bhang, or other intoxicants, especially by a person of weak temperament. I have known fever to produce it in the latter case. It is most often due to moral causes, and not to toxic physical causes, though these may produce it. I think that transient mania caused by ganja would be difficult or almost impossible to distinguish from the same form of insanity due to any other case if history were wanting. I think I have noticed that persons insane from bhang have red and watery eyes. This symptom may be produced by fever, but is generally present in bhang cases. The use of hemp is likely to produce contraction of the pupil, but in great excess to the point of intoxication or insensibility it might cause dilatation. I do not think short duration, redness of eyes, and dilated pupils would be sufficient to diagnose a case upon. These symptoms would point to hemp insanity rather than any other cause, but they are recognised as symptoms of transient mania due to other causes than hemp drugs. But I think redness of eyes is more marked in hemp insanity than in other cases. I think an accurate history is essential to diagnose the cause of insanity. Hemp drugs may predispose, but I should rather regard them as exciting cause of insanity. I think the hemp drugs have slightly cumulative effects, but not more so than alcohol. They are not to be classed with digitalis or arsenic in this respect. For diagnosis, duration of the habit, the amount of drug used, and hereditary history are necessary. I think that if the information regarding a man suffering from acute mania were nothing more than that he was ganja smoker, the ganja should be regarded as the existing cause in eighteen cases out of twenty. The mere statement of the ganja habit would be sufficient if there were no reason to disbelieve it.

The man whose case is reported by Mr. Fox was brought to me occasionally as an out-door patient a year ago I have endeavoured to get further information about him, but Mr. Fox is at present in Bombay, and he has not mentioned the man's name My recollection is that I was informed that his attack was due in great measure to the persecution he had suffered on account of his conversion to Christianity, and that he had taken to smoking ganja in consequence. I only saw the man two or three times as an out-patient, and am unable to exclude other possible causes to account for his mental condition I remember telling Mr. Fox that if he allowed the man to go on smoking, he would certainly get an attack of acute mania. I formed this impression from the man's looks, which appeared to me to show that he was verging on insanity. The information about the cause of the man's distress came from his friends, who either told me or the house surgeon.

I have been observing cases of hemp drug insanity for seven or eight years I have not observed the effects of the hemp drugs apart from insanity. I have spoken to many people who have told me they were moderate smokers, but seen no effects among such persons. I do not know any excessive consumer, nor have I had to do with any such persons, except in the way of treatment for mental disease. My impression of the connection between hemp drugs and insanity is therefore not based on any knowledge of the general consumption and effects of the drug among the people.

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70. *Evidence of* Surgeon-Major H. McCalman, *Civil Surgeon, and Superintendent, Dharwar Lunatic Asylum.*

Oral evidence.

Question 1.—I am Superintendent of the Dharwar Lunatic Asylum. I came out in 1877 in the Indian Medical Service. The greater part of my time I have passed in civil employ I was in military employ the first two or three years of my service. I was in charge of the Ratnagiri Asylum, but have had no English experience of insanity. I have been in charge of the Ratnagiri and Dharwar Asylums for a total period of seven years. I was not in charge of the Dharwar Asylum during the whole of 1892. I was absent from May to September. Since September 1892 I have been in charge at Dharwar. I did not gain much experience of hemp drug insanity at Dharwar.

Question 45.—When a lunatic is sent to me as Civil Surgeon for observation, he is locked up in a room, set apart for the purpose, under a proper guard, and kept under observation with a view to report to the Magistrate. At the same time I make enquiries of the police or relations, if any, as to the cause of insanity, not because I have to certify to cause, but to throw light upon the case The Magistrate sends me a paper containing information as to cause. As Civil Surgeon, I think I should accept that information without further enquiry, if it contained a statement of cause sufficiently clear and definite. I should make enquiry to confirm the information, but I should not make any with the view of refuting it The Magistrate's information is usually sent in a printed form (Form C) That form is passed on to the asylum, and the information it contains is treated by the Superintendent in the same way in which the Civil Surgeon had treated it If the Form C contained a clear statement as to cause, I should

transfer it to the asylum register. It would be entered in the register within a day or two of the admission of the lunatic. I would accept it, because I think the Magistrate has greater facilities than I have to conduct an enquiry into the previous history of the patient, and because the diagnosis of cause depends practically exclusively on history.

I don't know through what officer the Magistrate conducts his enquiry. I should hesitate to accept the results of an enquiry conducted by a Head Constable unless they had been verified by the Magistrate. I am not aware of the procedure, and cannot say if it is usual for the Magistrate to verify the enquiry.

In the case of Dariappa, admitted to the asylum in 1892, I have read the remarks in column 5, and I am inclined to think that though insanity may have arisen from both liquor and ganja, the latter should be regarded as the predisposing cause.

I should hardly say that there were any typical symptoms in hemp drug insanity. The symptoms present are generally those of acute mania. It would, I think, be incorrect to say that all the symptoms which I have observed in hemp drugs insanity are to be found in cases of acute mania, due to other causes. The shortness of duration of the attack is, I think, suggestive of the hemp drug cause. To discover this sign the patient must be kept under observation. The cause is entered in the register directly the patient arrives. I do not recollect an instance in which I have found it necessary to alter the cause recorded by the Magistrate. The diagnosis of cause is that furnished by the Magistrate, when it is given. The opinion quoted in the remarks on the case of Raya-bin-Basapa that "habitual use of ganja may weaken the mind, while the occasional excessive use produces acute mania" is mine. I mean prolonged moderate use by the term "habitual use;" and I think the effect of that is to produce mental vacuity rather than acute mania; but I would not exclude the possibility of acute mania arising from such use.

In the absence of any other cause, if the ganja habit were asserted, I should accept that as the cause of insan[illegible]

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71. *Evidence of* SURGEON-MAJOR D. C. DAVIDSON, *Acting Civil Surgeon, and Superintendent of the Jail and Lunatic Asylum, Dharwar.*

1. As Civil Surgeon in various places, Superintendent of Jails, Acting Health Officer of Bombay, in native regiments, etc.

2. The only two varieties that I have been able to obtain in this district are ganja and bhang. Charas is practically unknown.

19. Charas does not appear to be used at all in this district, and ganja for smoking only.

23. Bhang does not appear to be used in this district.

28. (*a*) Roughly speaking, about two drachms and over.

(*b*) One ounce or more.

29. Tobacco is ordinarily mixed with the ganja. I have not met with instances in which the other articles have been used.

Bhang massala has been repeatedly described to me. It is generally stated, with some slight variations, to consist of bhang, opium seeds, cucumber, pepper, nutmeg, milk, sugar, etc.

30. Appears to be smoked indifferently in company or in solitude. Mainly confined to the male sex, and to no particular time of adult life. I know of no instance in which ganja has been consumed by children.

31. Appears to be easily formed, and as a rule difficult to break off. There does not appear to be any particular tendency for the moderate habit to develop into the excessive. Nothing more I should say than an occasional instance liable to occur in the habitual use of all stimulants or sedatives.

32. I am not aware of any.

36. I have not met with or heard of any instances.

37. Charas is practically unknown in this district as also drinking of preparations of bhang.

38. Ganja-smoking appears to be practically the only form in which the hemp plant is used in this district.

40. It is used extensively by the people themselves in general fever, rheumatism, dyspepsia, diarrhœa, and as a sedative, anodyne, etc., etc., but I am not aware of any school of Native Doctors recommending it.

41. It is used as a tonic for cattle, especially when the animals do not eat their food well.

(*a*) to (*c*) Stated to be so.

(*d*) Stated to be useful in dyspepsia, rheumatism, and as a sedative, anodyne, etc.

42. The moderate use of the drug would appear to be practically harmless. The instances of prisoners given in the accompanying form would seem in a measure to bear out this.

44. Said to have a soothing effect. Stated to be refreshing and not to produce intoxication in moderate quantities. It does not allay hunger; on the contrary, said to increase the appetite. The want of subsequent gratification produces longing and uneasiness, and sometimes a feeling of weakness of the extremities.

45. So far as I can learn, the moderate use of ganja in smoking does not appear to be either physically or mentally injurious, generally speaking.

46. Excessive use is liable to be attended with violent excitement terminating in insanity of an acute maniacal form characterised by a tendency to early recovery on discontinuance of the drug. Sufficient evidence as to hemp drugs being the cause of other forms of insanity does not yet appear to have been adduced.

47. In several cases the habit appears to have passed from father to son, but whether merely as the effect of association or hereditary transmission it is difficult to say.

48. The above would appear to hold good in both cases.

49. I have not been able to obtain information of their being so used or of their producing impotence.

50. I have not been able to obtain information of any cases in which the drugs were said to be so used.

56. I have no information of admixture of any of the substances mentioned except opium seeds in bhang massala.

57. Charas appears to be unknown in this district as also ganja drinking or eating.

57(*a*). Yes; that contained in the accompanying form, which contains the results of enquiries amongst the prisoners in the Dharwar Jail. The only preparation referred to throughout is ganja, which is used for smoking in this district.

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72. *Evidence of* SURGEON-CAPTAIN W. E. JENNINGS, *Civil Surgeon, and Superintendent, Ratnagiri Lunatic Asylum.*

Oral evidence.

I am Superintendent of the Ratnagiri Asylum. I have been in charge just over a year since November 1892. I have had no other experience of a special character in respect to insanity. I had seen a few cases of people affected by ganja in regiments. They were cases of the temporary effects of ganja, rather cases of intoxication from ganja. I do not remember to have seen any cases of insanity.

I know of no literature dealing with the subject of hemp drug insanity. When I came here, I arrived at the causation of hemp drug insanity from the history, from such facts and history as I have been able to collect. I could not tell from seeing an insane person that his insanity was due to ganja. There is, I may say, a craving in some cases for the drug which is asked for. I have not recognized any special symptoms of hemp drug insanity. The type is generally a kind of chronic mania with occasional attacks of acute mania at longer or shorter intervals. Speaking generally, in coming to a diagnosis as to cause, I am guided wholly by the history. In inquiring I generally begin by asking the friends or the police if the man is addicted to any bad habits. If they seem to hesitate, I go on to ask leading questions, such as "Does he take liquor?" or "Does he take ganja?" If they say yes, then I ask, "In what form: does he smoke?" If they say yes, I enquire as to period and amount to ascertain whether he smokes it in excess. At the same time I inquire whether there is any hereditary history of insanity. I do discriminate between the moderate and excessive use of the drug; but this is only relative, for what is moderate to one man may be excessive to another.

I know from prescribing it that the effects of the drug are most uncertain.

If from the replies I found that the evidence showed the moderate habit, and if at the same time I had no evidence of any other cause, I should ascribe the insanity to ganja, disbelieving the evidence that the use was merely moderate. And if I got a history of the excessive use of ganja I should ascribe the insanity to that without hesitation, in the absence of any other cause. I always, however, ask about heredity and the previous state of the patient.

If I have a history of heredity and also a statement of the moderate use of the drug, I should be inclined to think the insanity was hereditary. I should inquire as to the degree of heredity, and consider the relative strength of these two factors. If it was a case of near heredity and the moderate use of the drug, I should exclude the ganja, and show the cause as heredity. If it were remote heredity and the moderate use, I should do the opposite. Speaking generally, if I had the moderate use of ganja and another cause, I should take the stronger cause. Thus, if a habitual drunkard used ganja moderately, I should show alcoholism as the cause. I could hardly give quantities as to what would be generally speaking the moderate and excessive use in a native. I should depend on what the friends said about the use being moderate or excessive, but I should disbelieve them, as above stated, if they said it was moderate, and there was no other cause of insanity. All the above refers to cases where I have to make inquiries myself; but I should never make any inquiry if clear cause were assigned in the papers received from the Magistrate.

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73. *Evidence of* SURGEON-MAJOR K. R. KIRTIKAR, *Civil Surgeon, Thana, and Medical Officer, Thana Depôt and District Jail.*

1. I have personally known men who have for years used hemp drugs both moderately and immoderately, and I have had frequent opportunities of watching the effects of the drugs on them generally in the practice of my profession and otherwise.

2. Dr. Prain's definitions are correct, and may be accepted for this district. Bhang is also known as ghota in this district.

I may observe that Dr. Prain's remarks require some modification, where he says that "ganja consists of dried flowering tops of cultivated female hemp plants which have become coated with resin in consequence of having been unable to set seeds freely." The result of my observations on cultivated plants in two localities in Thana is that the resin is not the *result* of the seeds not setting freely, but that it is the essential condition of the whole plant. The plant is sticky to the touch, and has the strong odour of *sabja* (*Ocymum basilicum*). Hence the name *sabji* given to bhang. The stickiness is due to the resinous matter, which when collected in masses forms charas. This resinous exudation is seen in hemp seedlings even when they are too young to flower.

Dr. Prain further says that "the formation of seeds is prevented by the destruction of all the male plants." This is no doubt the usual practice for securing good compact leafy heads of flowering tops and for preventing the formation of seeds. It must not, however, be forgotten that although male and female plants exist separately, as a general rule there are some plants on which the male and female flowers co-exist. I mention this point particularly, because I do not wish it to be supposed that the mere destruction of male plants is sufficient to stop all seed formation.

19. Ganja is used for smoking. I know nothing about charas.

23. Bhang is never used for smoking, so far as I know.

28.

		Average allowance.	Cost.
Habitual moderate consumer.	Bhang	¼ to ½ tola	½ anna per tola.
	Ganja	¼ tola	2 annas per tola.
Habitual excessive consumer.	Bhang	2 to 4 tolas	⅛ anna per tola.
	Ganja	1 to 2 tolas	2 annas per tola.

29. Ganja is seldom, if ever, smoked by itself. It is always washed in water until the water comes out clear, and thoroughly mixed with an equal part of tobacco. Every drop of water is squeezed out of this mixed mass before it is used.

Bhang is always mixed with black pepper in the proportion of 10 grains (dried fruits) to every tola of bhang. It is finely rubbed on a curry stone, and strained through a piece of fine muslin. Persons who drink bhang for mere pleasure always add, besides black pepper, the following ingredients for flavouring the potion :—

Poppy seeds, ½ tola
Dried rose buds, ¼ tola
Sugar, ¼ seer or according to taste
Almonds, peeled, 1 tola.
} for every tola of bhang.

The usual quantity of water for the above mixture is half a seer. All these ingredients are finely rubbed with bhang on the curry-stone. This quantity is meant for two persons, who may be considered moderate in the use of the drug, or those who drink it only occasionally for mere pleasure, at any rate not for the purpose of getting intoxicated or becoming helpless.

Some add an equal or double the quantity of milk instead of water, which is a luxury. Ordinary bhang is drunk cold, never boiled. Bhang made with milk is called *ludgi* and is always boiled before use. If the drink of *ludgi* is required stronger, only half the quantity of milk is used.

In this district I have never heard of dhatura opium, nux vomica, cantharides, or betel-nut being mixed with either bhang or ganja. The bhang drinkers and ganja smokers value the respective articles for their own sake pure and simple in addition to the flavouring agents and the tobacco mentioned above.

I do not know of any preparation such as bhang massala or any other massala being sold for the purpose of being mixed with either bhang or ganja.

30. In solitude a man may smoke a quarter of a tola of ganja all by himself and be none the worse for it. He may, after his smoke, follow his usual avocations without inconvenience. In the case of confirmed yet moderate smokers, a man is decidedly all the better for his smoke. He feels refreshed, if not enlivened, and works with all the more energy. He would be certainly miserable without it.

In company a larger quantity of ganja is required than that given above. The quantity under such circumstances depends on the number of persons, as also their respective smoking capacity When in company, the chillum goes round from mouth to mouth in the manner of the "loving-cup" of wine drinkers. Moderate smokers, when by themselves or in a company of three or four, seldom exceed a couple of chillums

With regard to bhang, the man who drinks it in solitude must be looked upon as "given to it." In company bhang is drunk solely for pleasure and for the lively talk that follows such potions. Such persons seldom exceed half a tola per head.

Drinking bhang and smoking ganja, so far as I can judge from personal knowledge of the better classes of people, are absolutely confined to the male sex. It would be a gross breach of good manners were such a drink or smoke ever offered to the female sex. It is never allowed to children. Bhang preparations are, however, allowed to children medicinally in appropriate doses, and in such cases are doubtless productive of good. Boys in former days, so far back as thirty years,—such of them at any rate as had the misfortune to fall into bad company,—were known to me, who played the truant at school, and occasionally indulged in a clandestine drink or smoke; but the number of such truants has always been very small. Such boys have always been looked down upon, and in my experience have always turned out bad men in after-life.

31. In a well-regulated Hindu family it is difficult for young men to form the habit of smoking ganja or drinking bhang. Such practices in the commencement are always indulged in out of doors, in bad company. The reason is this. In the first place a boy has to know how to prepare ganja for smoking or bhang for drinking. The process of their preparation for use is always an elaborate affair. The use of either of these drugs is entirely different from that of tobacco or liquor. The latter are always obtainable ready for use in shops. Thus, if boys or young men were to commence such practices at home, they stand the risk of being discovered and reprimanded, for although a father may be a ganja smoker or bhang drinker, he very seldom is so depraved as to allow his son to follow in his footsteps; possibly he is aware that he himself is indulging in a bad habit, and would rather that his son did not imitate his example.

Judging from the effects bhang drinking and ganja smoking have on a novice in the vice, I should be inclined to the belief that it is not easy to contract either habit, unless the person is otherwise a depraved being who takes to bad habits at any cost. On the uninitiated, either drug acts as a distinct narcotic, and it does not take any thoughtful person long to find out that it is vicious to continue indulging in it.

The real beginning of a systematic use of either of these drugs, which constitutes a habit, is made under the impression that it relieves certain ailments. These ailments may be real or imaginary. For in the majority of cases of confirmed bhang drinkers and ganja smokers that I know of, the history is that they resorted to either of these for relief from their ailments. Ganja smokers say they took to ganja on account of chest complaints, such as asthma, and the bhang drinkers say that they took to bhang originally to relieve dyspepsia or habitual constipation. I must say as a medical practitioner of near eighteen years' standing that in such cases their initial use of the drug was thoroughly justifiable, though I do not for a moment suppose that their continuance of the practice can be considered to be equally justifiable, or even requisite. The habit, whatever may be its origin or cause, when once formed, is difficult to overcome. The man wants his smoke of ganja or drink of bhang at the hour he is accustomed to have it, or else he is unfit for his daily avocations. He misses it, and would do anything to have his customary allowance. The habit is difficult to form, but when once formed still more difficult to break off So far as I know, there is no tendency in the case of ordinary men of moderate habit, living in society and in the

effect is more than that required for producing aphrodisiac effects, and also because, when taken for aphrodisiac purposes, it is generally taken mixed with other stimulating substances, such as musk, saffron, sugar, etc., etc., which counteracts its depressing effects But there is another feature which must not be lost sight of, and that is when taken as an aphrodisiac, it is naturally followed by sexual intercourse, and there is every probability of its leading to excesses, which may thus indirectly weaken the constitution more than it would do when used simply for narcotic purpose. Even when taken as narcotic in moderate doses it will produce its effects on sexual organs, but the mind of the consumer, in this case being not inclined towards intercourse, he will not go to excesses, and then the evil effects of excesses will not result. The chief characteristic of hemp drugs is that the existing particular tendency is intensified and strengthened by their use, and his train of thoughts after indulgence runs in the same direction. Thus a man of religious turn of mind becomes more enthusiastic in religious matters by using hemp drugs. People of immoral tendency are likely to hanker after females, and so on.

50. Excessive use of these drugs, as a rule, produces impotence, and even if he is inclined to sexual intercourse, he is physically unfit to gratify his desire. People accustomed to take excessive doses do not feel so much impotence as a beginner would feel when he takes it in excessive dose.

56. Dhatura, arsenic and such poisonous drugs when mixed with ganja, either in moderation or ecexss, intensify the intoxicating effects of ganja. Other non-poisonous substances are added to mitigate its local irritant effects and to make it more delicious and pleasant. In the case of bhang, ingredients forming bhang massala are such that some of them act as stimulant, and some as cooling and refrigerating. When dhatura is added, the intoxicating effect become more marked. It is only mixed with dhatura when prepared for administeration to others for criminal purposes.

57. No experience.

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81. *Evidence of* Assistant Surgeon Abdul Ghani, *Hakim, in charge of Gadag Dispensary, Gadag, Dharwar District.*

1. My experience as an Assistant Surgeon of nearly seventeen years' standing, and by information collected from some persons here.

2. Yes, all these names are accepted in this province. The plant of ganja does not grow here, nor is it cultivated. The drug is imported in this place. Flat ganja is generally used here.

19. Ganja and charas are used for smoking. Ganja is pounded and mixed with sugar and formed into bolus and eaten in this part as an exhilarant. Ganja is used both externally and internally as a medicine. Majum is a preparation like the above.

28. Ganja being smoked generally here, a habitual moderate consumer smokes ¼ anna worth of ganja on an average daily, and an excessive habitual consumer 1 anna per diem.

29. Ordinarily ganja is mixed with tobacco for smoking; exceptionally dhatura is mixed with it by excessive smokers, and by these smokers sometimes nux vomica is added.

The object of adding dhatura is to have excessive intoxication. Nux vomica is put as a nervine tonic, as excessive use of ganja brings on exhaustion. I have heard of persons smoking ganja, then eating after a time or smoking some preparation of opium, and latterly drinking liquor (alcohol). Ordinarily here no mixture or massala of bhang is sold, but the component ingredients are bought separately. Bhang or subji is made into a sherbet mixture. It contains sugar, poppy seed juice, almond pulp, cardamom seed, and milk All these are pounded separately and mixed with water, etc., and drunk

30. None of these drugs, especially ganja, is taken in solitude. Ganja is smoked in company and is used here by adult males, and neither by females or children.

31. The habit of consuming ganja or bhang is easily formed It requires an effort to break off the habit. There is a tendency of moderate habit to develop into excessive.

32. Amongst the Hindu Brahmins "*ghota*" is used on Shivaratri Ghota is prepared from ganja in this part. Ganja is cleansed, washed and is mixed with water, milk, sugar, almond pulp, poppy seed pulp, cardamoms, and then drunk as sherbet. For the sake of mirth, green leaves or the whole of the plant of ganja is cooked with mutton and eaten. The use of bhang is not considered essential socially. The use on such occasions is temperate and would not form into a habit. Bairagis or religious mendicants use ganja and develop the habit to excess for the concentration of their thoughts towards deity and induce impotence

36. There is a slight increase in alcoholic drinks, but its substitution for ganja, bhang, etc., cannot be ascertained Some persons or sects who are prohibited by their religion, etc., from using alcohol have only ganja or opium to resort to, and also that the latter two drugs are cheaper than alcoholic drinks.

37. The difference lies in the degree. Smoking charas has an instantaneous effect. Ganja smoked takes a longer time to have its effects, and bhang still more so than charas.

39. There is no degree; all the preparations have the same effects. It depends upon temperament. Moderation in some will be excess in others. The first effects of any of the preparation are that it is stimulant, excites imagination, increases appetite and is an aphrodisiac. The worst effect of excessive use is that it produces dyspepsia, wasting body, cough, dysentery, impotency. It first produces illusions and then insanity.

40. Ganja is used by native doctors as refrigerent, diuretic, narcotic, antispasmodic It is used also externally. It is also used in cattle diseases, and also to promote appetite.

41. Moderate use of ganja and bhang is observed to be beneficial in persons who have come under my observation.

(*a*) In moderation ganja or bhang are observed to be beneficial by me as accessory to digestion.

(*b*) Has also staying-power under severe exertion, and it alleviates fatigue.

42. Medicinally and in moderation the use of the drug will be harmless, but when this degree is broken, it is not beneficial, as the use may develop into excessive habit, which will be very baneful.

44. The immediate effect on a habitual consumer is that it is an excitant and refresher. In larger doses it intoxicates. It allays hunger and also creates appetite in moderate dose The effect of moderate dose lasts for about 3 hours. The after-

effects are exhaustion, depression, etc. In habitual excessive smokers it produces uneasiness and longing.

45. The moderate habitual uses are not very perceptible in their effects physically, only that the smoker or drinker is very acute to receive observation and pointed in his remarks, rather rash and quarrelsome. He is indifferent.

It does not impair the constitution, nor loss of appetite, or cause dysentery, bronchitis. It induces laziness and a little indifference. I have personally known none who have become insane by moderate use.

47 and 48. None has come under my observation under these circumstances.

49. In moderate dose it is an aphrodisiac. Prostitutes here do not use. It stands in the same way for the above purpose as any other narcotic. If this drug is persisted in excess, it causes impotence.

50. In excessive doses it induces impotency, hence religious bairagis, fakirs, use it.

56. In moderation no admixture is done except of tobacco. In excess bairagis or religious mendicants use dhatura for having more intoxication. Dhatura is also used for criminal purposes, to facilitate robbery; it is added to majum or any other sweetmeat.

57. Ganja is eaten by mixing with sugar, "gur," jagri, and drunk in the shape of sherbet, or as it is called here "ghota" or bhang.

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82. *Evidence of* Assistant Surgeon B. H. Nanavatty, *Parsi, and Teacher of Surgery and Midwifery, Medical School, Ahmedabad.*

1. My knowledge of this subject is derived partly from personal observation, and partly from information received from a large number of habitual ganja smokers.

2. The definitions herein mentioned may be safely accepted for this district also. Bhang is usually known as bhang and is sometimes called sabji by the people. Charas appears to be hardly at all used in these parts, but the people know it by the same name. Ganja is the name given to the flowering tops of the female plant, these being usually compressed flat, and of a brownish-green colour. It is recognised by the same name in this district.

19. Ganja, as a rule, is used for smoking purposes only; but some ganja smokers tell me that when for some reason or another they can't get the same to smoke, they satisfy their craving for it by eating a small quantity of the powdered leaves which have been previously well washed.

23. Not to my knowledge.

28. A habitual moderate ganja smoker spends about a quarter or perhaps half an anna over it. A habitual excessive ganja smoker would necessarily spend a trifle more.

29. (*a*) Ingredients ordinarily mixed with ganja are—1st, tobacco; 2ndly, a paste made of powdered tobacco and treacle (called gadakoo).

(*b*) Ingredients exceptionally mixed with ganja are (1) opium, (2) powdered cubebs, (3) cardamom seeds, (4) dhatura, and (5) nux vomica.

When a deep and prolonged sense of intoxication is required, ganja is said to be smoked along with opium.

Majun or majum, a preparation of ganja, usually consists of sugar, milk, ghee, poppy seeds, and sometimes of dhatura seeds and the powder of nux vomica.

The usual ingredients of "bhang massala" are:—Black pepper, cinnamon, cardamom seeds, poppy seeds, carraway seeds; and to these are occasionally added rose leaves, almonds, and pistachios.

30. Though it is often smoked in solitude, it may with truth be said that the votaries of ganja as a rule smoke the drug in company and seldom singly. Ganja smoking is usually practised by the males, adults, middle-aged, and the old. So far as I am aware, it is not at all usual for children to consume any one of these drugs.

31. The habit of ganja smoking is easily formed. A young man is perhaps the friend and associate of a ganja smoker, who hands him over the ganja pipe, which the former, not unwillingly, accepts. The habit is thus easily formed. I have noticed, and several ganja smokers assure me of the same, that a long and confirmed habit of ganja smoking can seldom be given up; that if withheld, the craving for it continues, and that the man would rather, if possible, go in search of the company where the drug is usually smoked, than do without it. A recently acquired habit can, however, be broken off with some perseverance and force of will on the part of the man. The habit of ganja smoking does not necessarily develop into the excessive, unless the man is in the company of heavy ganja smokers, *e. g.*, fakirs, jogis and others.

32. After a careful enquiry I find no religious or social custom sanctioning the use of any of these drugs.

36. I have no reason to believe that alcohol is being substituted partly or wholly for any one of these drugs; nor, in my opinion, is it likely that it could be so substituted, owing to its being a more costly article than the others.

37. The effects of bhang drinking are in my opinion not much different from those of ganja smoking, except, perhaps, that the intoxication produced by the former is slightly milder in character and later in its appearance.

40. Powdered ganja leaves are occasionally prescribed in pill form by native quacks to relieve colicky pain; they are also used in combination with milk, turmeric and flour as a paste or poultice for painful protruded piles.

41. (*a*) Ganja cannot be considered as a food accessory or digestive.

(*b*) It is a popular belief amongst the ganja smokers that with its help they could perform hard labour and feel less fatigue, even though they may happen to have for the time less than their usual allowance of food. I share in this belief to this extent, that as under the influence of this drug certain physiological effects are produced, *e.g.*, complete anæsthesia to pain and marked diminution of general sensibility, the man would temporarily be able to undergo severe fatigue and to do heavy work, without feeling himself the worse for it at the time, though when the effects

is used for drinking. The preparation is made strong or mild as required.

17. There is no particular class of people to whom the preparation of the hemp drug is restricted.

18. They do deteriorate, but do not quite lose their effects. They keep good for not more than a year. Weather causes deterioration. I cannot suggest any measures to prevent deterioration.

19. Ganja is used here only for smoking.

20. A small portion of the poorer classes smoke ganja. There is no particular locality to which the use is confined, but it is used more in places where the climate is damp and malarious.

21. Ganja prepared for smoking is generally flat and round.

22. Charas is not to be had here or used.

23. Bhang is not used for smoking in this district.

24. Marwadi and pardesi classes more generally eat and drink bhang, but even among them the proportion is not large. The use is not restricted to any particular locality or portion of the district.

25. I do not think the use of these drugs is on the increase.

26. In this district among the consumers of bhang and ganja the number of habitual moderate consumers is pretty large; (*c*) the number of occasional moderate consumers is not very large. (*d*) Occasional excessive consumers are also, I think, rare. (*b*) The number of habitual excessive consumers is very small.

27. I cannot give definite information on the point.

29. In the case of ganja tobacco is invariably mixed, and that of bhang the mixture is usually of pepper and some massala and sugar. Sometimes milk is also used to give flavour to the drink by well-to-do persons accustomed to drink bhang. Dhatura is very rarely used and only by excessive smokers of ganja with the object of getting more intoxicated. Yes, the bhang massala is sold by grocers. The more usual ingredients of bhang massala are as follows:—

(1) Badi shop (aniseed); (2) kasni; (3) gulab kali (rose buds); (4) miri, *i.e.*, kali miri (pepper); (5) badam (almond); (6) kakdi ka bij (cucumber seeds); (7) khaskhas (poppy seed); (8) vilayachi (cardamom); (9) sakar (sugar); (10) dudha (milk); (11) dhane (coriander seed).

When this massala is mixed with sugar, milk and bhang, it is called dudhiya.

30. The consumption of these drugs is practised more in company than in solitude. It is mainly confined to the male sex above the age of 25 or 30. It is not at all usual for children on this side of any classes to consume any of these drugs.

31. Not, except in the case of reckless persons when in the association of habitual consumers. It is not difficult to break off the habit, if not of a long standing. Necessarily the drugs have no tendency of increasing the habit, but is increased by the association of people habituated to the excessive use of the drugs.

32. The only custom known in this part of the district is that worshippers of the god Mahadev regard bhang as the favourite drug of that god and some use it devotionally on the Shivaratra and other Shiva fasting days. On the night of the Shivaratra holiday the worshippers of the god Mahadev, in worshipping the god, bathe the god with bhang and then use the liquid as a sacred drink. Yes; the use is considered sacred and essential by the devotees of Mahadev. To be temperate or excessive depends on the habit of consumers. If it is excessive, it would be injurious.

33. By the non-consumers it is not favourably regarded. There is no public opinion worth mentioning, either religious or social, in this part of the country in regard to the practice. I attribute the sentiment to the intoxicating properties of the drug. The worshipping of the hemp plant is not known in this part of the country.

34. Yes; it would, I think, be a serious privation, particularly in the case of ascetics, to forego the consumption, as it is a *sine qua non* of their itinerant life. The exact number of the class cannot be given, but it is a pretty large one.

35. (*a*) I think it would not be feasible. (*b*) Yes; it would be consumed illicitly. (*c*) By enacting a severe law prohibiting the cultivation, importation and sale of these drugs. (*d*) Yes, I think so. (*e*) Yes, not unlikely. (*f*) No, not to a perceptible extent, great many people such as bairagis and other ascetics, as well as men of several classes who now use these drugs, will never stoop to use alcoholic stimulants instead. Other drugs such as dhatura, bachanaga, etc., as well as opium will likely be resorted to.

36. No; I do not think.

38. I can say nothing.

39. I think smoking must rather be injurious than eating or drinking.

40. I do not think the native doctors prescribe the use of these drugs as a medicine. But the superior kind of bhang is used by native doctors as an ingredient in medicine used for diarrhœa and other bowel complaints. Yes; the drugs are used in the treatment of certain cattle-diseases. But bhang is often given in flour to fatigued horses and bullocks to refresh them, and it is given to cattle for increasing their appetite.

41. Yes. Bhang is considered to be so. Yes; according to native works on medicine bhang has febrifuge properties and is used in malarious and unhealthy tracts with such object. It is used as a sort of refresher which keeps spirit.

All classes use the drug, but their proportion is small in this part of the country. I refer to the moderate habitual use.

42. The moderate use of bhang is harmless. But the smoking of ganja is rather injurious to health.

43. Yes, they are inoffensive.

44. The effect of moderate use of these drugs is refreshing. Yes, it produces intoxication. It does not allay hunger. Yes, it creates appetite.

47. I don't think.

48. I don't think the excessive use of any of these drugs leads to an hereditary habit or in any way affects the children of the consumer.

53. I don't think and I am not aware of any such case.

54. I don't think.

58. I am not acquainted with the system.

61. Charas is produced, I hear, in this district.

68. There are no houses and shops, as far as I learn, in this district licensed for the sale of these drugs on the premises of which they are consumed.

69. No; wishes of the people are not consulted (not even for the vend of liquor) before a shop is opened. No, I don't think.

70. I think the duty is fully paid. I think not.

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106. *Evidence of* Rao Bahadur Huchrao Achut Harihar, *Deshast Brahmin, Pleader, District Court, Belgaum.*

1. The answers to the questions below are framed from several investigations made by me with regard to the hemp drugs, my chief sources of information being the ganja contractor and the persons who habitually use the hemp drugs, and others.

I have had no sufficient and detailed information before I received these questions. I had some general information, by the light of which I made careful inquiries on the receipt of these questions.

2. The narcotic articles referred to in the questions are locally known by the following names: Ganja, bhang or subji, and charas.

The plant which produces these above things is locally known as the "ganja plant." Ganja plant does not grow in this district, but it is said that it grows in the Satara, Ahmednagar and some other districts. Ganja is not manufactured here. Only the flat ganja is imported here from some other districts, where it is grown and manufactured. Bhang is seldom used. Round ganja and charas are not at all used, nor are they sold here. But a very few people possess a very small quantity of charas obtained directly from the place where it is manufactured.

Ganja plant produces three things, *viz.*, ganja, charas and bhang. Ganja consists of dried flowering tops of female ganja plant. It is made flat by being trodden under foot and also pressing it under a heavy weight. Bhang consists of dried and broken leaves of the ganja plant. Charas consists of the sticky substance or resinous matter which sticks to the palm of the hand while removing the leaves of the ganja plant, and which substance is shaped into small pills.

3 to 6. I have no information.

7. No; but there is a species of hemp plant known as "ambada" in the Marathi language and "poondi" in Canarese, which is used for cordage or fibre; but it is quite different from the hemp plant which is referred to in the questions.

13. It is not cultivated in this district, but in the Satara, Ahmednagar and other districts. Its cultivation is not common to all districts. They say it does not require a heavy and constant rainfall, so its cultivation in some parts of this district is not impossible. But I cannot exactly say why its cultivation is totally neglected in this district.

14. No.

18. Ganja and bhang (don't know about charas) deteriorate by keeping long. Yes, it loses in quality in time. With ordinary care it will be kept good for about a year. The special measures to keep it from deterioration consist in exposing it to air and not allowing it to have any contact with dampness or water.

(1) Statistical return for the year 1892-93 showing the revenue of the whole district of Belgaum:—

	Talukas.	Rs.
1	Cantonment of Belgaum	355
1	Town of Belgaum	800
1	Taluka Chikodi	895
1	" Athani	210
1	" Gokak	315
1	" Parasgad	160
1	" Sampgaum	790
1	" Khanapur	390
		3,905

(2) The revenue of the year 1893-94, Rs. 3,687.

19. Ganja is only used here for smoking. Charas is very rarely or not at all used.

20. Almost all the gosawis and bairagis and (some) professional songsters use ganja for smoking. Some lower classes of Hindus and Muhammadans also use it in temples, in their respective houses and in other places in company of their friends.

Proportion of smokers cannot be ascertained.

21. Flat ganja only is used here for smoking. "Chur" is used by the poorer classes.

22. Charas is not at all used here.

23. Bhang is never used for smoking in this district.

24. Bhang is prepared into "ghota" and used for drinking by some people in almost all the classes. Bhang is eaten in the form of "majum" tablets, which are prepared by the admixture of bhang, sugar and ghee. Proportion of the people cannot be ascertained.

25. The use of ganja and bhang is reported to have increased, because—

1stly—Population is increasing with rapid strides.

2nely—These are comparatively cheap intoxicants.

3rdly—Contagious influence of the surroundings in the lower classes.

4thly—Want of education among the backward classes.

26. Cannot be ascertained.

28. Moderate consumers use one tola of ganja, whereas habitual excessive consumers use five tolas per diem. The price of a tola here is six pies.

29. Tobacco is ordinarily mixed with ganja by consumers and dhatura also is sometimes mixed by some people, the object being that the admixture produces more intoxication. Bhang massala is not sold here, but the massala consists of sugar, poppy seeds, owa, ginger, and cocoanut juice.

30. Extent of consumption in solitude or in company cannot be ascertained. It is consumed by the male sex above twelve years of age at any

stage of life. But the female sex also in lower classes, for instance, bowas and bairagis, use the drug.

31. The practice is easily formed by keeping company with habitual consumers. It is difficult to break off this habit. Moderate use of it has a tendency to develop into an excess.

32. Though the use of these drugs is forbidden by religion, it is a custom among some Hindus to take bhang in the form of ghota (drink) on some religious occasions, *viz.*, Durga Puja, Kojagar, Shivaratra, etc.

33. People of some position in this part of the country never use ganja or bhang. They regard it as a disrepute, and the society also looks down upon those who use these drugs with contempt. I am not aware of any custom of worshipping the ganja plant, as it is not at all cultivated here.

34. To forego the consumption of the drug would be a privation to the consumers. Ganja smoking and ghota drinking keep the consumers in humour and easy. Its absence would necessarily create uneasiness; the consumers would seem to miss an important thing and they would even rave like mad men; without it they always seem to labour under some anxiety; their digestive power is also greatly impaired; they grow weaker and weaker day by day. Probable number cannot be ascertained.

35. Regard being had to questions 40, 41 and 44, it would not be feasible to prohibit the total use of any of these drugs. If it is prohibited totally, there is every probability of its being consumed illicitly. Such prohibition should be enforced by raising taxation by legislative enactments. Such prohibition would for some time produce discontent amongst the consumers. Such discontents have not the slightest tendency to involve political danger of any sort. The total prohibition of ganja and bhang is likely to be followed by recourse to alcoholic stimulants.

36. Can't say.

37. Charas is not at all used here, but from information received I learn that it is more intoxicating than ganja smoking.

38. Only flat ganja is used here. Chur ganja is used by the poorer classes of consumers. The chur is less intoxicating than the flat ganja.

39. It is said that the smoking of ganja and charas are less injurious than eating ganja and drinking "ghota" of bhang.

40. Ganja is prescribed by native doctors for piles and fistula. It is also used for fomentations externally for the same diseases; also used as stimulant and tonic for cattle and also for cattle diseases with some admixtures.

41. Yes, the use of ganja and bhang is beneficial in its effects—

(*a*) as digestive;

(*b*) as alleviating fatigues and to give staying power under severe exertion or exposure;

(*c*) as preventive of disease in malarious and unhealthy tracts;

(*d*) it stops diarrhœa, relieves pains in the rectum. It is, as a smoke, also used to remove or relieve syphilitic bone pains.

Fakirs and bairagis, professional musicians and labouring classes smoke ganja and drink bhang moderately and habitually in cases (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*). Bawas and bairagis cook it with their meals even. In the case of (*d*) it is used by all classe occasionally.

42. It is said to be harmless as well as beneficial. Many persons have been taking it for a long time and are perfectly healthy.

43. Almost all of them are inoffensive.

44. Immediate effect exhilaration of spirits, attended with a peculiar kind of hallucination of a pleasing kind. Refreshing to a certain extent. Intoxication later on. It in the first place produces hunger. Yes; it creates appetite. Effect lasts for between two and four hours. The want of subsequent gratification produces longing and some uneasiness.

45. No.

46. Excessive habitual use of any of these drugs does impair the constitution; does injure the digestion and causes loss of appetite; produces asthma and dysentery; impairs the moral sense and induces laziness. It is not likely to produce habits of debauchery. It deadens the intellect and it is likely to produce insanity.

47. The habit does not seem to be hereditary. Surroundings do influence the children in contracting this habit. It does not affect the progeny of the moderate consumers.

48. Regard being had to the answer to question 46, there is a tendency to affect the children of the excessive consumers to a certain extent.

49. Yes; ganja and bhang are prescribed by native hakims and quacks as an aphrodisiac with other medicines. It is said to be used by prostitutes not exactly as an aphrodisiac; but it is given to young girls to prevent pain in the first coition. Not more injurious. Does not produce impotency.

51. Not in the majority of cases. The moderate use has nothing to do with any crimes. It in the form of "majum" is said to be used by thieves in drugging persons to facilitate theft; but it is very generally mixed with dhatura.

53. No.

54. I am not aware of any such cases.

55. Yes, to facilitate theft and rape. Complete stupefaction can be induced without admixtures if administered to those who are never in the habit of using ganja.

57. As far as my information goes, ganja and charas are not eaten in this district. I hear ganja mixed with sugar is eaten in the Bengal presidency.

58. The present system of Excise Administration seems, as far as I am aware, to be working well in this district, and hence no improvement appears to be necessary for the present.

60. Ganja is not produced in this district.

61. Charas is not produced in this district.

62. Hemp plant is not cultivated in this district.

63. At present the contractors make wholesale purchases of ganja and bhang and sell them in retail to the customers. The original quality of these drugs is not spoiled by these contractors by adulteration and other foul means. As long as this is the case, there seems no need of improvement in this direction. However, the maximum quantity of these drugs, much less than that allowed in Form A of the rules framed under the Abkari Act of 1878, which at a time should be

sold to the customers in retail, should, in view of discouraging excessive use, be fixed as in the case of opium and alcohol. The rates also should be regulated.

64 I see no objection to the existing Regulations governing the import of these drugs.

65 The present taxation on ganja and bhang is consistent and just with reference to each other, but as compared with other intoxicants (alcohol, etc) it is very low. It would therefore be expedient to raise the present taxation on the drugs. By so doing its wide use would be discouraged.

66 There should be no different rates of taxation on the three different kinds of ganja grown in Bengal and in different localities, because the equality of taxation is to be maintained, and the Government will not be put to trouble in investigating the different qualities of the different kinds of ganja.

67. As the consumers do not seem to murmur to pay the present tax, I see no objection to the present method of taxing ganja and bhang.

68. There are no such shops or houses here. But there should be such, and those too should be situated in markets and other public places.

69. At present the wishes of the people are not consulted before a shop is opened. Local opinion ought, I think, to be thus considered.

70. For the better administration of excise, and to remove all doubts of smuggling, it would be reasonable to purchase from the Native States their rights of selling ganja and bhang by giving them adequate compensation as in the case of toddy, etc.

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107. *Evidence of* NARO DHAKADEO, *Brahmin, Pleader, Jalgaon, District Khandesh.*

1 I have had no special opportunities of obtaining information regarding the matters connected with hemp drugs. I have, however, framed the following answers from the experience of those who are engaged in producing ganja and who deal in it, and from local information.

2 As far as my knowledge goes about these things, I can safely answer that Dr. Prain's definitions can be accepted for this district, and they are not known by any other local names than those given by Dr. Prain.

3 I have the knowledge of the Khandesh district of the Bombay presidency, from which I can safely say that the hemp plant does not spontaneously grow in this district.

4 It is not known by any other name to the people of this district.

5 Narcotic wild hemp does not grow at all in this district A kind of herb grows in the jungles and is known by the name wild hemp It does not possess narcotic properties. It is used in medicines.

6. As wild hemp does not grow at all in this district, I am unable to supply any information regarding it.

7. Hemp is cultivated in Jalgaon and Sawada talukas of this district for the production of ganja and for the use as bhang to the extent of about 25 acres a year, and neither for the production of charas nor for its fibres, nor seeds. (The seed required for the production of ganja or bhang is imported from Khandwa.)

8. As the ganja vendors in this district import ganja from the Central Provinces and sell it here on account of its superior quality, a decrease has recently been caused in the area under such cultivation About ten years ago the cultivation of ganja was prohibited in Central Provinces, when it was exported there from this district. The area then under such cultivation was about 200 acres. Now there is no such prohibition in those provinces.

9. In summer days the land is prepared for cultivation by ploughing and harrowing it. After the setting in of the monsoons and after two or three rainfalls the ganja seed is sown into the soil thus prepared by an implement of husbandry called wokhar, driven by two bullocks, to one end of which is attached a wooden pot through which the seed is dropped and thus sown in a regular line. These lines are made at the distance of two or two-and-half feet from each other by means of another wokhar driven by its side. Six days afterwards the ganja plants grow up. A month thenceforth the plants become so dense that it becomes necessary to remove some of them with a view to preserve the distance of three inches between each plaint. A week afterwards the leaves of all plants are removed, reserving only the topmost part, with leaves about six inches in length Then the examiner of ganja plant examines them and removes males if there be any. The examination is continued from week to week until the ganja crop is reaped. Generally this cultivation is made in rainy season, and in case of drought water from wells is used once in every week. Nearly six months after the date of sowing the harvest of the ganja crop commences.

10. The persons who cultivate hemp for its narcotic properties do not form a special class. They belong to the same class as other agriculturists.

11. There is wild hemp in this district, and so the plants cultivated for the production of ganja are not raised from its seed.

12. As there is no wild hemp in this district, I am unable to answer this question.

13. The cultivation of the hemp plant for ganja is not restricted in this district. It is cultivated only in Jalgaon and Sawada talukas The ordinary rainfall in, and the climate of, this district are respectively sufficient for, and congenial to, the growth of these plants. The soil must be partly white and partly black. The cultivation of ganja is not impossible in any part of this district.

14. Refer to the answer to the question 7.

15. As there is no wild ganja in this district, no difference between the processes of preparation of wild and cultivated ganja can be given. The process of preparing the latter is as follows :—

Three different parts, *viz.*, (1) the tops of the twigs, (2) the twigs, cut off, and (3) the *nakhi* ganja taken out of the twigs of the hemp plant are separated and heaped apart from each other. These heaps are heated in the sun for an hour, They are afterwards trampled under foot. They are turned over and again exposed to the heat of

109. *Evidence of* Sewak Lal Karsondas, *Secretary, Arya Samaj, Bombay.*

The Arya Samaj fully sympathises with the objects of the Commission referred to, as the principles and tenets of the Samaj enjoin on its members total abstinence from all kinds of intoxicating drugs.

The Samaj, however, is of opinion that any governmental action in the direction of further restricting the preparation or sale of the drugs will be productive of very little good. The Samaj believes that education of the masses is the only proper and effective remedy for correcting such baneful habits, and fears that any compulsion in this matter is likely to drive the consumers of these comparatively innocuous drugs to the use of more injurious intoxicants that are plentifully supplied to the people like the various preparations containing alcohol. The Samaj, therefore, prays that the Government, actuated as it seems to be in taking these steps by high moral motives, would be pleased to devise measures for the restriction of the sale of European liquor in India, which is perpetrating a great havoc on the morals and the physique of the Indian people.

The Samaj fervently hopes that the comparatively less injurious drugs of Indian origin may be left to themselves, until the strong hand of Government is able to check the rapidly growing diffusion of European liquor in India.

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110. *Evidence of* Rao Bahadur Vishwanath Keshawa Joglekar, *Brahmin, Sowkar, Karajgi in Dharwar District.*

1. I have had no special opportunities of studying the question of hemp drugs. My desultory reading of the literature on the subject, my casual intercourse with the people using the drug, as well as the remarks made to me by others in conversations or observations noted by me whenever I came across persons affected by the over-indulgent use of the drug, are the only sources of the information contained in these replies.

2. Though I have once toured through parts of Northern India, I have confined my answers to the six districts of the Southern Division of the Bombay presidency, namely, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar, for the main reason that I can speak for them with greater confidence as to the accuracy of my statements than for any other portion of India.

All the varieties of ganja are more or less known in this part of India, but only two of them are sold, or in other words commonly used, *i.e.*, flat ganja and broken ganja; the latter is also called bhang. The definitions given by Dr. Prain accord with the description given by persons who during their long residence in Northern India were personally acquainted with the cultivation of hemp and the preparation of its numerous varieties for eating or drinking; but in these parts "chur," powdered ganja, is called bhang. It is used in the preparation of drinks and sweetmeats and not for smoking.

3. In none of the districts embraced in these replies does the hemp plant grow spontaneously, and the questions 4, 5 and 6 under this chapter require no answers.

7. Two varieties of hemp are more or less widely cultivated in the division for the sake of fibre. They are known as *taga* and *ambada*, the botanical equivalents respectively being "*Crotalaria juncea*," "*Hibiscus cannabinus*," and the approximate area of their cultivation from the latest published returns are as below:—

Name of the district.	Area in acres of cultivation of *taga*, "*Crotalaria juncea*."	Area in acres of cultivation of *ambada*, "*Hibiscus cannabinus*."
Kolaba . . .	564	178
Ratnagiri .	1,576	.....
Canara . . .	93	68
Bijapur . .	91	5,438
Belgaum . .	2,223	3,352
Dharwar . .	119	4,368

But the hemp plant which produces ganja bhang, etc., is only cultivated on a very small scale in the Collectorate of Bijapur and in the States of Jamkhindi and Jata.

9. The method of cultivation followed is not marked with any peculiarity. The only difficulty lies in weeding out the male plants and thus preventing the female kind from seeding. The scanty cultivation which exists at Bijapur appears to have increased from 33 gunthas in 1888-89 to 13 acres in 1892-93. This slight increase seems to have been fully sustained by a local demand. The district of Bijapur does not import much from outside, and what it imports is chiefly, if not solely, from the neighbouring State of Jata; it has no less than 33 retail shops licensed for the sale of ganja.

I personally visited the farm at Bijapur, in order to see with my own eyes the cultivation of hemp and also the process of the manufacture of ganja. The method of cultivation does not much differ from that of jowari. The soil is well ploughed some four times and levelled by means of harrow. It is at the time when the process of levelling is going on that manure is thrown over the soil. The preliminary process, I mean the pressing of the soil, is commenced generally in Phagun or Chait, March or April, and is completed about the end of Jesht, June. When the land is thus well prepared, the ganja seed is sown in the field by means of drill (kurgu), a sowing implement, the same that is used when sowing jowari, with the only difference that the two of the three holes of the drill are closed, and the third alone is kept open. This is done to allow more space between the rows of the crop. The sowing operation commences about the end of July or beginning of August. The seed, after it is sown, is covered under earth by means of Balgunti. After a week the off-shoots are found to appear over the surface of the ground. When the crops grow about one foot high, the grass is weeded out by hand, and later on, as it grows taller, the grass between the rows is removed by a grubber (yadikunti) about twice a month, until the crop is ready for harvesting. If the rains hold off and there is a long break, it sometimes becomes necessary to water the crop. It takes about four or five months for the crop to be ready for reaping, and the harvesting period is about the beginning of January. When the crop is fully grown, the tallest plant may be found to measure about 6 or 7 feet

10. Cultivators in Bijapur do not belong to any particular class.

11, 12 and 13. I have no answers to give to questions 11, 12 and 13.

14. The only product prepared in Bijapur and Jat is ganja broken and flat. Bhang as defined by Dr. Prain is not produced in Bijapur. There is nowhere a demand for it in the six collectorates I am writing about, and I have satisfied myself in more districts than one by personally enquiring at the retail shops that bhang as defined by Dr. Prain is never sold in these parts. The "chur," broken stuff, which sometimes passes under that name and which is used in the preparation of drinks, answers to the description of broken ganja and is sent herewith as a sample. What is, however, bought as bhang by consumers is simply "chur" or broken ganja.

The process beginning with the reaping of the crop to its final stage, when marketable ganja is produced, may be briefly described as follows:—

There being no wild hemp in any of these six districts, my account refers to the cultivated hemp from which ganja is produced.

The female plants commence to flower about the beginning of January; the more advanced among them bear flowers a little earlier. It is, however, about the middle of January when the ganja flowers attain maturity, a proof of which is to be found in the change of colour from green to brown and from the dropping of the leaves. The cultivator at this stage sells the standing crop or himself cuts it and manufactures ganja. Cutting is generally done in the morning. The crop is not cut down all at once. The most matured plants are selected, and the tops (ends) of the flowery branches are cut with a sickle. Those that remain below are plucked by hand. When the flowered twigs are thus separated from the plants, they are carried to the place, at no great distance, intended for treading. The place is somewhat hardened and cowdunged. Over this ground they spread dry leaves of the same plant all over. The flowered twigs are then placed in layers in square forms. This is done in the morning. In the afternoon, at about one o'clock, the men, after meal, return to the place, and then three to four among themselves are set treading and tramping over each square about 10 × 10 feet and about six inches deep.

This process continues for about three or four hours, the twigs being turned up and down at intervals. The stalks and the withered leaves are then removed. They leave the twigs on the same ground the whole night, unless they think it will rain at night. The process of treading is thus repeated for four days successively, and when the fifth turn is over the process is complete, when the flowers assume a flat shape. The stamping and treading is done with a view to force the small stipules and flowers to adhere to each other and form one mass. The resinous exudation on the ganja enables the flowers to form into one mass very effectually. In Bijapur only flat ganja is manufactured and no other kind.

The chur or broken ganja is not, however, the product of any particular or special preparation, but the result of the process of treading and trampling. When it is going on, portions of the flowers drop down broken, and such parts of it as cannot be pressed on the spikes and made to stick thereto are collected and packed separately. This is chur or broken ganja, which passes here under the name of bhang. The chur or broken ganja may also be said to be the powder or residue which is naturally accumulated at the bottom of ganja bags during conveyance.

I visited the place of manufacture at Bijapur on the 16th and 17th of the current month. When I visited the place, it was about 2 o'clock, and the process of treading and trampling the ganja flowers was going on. The process is continued in the sun and not in the shade.

The preparation of ganja for smoking does not require a detailed explanation. A few ganja pods are soaked in cold water for a few minutes. If they find any stalks or seeds, they separate them from the ganja. The pods thus soaked are placed on the left palm and rubbed hard with the right thumb, pouring water constantly. The consumers then squeeze out the stuff and mix ordinary tobacco with it, and put the mixture in the pipe and light it up. In case of the drug being used for drinking and eating, the pods are, as in the first instance, separated from all the impurities by soaking them in water, and then their extract is used in liquids or sweetmeats according to the taste of the consumers.

16. I have in some places in the Dharwar district seen hemp plants in private compounds. They can't be said to have grown wild, and if they are specially reared, it must be with special purpose.

17. The only preparations used in these parts are the flat and broken ganja. They are sold in the form in which they are imported except at Bijapur, where they are made by the cultivators who do not belong to any special class.

18. Both flat and broken ganja lose their aroma as well as their effect by long keeping. In the moist climate it loses its effect in the course of about two years almost entirely. If kept in a closed packet it may last in a damp climate for a year or a year and a half. In a dry climate like that of Bijapur it may last for two or three years. Exposure seems to me to be one of the principal causes of deterioration, and I can suggest no measures to prevent it. It has been commonly observed that coloured clothes, such as turbans, do not deteriorate in Poona by exposure. In the Konkan they are packed and placed in a heap of rice so as to be beyond the reach of moisture. But this notwithstanding, the colour loses its brightness directly it is taken out for use. It also gets spoiled in a damp climate much sooner than in a dry climate.

19. Smoking is the chiefest and therefore commonest use of ganja. Sweetmeats and liquids in various forms are prepared and used. The quantity of spice, sugar and milk will in each case depend upon the means of the persons using them. But poor people would often drink powdered ganja in a cup of sugarcane juice or in pure water with ordinary "massala" (spice) of "miri" (black pepper), and "baritep" (anise-seed), etc. They also add jagri to the liquid.

The most favourite drink of the well-to-do class of ganja users, as I found in Northern India (where they invariably use bhang for all drinking purposes) is "ghota" or dudhiya. The intoxicating power of this drink depends upon the quantities of the various ingredients put together and the length of time employed in oxidising the liquid. This is a favourite drink with rich and well-to-do classes occasionally seeking relief, and is generally used during the summer months, when "Vedic" Brahmins assemble to repeat the

"mantras" The preparation is also used in a very diluted form in respectable society on the occasion of "Shivaratra," "Shimaga," or the "Kojagari," full moon night. The favourite haunts of ganja smokers are temples, "masjids" or "dargas" It is here that Hindus and Muhammadans or people of indifferent character can freely meet and smoke together. The wandering gangs of "bairagis" and "fakirs" also will be found not only themselves engaged in smoking, but offering the "hooka" to those frequent visitors amongst the poorer classes of people who hover about such places for the very purpose of smoking There are no other public places or club-houses where ganja is smoked Neighbours and friends may meet and smoke together without an appointment; but except on the few occasions when the so-called "ghota" or dudhiya is prepared, there are no parties held, and ganja, like tobacco, is smoked individually and not in company Neighbours do meet at night and smoke, but this is not an invariable habit.

Charas is nowhere used in any of these six districts of the Southern Division, and so it is not available in any of the shops licensed to sell the intoxicating drugs It is only ganja which is (either flat or chur) smoked or drunk or mixed in sweetmeats

20 The consumption of ganja is not restricted to any particular class of people, but the bulk of the smokers will be found amongst the lower classes

It is very difficult to state accurately what proportion of people smoke ganja and charas, as there are no statistics available on the subject. Much depends upon local peculiarity. The proportion of consumers to be met with in large towns and cities does not exist in villages. Again, while the Lingayats in the above Ghat districts are under a religious prohibition, the lower classes in the Konkan fearlessly take to alcohol. All circumstances considered, I am of opinion that of the hundred male adults using ganja or liquor only 5 per cent or even less will be found to belong to the former class.

21. As already stated, flat and broken ganja are the two kinds preferred for smoking in this part. No other kinds are used.

22. No charas is used in this part.

23. Bhang properly so called is not consumed in this part.

24. Same as answer to question 23.

25. I have no reliable information to enable me to answer this question, even with approximate accuracy. However from what I have heard or seen, I am morally convinced that the use of ganja has not perceptibly increased. The slight increase observable in the area of cultivation or the imports or exports, etc., may be due partly to the increase in population and partly to greater accuracy of returns. It is as a matter of fact losing its place before the spread of alcohol. If it still exists on this side of India, its main cause is to be found in the comparative cheapness of the article for the labour gatherings at mills, factories and railway workshops. The hard work the labourers are put to, the consequent necessity for some relief, the comparative facility with which consumers of ganja can carry the drug with them, and the ease with which it can be smoked anywhere even on public roads are, amongst others, the principal causes which still obtain amongst some people a preference for ganja before liquor.

26. By far the larger number of ganja-smokers will be found to belong to the class (*a*), habitual consumers. It is very difficult to draw the line between moderate and immoderate men. Those who consume the drug for intoxication it brings about and not for its medicinal properties are, when once at it, generally immoderate. If a smoker has the means and the necessary time at his disposal, he will not place down the "hooka" or chillum until he is so intoxicated that he is unable to take care of himself.

Some people will be found to drink occasionally preparations of ganja, but there are no occasional moderate smokers, as smoking requires a habit which drinking does not.

27. As has been more than once told, all castes of Hindus, from Brahmins to Mahars, and all classes of Muhamadans will be found to contribute more or less to the number of ganja-consuming people. The habits of life or circumstances which mainly generate this vice, are a life of disappointment and dejection, a life of asceticism, a life of ease and affluence associated with habitual consumers of ganja, and a life used to a kind of labour which at the close of the day requires some stimulant to bring about relief to lighten the effects of the day's toil and to bring about a pleasurable forgetfulness.

28. Moderate consumers do not require more than two tolas of ganja per day, and the cost per diem in this case is believed to be less than half an anna; but in the case of the excessive consumers, leaving that of bairagis and gosavis, the quantity consumed varies from 4 to 6 tolas and the allowance per diem per consumer in such cases varies on account of the cheaper ingredients with which it is mixed between an anna and an anna and a half. This class of people are generally poor, but at labour gatherings and wandering gangs they generally smoke in company, each contributing one round, so that the aggregate expenses do not rise above half an anna.

29. Moderate ganja smokers never mix any other ingredients than tobacco with the ganja. Only excessive smokers, such as bairagis, fakirs, etc., who in order to strengthen the intoxicating properties admix dhatura and also kuchli (seed of nux vomica) and bachnag (roots of *Gloriosa superba*). This is not, however, done by consumers of the higher classes. When they prepare drinks they only mix spices made of badam (*Amygdalas communis*), bedana (dried grapes), ketar (saffron), khaskhas (poppy seeds), welchi (cardamom), jaiphal (nutmeg), sugarcandy, etc. The number of spices and their quantities mixed depend upon the means of the consumers.

30. I have already mentioned that ganja is smoked more often in solitude than in company. It is solely the drinks which are always used in company; so far as can be observed on this side, it is the male sex which consumes the drug. A few exceptions will be found in the class of courtesans. Even there they are few and far between. No children are ever found using any of these drugs.

31. I do not think that the habit of smoking ganja is so easily formed as that of drinking liquor. By itself, smoking is not attractive. Habit formed in the case of ganja is less difficult to break off than in the case of opium or liquor. This is because the intoxication brought on by ganja is milder and less durable than that produced by an overdose of opium, whisky or brandy, and therefore the habitual consumer of the drug will be less indisposed to give it up by

degrees than one addicted to the use of opium. Every intoxicant predisposes the consumer to run to excess; such a tendency is to be observed in the case of ganja smoking also. Ganja like tobacco is smoked by the consumer according to his convenience and not necessarily in company. The second, third, and fourth rounds which are inevitable in the case of parties or companies, do not exist, and in spite of the tendency to run to excess the aggregate result is moderate.

32. In the parts of which I am speaking there are no customs, social or religious, which necessitate the consumption of ganja.

33. The consumption of ganja is universally regarded with disfavour, if not contempt. It is true that there is no religious prohibition of it. On the contrary, from its mention in the Veda and "Brahmans" and the virtues attributed to it, its use would seem to find an encouragement.

It has been from time out of mind associated with that large class of ascetics and fakirs who avowedly use it, not for the sake of pleasure, but for enabling themselves to concentrate their mind on the worship of their favourite deity. This was at least the original purpose for which it began to be used. It still passes under the name of dyanwali. It is associated with god Shiva, one of the Hindu Triad, and, as a rule, the majority of those who practise yog philosophy from the old lines indulge in the use of ganja. Hindu religion, at any rate, may therefore be said to countenance the use of ganja. In the case of liquor, it lays down a hard rule of prohibition. Opium it does not so expressly prohibit. In society devotees of liquor are less feared or despised than those of ganja or opium. This may be due to the circumstance that ganja on account of its comparative cheapness and accessibility to the lower classes, is found associated with what may be described as the dregs of society. Liquor, on the other hand, though as injurious, is more costly and is associated with the ruling and the superior race, and its scent and sight to which seventy-five years have familiarized the native races, have ceased to repel even orthodox persons.

But in the case of ganja, instead of prohibiting, religion does encourage its use by describing it in favourable terms, such as those mentioned below:—

Jaya—The conquering or that which overcomes all painful feelings;

Ananda—The joyous;

Chapala—The causer of unsteadiness;

Gagan kini—The noisy;

Harshini—The delight-giver;

Indrasana—The worthy food of Indra;

Ajaya—The invincible;

Matuli— } The wife of dhatura apple, which
Matulani— } is the most potent of narcotics;

Madini—The intoxicator;

And by its mention in the sacred writings such as Veda and Smriti (law), etc. But this notwithstanding, society does not yield to religion. In no respectable society at the present day will any person on any public occasion, whether it be religious or social, dare smoke in public without giving an insult, and without himself being liable to be expelled the place. Society on this side at least condemns it very strictly. The social opinion is, in fact, the reverse of religious teaching.

34. I think it will be a serious hardship to the various classes of persons who now consume ganja if they have to give it up. Leaving aside the class of bairagis, fakirs, gosavis, whose number, since the great famine of 1877, has been steadily declining, the labourers, the artisans and the wandering tribes exposed to climatical rigours can't afford to remain without something to make them forget the day's toil. If we would withdraw from them bhang or ganja, they will take to opium, or more probably to its formidable rival, the country or European liquor. Already 95 per cent. of either of these classes do use liquor, and it is only among the 5 per cent. that ganja still claims some of its devotees.

35. If the use of the drug is to be prohibited, it can only be provided for by penal legislation. But penal legislation will take a number of decades to make the prohibition real instead of nominal; compulsory legislation has nowhere succeeded, and will, in the case of ganja, lead to illicit practices, as it has done in every other case.

Government has effectually prohibited the manufacture of salt. It has effectively controlled the manufacture and the sale of liquor. It can therefore effectively prohibit the production of ganja. But if ganja or bhang do exist in one place or another, their illicit import and use it will be difficult to prevent effectually. A prohibition may gradually work its way, and in course of years the habit may altogether disappear. Of this the Hindu writings furnish remarkable proof. Liquor and flesh were at one time freely used by all the higher classes of Hindus. But there was a time when the reaction set in and for centuries the Brahmin society, as a whole, has never touched meat or liquor. This only shows that reforms on a large scale can be worked out in course of time. I am therefore of opinion that the prohibition of ganja can be ultimately enforced.

There will be some discontent occasioned by such prohibition. But as it is confined to a small class, it can't be serious, and political danger is out of question. As I have already stated, if the prohibition is confined to hemp and its preparation, it will only encourage the consumption of alcoholic stimulants, and in some places, like those in Central India, of opium also.

There is already an opinion freely expressed that the agitation against ganja originates with those who want to encourage the spread of alcohol If therefore the prohibition is confined to ganja alone, the discontent can't but be serious, and may, in that case, be a matter for consideration.

36. I do not think that there are any instances of ganja consumers taking to alcohol as a substitute. But alcohol being more widely distributed for sale and more accessible to all classes of people, a seeker after the stimulant goes first to the liquor shop, and then ganja ceases to have a chance. Practically, therefore, alcohol has been encroaching on the domains of ganja, and even if no prohibition were resorted to in the districts of which I am speaking, ganja would ere long cease to hold its own against alcohol.

37. As charas is not consumed in this part, none could tell precisely anything about the effect of its smoking, much less about the difference in effects of charas smoking and that of other drugs.

38. I have not come across any keen observer amongst the consumers of hemp who could state

the difference between the effects of the three different drugs, round ganja, flat ganja and chur or broken ganja. Some however say—I cannot myself say how far it is a truth—that the chur or broken ganja is held to be more powerful than either round or flat ganja, hence it may have a greater power of intoxication.

39. The use of drink of hemp would doubtless be more injurious than smoking; because drinking is always practised in company, and as a rule leads to excess. But its preparation is costly and is only arranged for in companies. A drink is not therefore very frequently resorted to. Smoking, on the other hand, is cheaper, more frequent, and pervades all the lower classes. Practically, therefore, it causes more havoc than drinking.

40. Ganja occupies an important place in the Pharmacopœia of the Hindus. Its qualities as described in one of their medical works are given below:—

Bhang, ganja and dhatura (seeds) are intoxicating, victorious and triumphant (over pain), extreme heat-producing, bilious and lulling, producing reluctance* to speak, and increases fire (of the stomach), *i.e.*, appetite.

Ganja is also rubbed over the tongues of the bullocks to sharpen their appetite. It is also mixed up with the "massala" prepared for horses.

It is sometimes administered in very small doses, diluted with sugarcandy, in order to induce sleep.

41. The moderate use of ganja, as the moderate use of liquor or nux vomica, is beneficial especially as digestive; its capacity for alleviating fatigue or sustaining a consumer under severe exertion or exposure is inconsiderable when it is taken in a small dose.

I am not aware whether it has ever proved of any use as an antidote to malaria. In the jungles of Kanara and its neighbourhood it is rarely used and liquor has been a great favourite. It must, however, be understood that it is only the occasional use of ganja in the form of a drink which is necessarily moderate, because the drink is indulged more as a form than as a necessity; but with the habitual consumer, "moderate" can only be used comparatively. A may be more moderate than B, and B than C; but the quantity consumed by A exceeds that which a man can consume with benefit to himself. It is therefore only in theory that one can speak of the habitual use of ganja as moderate, and the beneficial qualities attributed to the drug have rarely been realized.

42. The habitual use of the drugs is never harmless, because it is never moderate.

43. So far as I have seen, consumers of ganja even when they are immoderate are as a rule inoffensive to their neighbours. They may talk much and talk loudly, and may be of irritable temperament, but they are never dangerous neighbours, except when they have become insane.

44. With the habitual moderate consumers, ganja can hardly have any particular effect, except that of giving temporary satisfaction, just as in the case of tobacco, or snuff or tea, the man feels slightly refreshed. There is, however, one difference. There is a limit beyond which consumer of tobacco or snuff or tea does not go. In the case of ganja, each dose increases the desire for another. It does not allay hunger as food does, but ganja-consumers, when hungry, may feel slightly relieved if they smoke. Drink prepared with milk will, of course, afford substantial relief.

The use of ganja does sharpen appetite, and I am aware of instances where the ganja consumers eat recklessly, with a full belief in the efficacy of this drug to help speedy digestion.

The effect of smoking is believed to last two hours at the least. That of drinking ghota depends on the strength of the mixture and the quantity taken. It is notorious that few smokers will stand the temptation, if they have the means and the time to indulge in repeated doses.

But in the case of occasional consumer, the effects of smoking ganja are much different from those on the habitual smoker. The effects are: the tongue feels dry and there is a peculiar sensation of that organ being drawn down the throat. The body becomes warm, the eyes contract and there is a constant tendency to laughter. There is, as it were, a procession of incongruous and incoherent ideas, marching across the brain, one fancy dissipating the other in quick succession. The mucous membrane of the stomach becomes insensible, accompanied by an insatiable longing for food. Time becomes lengthened, a second is expanded into a minute, a quarter of an hour into an hour. The head gets confused and the smoker becomes dogmatic and argumentative. He is never violent; the smoke mounts to the head in five minutes. After an hour's sleep the individual generally gets up light and refreshed. Lamplight promotes and accelerates the action of the smoke.

The effects of ghota even in the case of an occasional drinker of it are more serious than when the drug is taken in the gaseous form. The action of the liquid and mixture is slower and culminates at the end of seven or eight hours according to the absorbing power of the stomach. Lamplight has the same effect on the drinker and smoker. The effects of ghota are of longer duration than those of smoking, though their nature is the same, varying only in intensity. Should there be any over-dose of ghota, the drinker hears strange noises, feels the limbs of his body torn and scattered in all directions, thinks he has no control over them, and at times is under the impression that a general dissolution of the body is coming on. He becomes sentimental, a little quarrelsome and peevish. There are amongst the general confusion of the brain, sudden and evanescent flashes of sensibleness accompanied by a persistent desire to impress upon the minds of his friends that he is in his senses. It is only after full twenty-four hours that the person regains a perfect command over his ordinary and moral thinking powers. The frame of mind in which a good dose of ghota leaves a person after twenty-four hours is one of melancholy and lassitude. When the moderate quantity of ghota which a novitiate ought to take is exceeded, the person at the height of its operation is sometimes known to weep in despair of life.

45. I am acquainted with a few cases of ganja consumers ultimately dying insane. None of them were in good circumstances.

A was at first a religious preacher (Haridas). He subsequently took to the profession of a singer (gawai); was possessed of more than ordinary intelligence; was extremely poor, but of an excellent moral character; he would rather starve than beg. The first symptom of his insanity that struck his friends was his excessive talk. Three months after he became mad. He was not under

* NOTE.—These are the effects of "moderate" use. Excessive talk always proceeds from immoderate use.

any medical treatment and died after about four months of complete lunacy. In this case, no one would have ever considered the man to be an immoderate consumer, and it was believed that it was because he was ill fed and insufficiently fed that the drug produced its evil results.

B. In this case the man was in Government service. He was a habitual smoker for fifteen years, and during all his time he never gave his superiors any reason to reprimand him. He also used occasionally to drink.

On the full moon night of Aswin, the well-known kojagari night, ghota, otherwise called dudhiya (*i.e.*, drink of ganja prepared with milk and sugar), was prepared. There was a party in which all but this man were persons who never smoked nor drank ganja and who had all consented to have the drink as a curiosity. They had, as is usual on this night, kept up throughout and drank each a cup more than once. The one man B alone drank about three cups at each time. At about 7 A.M., the man was off his brain; he continued to be so about eight months and had again a lucid interval of six months; he continued thus about for sixteen years and died at last of consumption. He used to smoke to the last. He was deprived of the indulgence when he was insane. The only important feature about him was that he was never dangerous even when he was stark mad. His wife, children, neighbours and friends were never afraid of him.

C was first a student in the school. He was the most clever and bright in his class. Everybody liked him. He made his progress up to the 5th Standard in the vernacular school. Unfortunately at the age of 18 he contracted the habit of ganja smoking. The effect of the drug was so speedy in this case that within a few months since his initiation he became completely mad. He was married, but he never cared for his wife and mother, and he never lived with them. The man who was once very intelligent, and in whom his relatives had good hopes, was found quite useless for his family. He did not care so much for the food as he did for the drug. He used to do the duties of water-carrier. When people employed him, they paid him some remuneration for his services. But he never demanded more than what he required for buying the drug for his consumption. He was never offensive. He continued mad till his death, about the age of 35.

D. Here the victim is a schoolmaster. He was led to the use of this accursed drug ganja by his association with the "Vedanti Club." They told him that he could never be able to contemplate the image of God unless he had a steady and undisturbed state of mind, and they recommended him their holy stuff as a sure means of concentration of mind. Evidently with the object of making himself incapable of being stirred by the worldly concerns, he began to use the stuff, the result of which was that he shortly appeared with all the signs of insanity. He is out of his service now.

I know of half a dozen more cases; in none of them was a man looked upon as dangerous.

If the use of alcohol, even when it is occasional is added to a habitual consumption of hemp drugs, insanity is almost certain.

47 I know of instances in which the father smoked and the son did not. But I have not come across instances on this side of India where ganja was habitually used for two or three generations. I cannot therefore offer any remarks on this question as to the transmission of the vice by heredity.

49. It is said that the drug is sometimes used as an aphrodisiac. I have not much faith in the assertion. A drug which, if moderately used, sharpens appetite and gives tone to one's health. But the drug has been a favourite with the class of people like bairagis and fakirs, whose object is the very reverse of vice. In these days, at least when every vernacular newspaper mentions about half a dozen patent medicines which are specially termed aphrodisiacs, I do not think the demand for this drug, for that purpose, exists on this side.

There may be a few prostitutes using the drug, but I do not know of any such case. It is believed that the ultimate effect of long use of the drug in immoderate quantities is impotency.

51 and 52. There is not the least connection between the moderate and immoderate use of any of the narcotic drugs of hemp and the perpetration of crime.

53 and 54. No indulgence in the use of the drug ever incites the consumer to commit unpremeditated crime. I do not know any case which led to homicidal frenzy.

Criminals, however, very naturally fortify themselves to commit a premeditated act. Even a tobacco-smoker or a snuff-user takes a pinch if he wants to refresh himself for an action. There is therefore nothing extraordinary if ganja is used by criminals who are about to proceed with their criminal act. It is generally said ganja does not make a man desperate and rash as liquor does. The consumers of ganja are generally nervous when they are under its influence.

55. Ganja sweetmeat mixed with dhatura is supposed to bring about complete stupefaction. This is practised very rarely.

56. Moderate smokers, of which however the number is comparatively very small, smoke ganja mixed with tobacco. Those who want to make it strong (of this class the number is largely to be found amongst "bairagis," "fakirs" etc.), mix it with a part of the seed of nux vomica, dhatura, bachnag. I am not in a position to give the exact proportion.

57. As I have said before, few people habitually eat or drink ganja on this side, because the habit is comparatively very costly. The occasion on which drinks are prepared by occasional and habitual consumers are too few and far between to afford any basis of any general deduction.

58. I think the excise administration as regards the hemp drugs is working well, and neither the contractors, nor the consumers, nor the people in general, whom I have questioned have any grievances to complain of.

60. The cultivation of ganja in these parts is on a very small scale and is well controlled.

62. I do not think what purpose can be gained by checking cultivation unless and until the demand for the drug diminishes. It is the cheapest intoxicant. Six pies a day is not a heavy charge. The temptation for smuggling is not so great, and no particular arrangements are needed to control the cultivation.

65. I am not at all of opinion that, compared to alcohols, the hemp drug is unreasonably taxed, and no complaint in that direction exists as regards ganja, bhang, etc., etc.

67 I have no objection to the present method of taxing.

68. None.

69. Local opinion is no doubt necessary, and at present shops are allowed to be opened irrespective of the wishes of the people. But I must at the same time state the number of shops is few, and no complaint on the subject exists. It is the liquor shops to which the complaint refers.

Oral evidence.

Question 1.—It was not until the Commission's questions came to me that I had occasion to make a study of the hemp drugs, though I had occasionally met consumers before.

Question 35.—I have talked about the matter with many persons, and in this answer I have stated the general opinion that it is remarkable that agitation has been directed against the hemp drugs and not against alcohol, which is equally harmful. This opinion I have heard expressed in Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and my own neighbourhood. I have not read them in newspapers. I have stated further in my answer that the agitation is attributed to those who are anxious to encourage the spread of alcohol. By this expression is meant the persons who import and manufacture liquor. The opinion I have quoted is held both by the educated and ignorant people. The ignorant people cannot explain the grounds of their opinion. The opinion of the educated is based on the simple fact that Government do nothing to discourage the use of alcohol, which is more deleterious than the drugs. I myself have formed no definite opinion on the subject.

Question 44.—I have frequently noticed that people in a state of intoxication talk more if they are brought into a bright light. I cannot explain why this happens.

Question 45.—I attribute insanity in these cases to the hemp drugs because no other cause could be discovered; liquor, dhatura, nux vomica and bachnag also produce insanity. So do bad news, the distress of poverty and disappointment. I cannot say if insanity can be inherited. I have not made enquiry whether the parents in any of the cases I have described were mad. In case C, I happen to know that the mother was nearly mad. I remember the case of a hard-drinking weaver who went mad. I cannot recall any insanes who had become mad from other causes than liquor and ganja. I have met, as stated in my answer, ten people who became mad from hemp drugs, and also two persons who became mad from alcohol. I remember the ten ganja cases, because the third and fourth cases (C and D) occurred in my taluka, and the cases A and B I learnt from my friends. The other six cases were found out in course of the enquiries. I knew nothing about them before. The insane of case C died four years ago, at the age of 35. He began the hemp habit at the age of 16, and became mad a few months after he was 18. I was about 8 or 10 years old when he went mad about twenty years ago. In case D, the man went mad about five or six years ago. He did not drink. I learnt that he had gone mad from ganja smoking, and I made his acquaintance at that time. He had first gone mad at that time. That was the first. I had heard of him. I did not know him before he went mad. I attribute his madness to ganja, because I did not doubt the statements of his relatives and friends, who stated that that was the cause.

Question 56.—The first sentence of my answer will be understood if reference is made to my answer 41. I mean that moderate consumers are fewer than excessive consumers, because the moderate consumer of intoxicants is always inclined to go to excess. The number of people who remain moderate consumers because of their poverty is small. When I went to Belgaum, I visited people in Shapur, and I heard from ganja smokers that the poisons I have named were sometimes mixed with the drugs. I have myself seen bairagis, who visited my village, use nux vomica. One man who could not get the opium to which he was accustomed ate dhatura in my presence. It was not mixed with ganja, though the man was an occasional smoker of ganja.

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111. *Evidence of* DINANATH SHIWSHANKER, *Druggist and Chemist.*

1. I have had opportunities of inquiring with my patients and customers who smoke ganja and drink bhang, and also who have travelled over some ganja farms, as to the advantages and disadvantages derived from smoking ganja and drinking bhang.

6. Dense.

10. They do not form a special class. They are of the same class as other agricultural cultivators.

19. Ganja and charas are used only for smoking. Ganja is used as a medicine for animals all over India).

20. Hindus of low caste smoke generally ganja, and Muhammadans charas. There is no particular locality. We cannot give exact proportion.

21. Flat kind of ganja is preferred for smoking.

22. Native charas is used generally. Turkish charas is used particularly.

23. Never.

24. Some high caste Hindus drink bhang in Nemad, Marwad, and districts around the Ganges.

28. Habitual moderate consumers consume about two pice worth ganja per diem.

Habitual excessive consumers consume six pice worth ganja, per diem.

29. Ganja, as a rule, is mixed with an equal quantity of tobacco ordinarily; and bhang is mixed with *Piper nigrum* and aniseeds and with sugar ordinarily. Ganja is mixed with dhatura and sometimes with opium to increase its narcotic property exceptionally.

Bhang massala is generally composed of *Piper nigrum*, aniseeds, cardamoms, almonds, chestnuts.

30. To a very small extent ganja is consumed in solitude, but to a great extent it is consumed in company. It is not usual.

31. It can be easily formed and it is difficult to break it. There is a great tendency in the case of any of these drugs for the moderate habit to develop into the excessive one.

32. It is largely consumed on the festival of Shiva. It is generally excessive. It is likely to form a habit and not otherwise injurious.

33. Ganja and charas are regarded with disrepute socially; smokers are looked down. Use of

any form of the narcotic is generally in disrepute, because it makes the man victim to it and makes him maniac and unfit for work. There is no such custom of worshipping the hemp plant.

34. It is a serious privation. A ganja smoker will be very much excited and could not work when he does not get it. The same case with the bhang drinkers and charas smokers.

35. In British India it may be feasible to prohibit the use of these drugs, but it may be impossible in Native States. Prohibition can be enforced by restricting the sale. It will occasion serious discontent among the consumers. It may perhaps amount to a political danger. The prohibition might be followed by recourse to alcoholic stimulants.

36. There is no reason.

37. The charas is stronger than ganja.

39. Smoking is more injurious to health than drinking bhang. Smoking injures lungs and brings on bronchitis and other lung diseases; while drinking bhang is less injurious because it is mild in its effects.

40. Ganja smoking is advised by native doctors for neuralgic pain and idiopathic tetanus. Ganja is used in cattle disease in order to give tone to the stomach and to make them work longer without fatigue.

41. Ganja and charas are not beneficial, but bhang may be beneficial in hot climate if taken moderately.

(*a*) It sometimes increases appetite.

(*b*) It sometimes alleviates fatigue.

(*c*) It is used with that idea in some malarious districts.

(*d*) It is used by some as an aphrodisiac medicine.

42. Moderate use of any of these drugs is not harmless because it will form a habit and gradually it will lead him to use it excessively.

43. Ganja smokers are as a class inoffensive.

44. A moderate consumer is exhilarated and little intoxicated and is always with ready wits. It is sometimes refreshing and it is followed by depression. It creates appetite. The effect lasts for an hour. Nervousness and depression are the after-effects. It does produce longing.

45. (*a*) None.

(*b*) to (*d*) No.

(*e*) It induces laziness.

46. It does.

55. Yes (sometimes). It can stupefy completely.

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112. *Evidence* of* NAWALCHAND HEERACHAND, *Jeweller, Bombay.*

1. Personal experience in connection with bhang.

2. I know bhang by the name of bhang only.

18. I know bhang deteriorates after six months and loses half of its narcotic effect, and it quite loses its effect after one year, and becomes useless for human consumption. Dampness and humidity of climate causes bhang to deteriorate. The deterioration can only be prevented by keeping it in an earthen jar closed air-tight and to bury the said jar in the ground. Bhang will remain good for one year if kept in that manner.

23. Bhang is never used for smoking.

24. Hindus of almost all castes use it more or less.

25. I think the use of bhang is neither on the increase or decrease.

28. The habitual moderate consumer will require one-ninth of a tola of bhang, the cost of which will be about one-third of a pie. The habitual excessive consumer will require about half a tola, and the cost will be about one pie.

29 Habitual consumers mix ordinarily with bhang black pepper. Exceptional consumers mix almonds, dried rose flowers, sugar, poppy seeds, cardamoms, and milk. Dhatura is not used with bhang so far as I know. These ingredients are put into bhang with the object of making it more palatable, and for the purpose of cooling the brain. There is no special preparation, such as bhang massala, that I know.

30. Bhang is generally drunk in company. The drinking is confined to the male sex. Men commence to drink when they are 20 years of age, and they continue doing so to old age. It is not customary for children to drink bhang.

31. A person who drinks bhang occasionally will form no habit, but if he drinks daily for six months, he will form a habit. The habit of drinking bhang can easily be broken off. The moderate habit of drinking bhang does not develop into the excessive habit.

32. I know that Hindus who are followers of Shiva pour bhang water on the ling of the god Shiva on Mondays and on Shivaratra days. I do not know whether the worshipper or anybody else drinks the bhang water poured on the ling of the god Shiva after it has been offered.

33. The habitual excessive use of bhang is generally considered a bad habit. I do not know whether the hemp plant is worshipped or not.

34. The habitual consumers would for some few days feel the want a slight deprivation.

35. In our religion the use of alcohol is strictly prohibited, and at times we are inclined to take bhang, and it would be a hardship for Government to prohibit the use of bhang; and if the use of bhang is prohibited, it will, I think, be consumed illicitly.

36. I do not know whether alcohol is now being substituted for bhang.

41. If bhang in very small doses is taken, it acts as a food accessory and digestive. It alleviates fatigue, but I do not know whether it gives staying power under exertion or exposure. Hindus who do not use liquor make use of bhang for the above-mentioned purposes.

42. The moderate use of bhang is, in my opinion, harmless. It acts as a food accessory and digestive, and is refreshing.

43. The moderate consumer of bhang is not offensive to his neighbours.

44. There is no immediate effect on the consumer of bhang. The effect is felt after an hour or two. It is refreshing. It produces exhilaration. It creates an appetite. The effect lasts for about two or three hours. The moderate habitual consumer feels no ill after-effects. The want of

* Translation.

effect on their health. In Sind about 60 per cent. of population use the drugs, specially bhang moderately.

42. The moderate use of these drugs is harmless for reasons given above.

43. Moderate or even excessive consumers of any of these drugs are harmless and inoffensive to their neighbours. They are never aggressive.

44. The immediate effect of the moderate use of any of these drugs on the habitual consumer is refreshing. It produces slight intoxication. It allays hunger and creates appetite. Its effects last for five or six hours, and the after-effects are not bad.

45. The habitual moderate use of any of these drugs does not produce any noxious effects. It does not impair the constitution nor does it injure the digestion or cause loss of appetite. It is said to prevent dysentery, bronchitis, or asthma. It does not impair the moral sense or induce laziness or habits of immorality or debauchery. Moderate drinking of bhang and smoking of ganja does not deaden the intellect and produce insanity; and I have no personal knowledge of any moderate consumer becoming insane or suffering from any mental anxiety or brain disease. Nor can the fakirs or sadhus whom I have consulted lay their hand on a particular person by way of example.

46. Habitual excessive use of these drugs is simply injurious, but personally I do not know any habitual excessive consumer becoming insane, nor have I been informed of any case by the fakirs and sadhus with whom I have been meeting and discussing this matter. To such consumers the drugs are harmless, but to novices it is very harmful.

47 and 48. It is not hereditary, nor does it affect the children of moderate consumers so far as I know and I am informed by the fakirs and sadhus.

49 and 50. I do not know; but Persian medical books, mentioned in paragraph 40, recommend use of bhang and majum (bhang sweetmeat) for excitement of passion and sexual intercourse.

51. There are not many bad characters I know of who are habitual moderate consumers of any of these drugs the use of which discourages crimes.

52. Excessive use of any of these drugs will make the consumers afraid of doing any such thing.

53. Excessive indulgence in any of these drugs does not incite to unpremeditated crime, violent or otherwise. I do not know of any case in which it has led to temporary homicidal frenzy.

54. From what I know, these drugs have the advantage of discouraging any act of violence or crime. There is a Sindhi proverb that a bhangi (bhang drinker) may boast of high deeds, but when he is once drunk he is powerless to do anything. The defeat of the Sindhis at the battle of Miani near Hyderabad is always attributed to the effects of bhang.

55. Criminals, in order to further their designs, induce their victims to partake of any of these drugs. Complete stupefaction is produced with the admixture of dhatura.

56. The effects of hemp used in moderation or in excess, mixed with dhatura, greatly increase intoxication.

57. Ganja is said to be eaten in Faizabad on the Gomti. In a company of fakirs or bairagis, a basket or box of ganja is passed round. It is said to be very intoxicating. I have no personal experience of this.

60 and 61. No.

62. No. It is quite feasible. The practice of obtaining a license before hemp is cultivated is quite sufficient.

63. No.

64. The present restrictions are quite sufficient.

65. The present taxation on bhang, charas, and ganja is excessive. If it is reduced, it will not affect alcoholic or other intoxicants.

66 and 67. No.

68. There are shops for the sale of these drugs, also of their preparations. These are harmless places.

69. No; the wishes of the people are not consulted when a shop is opened in any locality; I think people should be consulted.

70. I am not aware.

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116. *Evidence of* Rao Bahadur Venkat Rango Katti, *Pensioner, Dharwar.*

1. My personal experience and information from two friends who have served long in the Abkari department, and intimacy with persons using hemp drugs.

2. Nothing but seed is produced from the male. Ganja, bhang and all varieties come from the female. Round ganja is not sold in this district.

3. Hemp neither grows spontaneously nor is cultivated in the Dharwar district. The Jath State is the nearest tract to Dharwar where the plant is cultivated. I have, however, seen the male plant spontaneously grown singly in my garden once or twice.

7. No.

14. No. Ganja and bhang come from the Satara district, especially from a town named Lengre. Charas is never sold in the bazar, and scarcely any man knows it.

15. Preparations for eating and drinking:—

Rough majum.—Ganja cleaned and dried on fire is powdered and strained through cloth. The powder is then put in a strong (pakka) syrup prepared of refined sugar or raw sugar while on fire. The mixture is immediately poured on a smooth board greased with ghee, and when it cools, it is cut into small slices for use. This majum was formerly sold under license, but latterly from about ten years it is not sold in the bazar.

Refined majum.—Ganja, washed perfectly clean by rubbing with hands in water, is boiled in water. When the water assumes green colour, butter in the proportion of one-half kacha seer to half a seer of ganja is put in the boiling water. When a thick green cream is seen on the surface, the pot is removed from fire, and its contents are strained through a rough woollen cloth so as the strained water containing the essence of ganja mixed with butter would fall into the basin of cold water. When the water cools, a thick solid cream formed on the surface in the basin is carefully removed and the water thrown away. Then a pakka syrup of kacha 6 seers of good sugar is prepared, in which half a nutmeg, ¼

tola of mace, ¼ tola of saffron, ½ tola of almonds, 4 or 5 cloves, all powdered together are put together with the cream of ganja, and the whole is poured on a smooth board and slices cut as above stated. Habitual eaters take about a tola of this majum for a dose.

Dudhia.—Bhang is cleaned and washed clean as above stated, and then pounded with water till it becomes very fine. The lump is then mixed with milk in the proportion of 2 tolas of the former to 4 kacha seers of the latter, and about a kacha seer of sugar is added to the whole. The above spices and dried grapes are also put in the mixture, which is then poured from a height of about 5 feet into a pot placed on the flour. This operation of pouring continues till the fluid becomes so sticky as to form one single thread from the upper pot to the lower. The more the fluid is sticky, the better is its narcotic quality and flavour. An expert drinker of dudhia can drink about two kacha seers of it at a time. Poor people mix milk and water in equal quantity or use water alone for preparing this beverage.

Some people swallow the lump of the bhang mixed with raw sugar or even alone, and some mix bhang with vegetables and flesh at the time of cooking.

Bhang powder mixed with bread or husk is given to cattle which have become lean. This medicine makes them healthy.

18. It keeps good for one year; after that it loses half its property and causes cough if smoked. It becomes totally useless after three years. The cause of deterioration seems to be the dampness of the climate. In dry climate it is said to continue undeteriorated for a longer time.

19. Ganja is used for smoking and eating. Charas is generally not known; if specially brought, a very little quantity of it is used for smoking with ganja or tobacco, the proportion being about 1 to 20.

20. All bairagis, gosains, fakirs and such other wanderers, Rajputs and Mussalmans, generally Marathas, Lengayets and artizans are less addicted; Jains and Brahmins rarely smoke; Parsis and Hindu cultivators never, perhaps Christians also. I speak of ganja alone, and not of charas.

21. Round ganja is not sold here, the flat is most used, the chur is not sold separately. Well-to-do smokers bring ganja from bazar and separate chur from it for their smoking; chur is thus much more costly and it is more effective than ganja.

22. Charas is generally not known in this part.

23. Not used for smoking.

24. Bairagis and fakirs drink bhang prepared in the manner stated under question 15. Other people are not addicted to it. Some persons prepare dudhia on festive occasions, especially in the hot season and take it at night as a luxury.

25. More ganja is consumed every year. The number of consumers is therefore on the increase. The general increase of population seems to be the chief if not the only cause.

26. Respectable people of the classes stated under question 20 smoke ganja stealthily and moderately. Excessive smokers among them are very rare. Occasional moderate consumers can be found here and there among most classes, but occasional excessive consumers are not to be found anywhere.

27. Bairagis and fakirs smoke ganja or drink bhang to make attention steady and to wipe off fatigue. But among other people, want of occupation is the principal cause which leads to the habit of using the hemp. Association with smokers and drinkers may be said to be the next cause leading to the habit. But in this case also want of occupation is requisite. Traders, shopkeepers, cultivators and such other people who are engaged in their daily work from morning till a late hour at night never think of ganja or bhang, though they are associated with persons addicted to them.

28. Moderate habitual consumer requires about an ounce of ganja daily and an excessive consumer about double of that quantity. Ganja is sold at annas six per seer, or quarter anna's weight per quarter anna when purchased in small quantity. The rate of bhang is half of ganja, *i.e.*, annas three per seer, or half anna's weight per pice.

29. Ganja is first washed clean by rubbing it in the hands with water and then it is put in the chillum for smoking with about half of its quantity of tobacco. Ganja smoked alone without the accompaniment of tobacco is believed to cause madness. If the quantity of tobacco exceeds that of ganja, it produces cough. I have not known anybody using dhatura with ganja or bhang; nor do I know bhang massala. See majum and dudhia under question 15.

30. Ganja is generally smoked in company except in the case of respectable people, who smoke it stealthily in solitude. Women are seldom known to smoke ganja or drink bhang. Majum is sometimes used by them. Children are not addicted to any of these. The habit of smoking begins with youth and grows to its utmost in old age.

31. Bairagis and fakirs who have some good objects in view, as stated further on, cannot do without ganja and bhang, and in their case the habit rarely grows to excess. But in the case of other people want of occupation and association with consumers of ganja and bhang is the chief inducement for forming the habit; laziness being next to it. The same causes may be said to develop the habit into the excessive. The habit once formed is not easy to break off.

32. People come from Northern India consider themselves bound to use ganja and bhang in the festival of Durgapuja in Navaratra. The lower classes in these parts take the liberty of smoking ganja moderately in fairs, but that does not necessarily lead to the formation of the habit.

33. It is regarded with contempt in these parts. Public opinion (both social and religious) is decidedly against the practice. For the Hindu Dharmashastra is strongly opposed to the use of any narcotic or intoxicating drug. A verse of the *Rigved* counts drinking among great sins and classes it with stealing gold, embracing a Shudra woman, acceptance of donation from sinful persons, etc. The word surá pana in this verse includes all drinks affecting the brain. Manu counts mada, which means both intoxication and narcosis, among the ten vices caused by lust (ch. 7, verses 47, etc.).

34. Certainly so. Bairagis and other wanderers cannot live without ganja for a moment, as they value it even more than food. The other classes enumerated under question 20 would also feel it very hard to give up their habit, simply because it is the only luxury they enjoy and because they cannot kill their time without its help. The

number addicted to ganja and bhang would not be less than 20 per cent. in this district.

35. Ganja and bhang cannot be prohibited easily. Serious discontent among the consumers would be the consequence. Still no political danger need be apprehended, at any rate in Southern India, as most of the consumers are poor people having no influence in society. They will probably take to drinking.

36. So far as I have known, no such person can be found. A person addicted to either ganja or alcohol may contract the habit of the other and continue both. A person having both the habits occasionally substitutes ganja for liquor for want of sufficient money, but he then tries to get liquor as soon as possible. Liquor is a more costly luxury than ganja, and this explains why one addicted to ganja would not take to liquor. The influence of liquor is stronger, but of a shorter duration, while that of ganja is milder, but of a longer duration. This also explains why a person addicted to either would not leave it in favour of the other.

37. Charas is believed to produce narcotic effect about twenty times more than common ganja. See answer to question 19.

38. I have stated under question 21 that chur is much more effective than flat ganja.

39. Smoking is more injurious than drinking any preparation of hemp; and eating the same is least injurious of all. Inordinate smoking makes the eyes smoky or red and the lips black, burns the blood and causes cough and constipation. Moderate smoking with nourishing food is least injurious, and proves tonic in some cases. Drinking bhang is not known to cause any of these injuries, even though the food is not nourishing. Eating ganja or majum is equally harmless. All smokers of ganja are required to take a preparation of fowl's meat at least once in six months to avoid these diseases. Those who do not take animal food take butter, milk, or ananas for the same purpose.

40. The properties of hemp or vijoya given in the Vidya Nighantu are as follows:—

Vijoya or hemp is bilious, strong, bitter, hot, constipating, light for digestion; it increases appetite, creates taste in the tongue, causes stupor, gives tone to speech or makes one talkative, causes swoon (when excessively used) and is an antidote to phlegmatic and rheumatic affections. Hemp is further believed to make the attention steady; and for this reason it is smoked or drunk by learned shastries in the north when they attend to their studies. They call hemp plant dnyanavalli, or plant of knowledge. With regard to cattle disease, see the last paragraph of answer to question 15.

41. Ganja and bhang especially are believed to be digestive and tonic when moderately used.

In medicine ganja is used as an antidote on the loss of manly power and on all varieties of diarrhœa. I practice in native medicine, and give ganja on diarrhœa as follows:—Wash good ganja with clean fresh water by rubbing with hands till clean water instead of green issues from it. Then after drying in the sun mix it with a little fresh ghee (about one-tenth of its quantity) by rubbing them in the hands. Bake the whole on fire and smoke it to a fine powder by pounding and straining through cloth. Mix the powder with an equal quantity of red or raw sugar. The medicine

20. G This taken from ¼ to ½ tola (according to the patient's strength) at bed time effectively checks all sorts of diarrhœa including long-standing *sangrahani*, in which undigested matter is accumulated and discharged alternately for short periods of about two or three days.

42. I consider so. I have seen persons who smoke ganja once or twice a day and keep excellent health. They devour food like brutes. But they become easily irritable and rather quarrelsome.

43. They become somewhat hot-tempered and quarrelsome. "Bhangat" and "ganjekas" are terms used as other words for quarrelsome. But these generally apply to those who indulge excessively in bhang or ganja.

44. Moderate use immediately produces a state of drowsiness which is not unpleasant; excessive use stupefies or produces delirium, but never intoxication. Moderate use is refreshing, creates appetite and makes the attention steady, thinking on the uppermost subject in the mind and performance of the work in hand, continuing without deviation till the effect lasts. Majum moderately taken at bed time gives good sleep. None of the drugs are known to produce any after-effect, but the want of gratification at the appointed time makes one dispirited or dejected.

45. (*b*) Yes. See under question 39.

(*c*) No. It increases appetite.

(*d*) It causes bronchitis, but checks dysentery and diarrhœa. See under questions 39 and 41.

(*e*) It induces laziness and makes its consumers quarrelsome.

(*f*) See under question 40. But habitual excessive use produces permanent insanity. I have seen in my youth a Brahmin aged 50 who had become insane by the use of ganja and bhang from youth. At the time seen by me he ate nothing but gram boiled with a handful of ganja or bhang, whichever he could get. He did not separately smoke ganja or drink bhang. The gram was once boiled in the morning and consumed till evening. He never shaved his head or beard and appeared like a bairagi with sunken and smoky eyes, dried face and black lips, though he was very healthy. He walked always bare-bodied and bathed daily in cold water. He behaved like a simpleton or a fool, and was perfectly harmless. His wife had expelled him from her house, and he importuned everybody he met to advise her to accept him.

46. See the above answer.

47. I cannot answer this question with certainty, but can tell something more about the same man of whom I have spoken above. He was the son of a sage who is still remembered with respect and regard in the Southern Maratha country, and is said to have worked miracles. The insane son has left two daughters who are perfectly sane, and the son of one of them is now a mamlatdar, though very young.

48. See the above answer.

49. See under question 41. I know nothing about its use by prostitutes. So far as I have known, a moderate use of hemp for a short time to stimulate sexual desire is not at all injurious. I have known no case of impotence produced by hemp.

50. Excessive use of hemp may give rise to impotence as the consequence of constipation, which is its immediate effect.

51. The term "bad character" seems rather ambiguous. A moderate consumer of hemp in any form becomes irritable and raises quarrel at the slightest cause. Quarrelsomeness may lead to causing injury to others. Besides this I am not aware of any other crime which a moderate consumer of hemp is prone to commit.

52. The above character is more marked if the consumer does not become insane.

53. A Lengayet trader of this place, who was much addicted to smoking ganja, killed his own brother in sleep at night. He denied the charge in his trial, but was ultimately hanged. Some other persons using ganja, who pass for respectable men, are suspected of the same crime for the sake of money and other causes.

54 to 56. I have no knowledge of the matter.

57. I have not known ganja used for drinking. As to its being used for eating, see answers to questions 15, 45, etc., where its effects are also stated.

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117. *Evidence of* GURAPPA RACHAPPA, *Lengayet, Office of Shetti (Revenue and Police), Dharwar.*

1. As I have been serving as Shetti (Revenue and Police) of the town of Dharwar for a long time, I have had ample opportunities to deal with matters in connection with the hemp drugs. The information which I attempt to submit is consequently based on my long experience of the mode of living of the people addicted to the use of the drugs, and also on hearing the cultivators of the plant, contractors of farms, and traders dealing in them.

2. The definitions, as given in No. 2 of the questions, being equivocal, may be accepted for our province.

3. The hemp plant grows spontaneously in the districts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur, Satara, and Ahmednagar. The plants grow wherever the seeds happen to fall down on the ground in back yards or in other open places; but they do not yield ganja and die away as useless vegetables.

4. Ganja is also known by the following names: (1) Green tobacco, which is called in Kanarese "hasara lambak;" (2) Ascetic leaf, which is called in Kanarese "shiddha patri"; and these terms refer exactly to ganja.

The consumers of ganja are looked down by the public in general, as they are generally called in Kanarese "bhangi mukka, ganji mukka." They cannot claim respect in society. They have preferred calling it by different names from that of ganja, which is odious and detestable.

5. The wild hemp grows wherever the seeds get into the ground, but does not yield any crop; therefore no special conditions of climate, soil, rainfall, etc., can be prescribed to be necessary.

6. The growth of the wild hemp is ordinarily scattered like tobacco plants.

7. The hemp is cultivated in our province for the production of the ganja alone and and not for charas, which is the natural yield of the plants, and also not for bhang, which is obtained in course of the process of the preparation of the ganja and while packing it up for export. It is not cultivated for fibre or seeds.

It is cultivated in (1) Lengre and Devikhindi, and in their surrounding villages in the Vithe taluka of the Satara district; (2) in Savalgi of the Jamkhandi State; (3) in Surdi in the Barsi taluka of the Sholapur district; and (4) in some villages of the Ahmednagar district. It is cultivated in fields of which the soil is best fitted for the purpose. The produce in these places suffices for the requirements of the district comprised in the Central and Southern Divisions.

8. From the information obtainable, it is ascertained that the cultivation covers a larger area than before. The increase in the area has been gradual, because the number of consumers is gradually increasing and the price of the hemp drugs is rising.

9. The land in the first place is turned up, clods broken, and the soil prepared by putting manurial matters for cultivation. The seeds, consisting of male and female and mixed up, are sown from Ponarvasu to Pushya Nakshatras in the Hindu month of Shravana (corresponding English month August) in coulter drills. When the plants grow to the height of a foot or so and are dense, the male plants, which do not yield ganja are rooted out, to leave the female ones sufficient space between. If all the plants in a line are female, some of them also are rooted out to allow the rest sufficient space between. not space between the two plants should ordinarily not less than a foot. If the plants are dense they do not thrive, and the yield is poor and deteriorated in quality. The leaves of the female young plants are nipped off to invigorate their growth. It is harvested in December.

10. The persons who cultivate hemp are not necessarily of any special class. They are of the classes from which fields are cultivated for agricultural produce.

11. The plants cultivated for the production of ganja are never raised from the seed of the wild hemp, but from those grown by cultivation. The seeds of the preceding year are preserved for sowing for the ensuing year.

12. The wild hemp is not generally cultivated for the production of ganja anywhere. The male plant should in either case be extirpated.

13. The cultivation of the hemp plant for ganja is restricted in our province. It is restricted to the districts of Satara, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and to the State of Jamkhindi, because ganja grows only in these districts. The hemp plant is not grown in the other districts, therefore they are not restricted there. It is cultivated in the above Ghat districts only. The soil for its cultivation should be whitish-black (halyeri) or red soil (masari) with no stones in it. The rainfall required should be a little more than that required for the growth of wheat and a little less than that required for jowari. The climate should be cold. Its cultivation is impossible in Mallad tracts, where the rainfall is generally heavy and the soil is red and stony, and also in rich black soil, where the rainfall is untimely and generally insufficient. There are some places where the soil will be fit to cultivate the hemp plant; but the people there being quite ignorant to cultivate it, it is not

undertaken, as it is restricted by Government, and is attended with inordinate agricultural labour.

14. In our province ganja, charas and bhang are prepared in places enumerated in answer No. 7 to meet the requirements of the consumers in the Central and Southern Divisions.

15. The wild plant is nowhere grown in our province, therefore no description of the products therefrom can be given. I describe the methods of the preparation of the three products of the cultivated hemp plant.

When the plants are full-grown and wide-spread, the tassels shoot out at the top; resinous or sticky substance is found over the stems and the tassels when the ganja is said to have been ripe and the harvesting season approached. Then the tassels are cut or nipped off. The resinous matter which comes in contact with the fingers while cutting or nipping off the tassels is rubbed against an edged thing, and when the matter is sufficiently thick it is collected and formed into small pills. These pills are called charas.

The length of the tassels (or ears) varies in length from two to eight inches. The tassels so removed from the plants are spread over a matting in three layers, one over the other, and covered by another matting, and they are trodden. The tassels stick to one another. The upper matting is then taken away, and the tassels are exposed to open air till they are dried and then deposited in a place. This is called ganja.

Pieces of ganja tassels or powder found lying underneath the tassels trodden under foot and also at the time of packing up are called bhang.

In North Hindustan, towards Benares, the bhang-producing plants are said to be of quite a different kind from the hemp plants known here. The pieces or powder of the leaves of the plants are used in smoking, eating, and drinking. The particulars as regards the preparation of the ganja, charas and bhang for the purposes of smoking, eating and drinking are given in detail in answer No. 29.

16. Bhang is not prepared generally by the people in their houses. It cannot be prepared from the wild hemp plant, because it does not yield ganja, but only seeds. Ganja or charas cannot be prepared from the wild plant wherever grown.

17. The cultivators of the hemp plant prepare the drugs. There is no particular class which is specially set to work at it.

18. Ganja, charas and bhang deteriorate by keeping. They quite lose their effect in course of time. With ordinary care they retain their natural properties for one year; thereafter they gradually lose them. After two years they quite lose their qualities. By exposure to wind and sun the drugs are spoiled, and by moisture and dampness they give out a bad smell. To prevent deterioration the drugs must be kept in a warm and unwindy place, and should not be exposed to open air. The use of the deteriorated ganja is said by its consumers to be burning in the stomach.

19. Ganja is used for smoking, eating and drinking, while charas is used exclusively for smoking. The former, being obtainable in all places, is used for such purposes; but the latter only in places where it is produced.

20. Ganja is used for smoking by all classes of people, except Europeans and Parsis, to the proportion of about 1 to 400 Lengayet and Brahmins 1 to 100 other Hindus and Musalmans. It is generally so used in all localities.

Charas is produced to a limited extent; therefore the class of people which consumes it and its proportion cannot be satisfactorily ascertained.

21. Round ganja is most preferable for smoking next to it is flat ganja, and lastly chur ganja. The supply of flat ganja is sufficiently procurable in all localities, therefore it is generally used.

22. Charas is produced in the Central Division and used only in that division. It is not imported in the Southern Division, as it is not customary among the consumers here (Southern Division) to use it. Foreign charas is not imported into our province.

22. Bhang is used for smoking in all localities by all classes of consumers, except Europeans and Parsis, when ganja is not available. The use of bhang being exceptional, the extent cannot be ascertained.

24. Consumers of all classes of Hindus and Musalmans and in all localities eat and drink bhang. The proportion of eaters is 1 to 1,000 and of drinkers 1 to 500.

25. The use of ganja, charas and bhang is increasing. The reasons for the increase are as follows:—

(a) The number of population is increasing gradually, as ascertained from the tables of the general census of 1891.

(b) The opening of railway communication which brings all classes of people from abroad, among whom are consumers of ganja, etc., and takes away people to places where they are compelled or induced to have recourse to it either by the effects or by the influence of company.

(c) The number of consumers having thus increased, the number of friends in their company is also proportionately increased; so the use among the friends has naturally become general. Of late the consumers, having regard to the increased number, have not been now proportionately held in so much disrespect as before. This has been a strong incentive for the people of loose characters.

26. The proportion of the consumers is as follows:—

1 per cent.	(a)	habitual moderate consumers.
½ per cent.	(b)	habitual excessive consumers.
⅜ per cent.	(c)	occasional moderate consumers.
⅛ per cent.	(d)	occasional moderate consumers.

2

27. The following classes of people, except Europeans and Parsis are—

(a) Vedantis (philosophers), musicians (gavyis), etc.

(b) People of bad characters, bava, bairagi, gosavi, fakir.

(c) The sick, who find relief from the suffer-

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24 Consumers of all classes of Hindus and Musalmans and in all localities eat and drink bhang. The proportion of eaters is 1 to 1,000 and of drinkers 1 to 500.

25. The use of ganja, charas and bhang is increasing. The reasons for the increase are as follows :—

(a) The number of population is increasing gradually, as ascertained from the tables of the general census of 1891.

(b) The opening of railway communication, which brings all classes of people from abroad, among whom are consumers of ganja, etc., and takes away people to places where they are compelled or induced to have recourse to it either by the effects or by the influence of company.

(c) The number of consumers having thus increased, the number of friends in their company is also proportionately increased; so the use among the friends has naturally become general. Of late the consumers, having regard to the increased number, have not been now proportionately held in so much disrespect as before. This has been a strong incentive for the people of loose characters.

26. The proportion of the consumers is as follows —

1 per cent. (a) habitual moderate consumers.

½ per cent. (b) habitual excessive consumers.

⅜ per cent. (c) occasional moderate consumers.

⅛ per cent. (d) occasional moderate consumers.

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2

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27. The following classes of people, except Europeans and Parsis are—

(a) Vedantis (philosophers), musicians (gavyis), etc.

(b) People of bad characters, bava, bairagi, gosavi, fakir.

(c) The sick, who find relief from the suffer-

ings of their sickness in the use of the drugs.

(*d*) The lunatics, whose lunacy has been brought on by excessive use.

28. The average allowance and cost of each of these drugs per diem are as follows :—

	PER DIEM.	COST.
Habitual moderate consumers	½ tola	2 pies.
Habitual excessive consumers.	not exceeding 2 tolas	8 ,,

29. All classes consuming ganja, charas and bhang by smoking ordinarily mix tobacco alone, or with cloves, mace, nutmeg and cardamom. Ganja and bhang, when used for eating, are generally mixed with jagri, or at times with sugar; while, when used for drinking, jagri, opium seed and bada sape are generally mixed; and at times, to make the preparation flavorous, sugar, opium seed, bada sape, black pepper, dried ginger, cardamom, nutmeg, mace and cloves are mixed. All classes of people follow the same procedure in the use of the drugs for eating and drinking. Tobacco is mixed to lessen the offensive smell; sugar and jagri, etc., are mixed to make the preparation palatable; the opium seed for intoxication; and bada sape, dried ginger and black pepper for digestion. Dhatura or opium is mixed in exceptional cases to make the preparation stronger. This is done by only a few people who are experts.

A preparation known as bhang massala is not sold for the purpose of being mixed with any of these drugs. Bhang massala consists of the following ingredients :—

Horse radish bark, onion seed, toddy, jagri, garlic, mustard seed, yellow turmeric, assafœtida, black pepper, dry ginger, sweet flag, orris root, long pepper, almond, nutmeg, common salt, ink nut, chilly.

30. The drugs are consumed by a few only in solitude and by most in company. It is mainly confined to the male sex above the age of 15 years Females do not generally consume it. There may be two or three females consuming it in the whole town of Dharwar. Boys below 15 years do not use these drugs.

31. The habit of consuming any of these drugs is easily formed by contracting friendship with those addicted. It is difficult to break off the habit when once formed. There is a tendency in the case of any of these drugs for the moderate habit to develop into the excessive.

32. There are no religious customs which compel the use of these drugs. The social custom among the gosavis, bavas, bairagis and fakirs is to use them at the time of marriage ceremonies, festivals, etc, for the sake of amusement in company. The use is essential in connection with such custom. The use is generally temperate in the beginning, and in course of time it becomes excessive with some consumers, or it becomes the habit. No injurious effects are produced when used temporarily.

33. The consumption of each of these drugs is considered objectionable, because they are intoxicating. Public opinion (social or religious) in regard to the practice is prohibitive. The use of the drugs is generally in disrepute, because it absorbs money, obstructs profession, spoils health, and is generally abominable in the eyes of the public. The hemp plant is on no occasion worshipped by any sects of the people, except that the produce is worshipped before carrying it home by the cultivator as other agricultural produce. The crop when ripe is also worshipped before being reaped, and a caste dinner is given in honour of the same, and offerings are made.

34 It would be a serious privation to all consumers, irrespective of any class, who are excessive in their habits. Such people, in the absence of these drugs, become very deplorable, impatient, irritative, quarrelsome, and shamelessly humble. The moderate consumers in their absence do not feel much beyond than that they are uneasy and restless. The probable numbers of each class are given in answer No. 26.

35. It would be feasible to prohibit the use of any or all of these drugs. In that case it would be consumed illicitly. The only course open to prohibit the use of the drugs is to prohibit the cultivation of the hemp plant. The prohibition would occasion serious discontent among the consumers. Such discontent would not amount to political danger, because the number of consumers is proportionately very small, poor, and weak. The prohibition will create in them a strong incentive to have recourse to alcoholic stimulants or other drugs; but they cannot afford to buy them a quantity sufficient to satisfy their daily requirements.

36. These drugs being available at moderate rates, there is no reason for thinking that alcohol is wished as a substitute.

37. The smoking of charas produces stronger intoxication than that of ganja smoking.

38. Of the three kinds of ganja (round, flat and chur) round is the best, flat better, chur is the last in point of intoxication. Round ganja is not imported into the Dharwar district, because its produce is limited.

39. The smoking of any preparation of the hemp plant is a more injurious form of consumption than drinking or eating the same or any other preparation, because the smoke gets into the breast, which is blackened, and consequently the consumer is impoverished, as is observed from long experience.

40. The use of these drugs is prescribed on account of its medicinal qualities by native doctors, and they are also used in the treatment of cattle disease.

41. The moderate use of charas, ganja and bhang may be beneficial in its effects—

(*a*) As a food not accessory or digestive

(*b*) It has no staying power under severe exertion or exposure, but alleviates fatigue.

(*c*) As febrifuge or preventive of disease to a certain extent in malarious and unhealthy tracts when mixed with cloves, dried ginger, jagri, and pipli

(*d*) As tonic when cattle become emaciated and refuse fodder and water. In such cases the use of ganja or bhang will create hunger, strengthen the digestive power, and enrich the blood.

The classes enumerated in answer No 27 use the drug for the above purposes in the proportion given in answer No. 26 It is the moderate habitual use of the drug and moderate [illegible] in reference to which I have explained above

42. The moderate use of any of these drugs though not pernicious at once, gradually [illegible] because the blood is burnt strength [illegible] quantity of food is lessened

43 The moderate consumers are [illegible]

their neighbours, because they do not lose their temper.

44. The immediate effect of the moderate use of smoking on the habitual consumers is satisfaction, and they are intoxicated for about an hour and free from all cares. By eating and drinking the effect of intoxication remains for about six hours. This intoxication is looked upon as a relief. It is refreshing. It produces intoxication. It does not allay hunger. It does not create appetite. The after-effects tell upon the health of the consumers. The want of subsequent gratification produces uneasiness.

45. The habitual moderate use of any of these drugs produces noxious effects on body and mind, but not on morality. It burns the blood and impairs constitution. It injures the digestion and causes loss of appetite. It causes dysentery, bronchitis, or asthma. It does not impair the moral sense. It induces laziness, but not habits of immorality or debauchery. It deadens the intellect, and does not produce insanity; therefore further queries need no explanation.

46. By habitual excessive use of any of these drugs the following are the effects:—

They produce insanity, which compels the consumer to be indolent or wandering without doing any harm to others. It is permanent and not temporary. There are no insanes who have their recorded ganja history confessing the use of the drug. When a person has been suffering from mental anxiety or brain disease, he may give himself up entirely to the use of the drug to seek relief from the derangement. It subsequently becomes habit, and such habit, when excessive, makes him lose all self-control, and he thus finally becomes insane.

47. The use of any of these drugs does not appear to be a hereditary habit, nor does it affect in any way the children of the moderate consumer.

48. The excessive use of any of these drugs does not also appear to be a hereditary habit; but the progeny of the excessive consumers become weak and sickly.

49. The moderate use is not practised as an aphrodisiac. A very few prostitutes only use the drugs, such as Toded Raji, aged 35, Musalman; Tari, aged 30, Maratha.

The use of these drugs is not more injurious than its use as an ordinary narcotic. The moderate use of hemp does not tend to produce impotence.

50 By excessive use the blood burns and strength fails It is not used excessively by prostitutes It is more injurious than its use as an ordinary narcotic, such as loss of appetite, weakness of digestive power and impotence.

51. About half the bad characters are habitual moderate smokers of ganja They smoke all round the year, and drink it in the form of ghota in the hot season only in addition to smoking. The moderate consumers do not commit any crime or crimes of any special character. The practice of drinking ghota in winter brings on pain in the body

52. About one-fourth of the bad characters are habitually excessive smokers of ganja all round the year They drink it as ghota in addition to smoking in hot season.

53. The excessive indulgence in any of these drugs leads to unpremeditated crime, violent or otherwise. I do not know any case in which it has led to commission of homicide.

54. These drugs are not used by criminals to fortify themselves to commit any premeditated act of violence or otherwise.

55. Criminals, in order to further their designs, induce their victims not accustomed to use the drugs to partake of any food or confection prepared by their mixtures and make them unconscious. Complete stupefaction by administering this preparation is obtained to gain their object. Without the admixture complete stupefaction cannot be caused.

56. The effects of hemp used (*a*) in moderation and (*b*) in excess, modified by the admixture of sugar, jagri and other sweet substance are worse, and by the admixture of sour and cold substance are less than those detailed in answers Nos. 45 and 46. About eight years ago some people of Dharwar accustomed to use ganja mixed dhatura in it, prepared curry, and ate it with wheat bread in the afternoon. An hour after they were intoxicated, and while going back to their houses in intoxication they were unconscious and could not take care of themselves, and were also naked. If the admixture is administered to those who are not accustomed to the use of the drugs, the intoxication continues for about 24 hours.

57. Ganja is used for eating and drinking, but charas only for smoking mixed with tobacco. In smoking ganja, tobacco is mixed by half the quantity of ganja, and in smoking charas it is mixed by double.

58. I consider the administration is capable of improvement.

59. In paragraph 9 of the ganja license, ganja is permitted to be sold not exceeding 40 tolas to one person. This concession allows a number of people to gather together to indulge themselves in consuming the ganja. This assembly, idle as it is and spendthrift, conspire together in committing offences and bad actions. It should therefore be ruled that one person should have only five tolas or less once in a day.

60. The existing system works well and requires no modification.

61. Yes, they are sufficiently controlled, and that the system requires no modification in any respect. For producing charas only the hemp plant is not cultivated.

62. The hemp plant is not cultivated for the production of bhang.

63. There is no objection to the present system of vend of preparations of ganja, charas and bhang being continued.

64. I have no objection to the existing regulations governing the export and import of these drugs, or of their preparations from and into your province, or their transport within the province.

65. The price of ganja is more and that of bhang less. This being the case, the taxation on both is alike. The rate of tax should be in proportion to their price, and they should not be imported or exported together covered by one and the same pass The rate of tax on bhang should, in my humble opinion, be one-tenth on that of ganja. The amount of tax on the drugs and alcohol is proportionate to their price Charas is not sold in shops, because the production is not sufficient to export, nor is there any demand for it.

The tax on it is therefore not imposed.

66. No, not necessary.

67. None whatever.

68. None.

69. The wishes of the public in general are not consulted at present in any way before a shop is opened in any locality. The opinion of the Taluka Revenue Officer (mamlatdar) is asked by the Collector, and the mamlatdar consults the village officers. Local opinion is desirable, so that the respectable and well-behaved persons in the village or town should have a voice in the welfare of the village community in general.

70. There are no such facts to which I should draw attention. Duty is paid in respect to the ganja and other hemp drugs used. It is likely that there may be some people who may be using drugs bought from the Native States and removed to others within the limits of the British Government; but it is impossible to detect such illicit transactions inasmuch as the Native States are, I think, not bound by the regulations in force in British India.

General information.

Boja is prepared as follows :—Broken jowari is steeped in water for three days; then the water only is boiled, and in it powder and the steeped broken jowari with bhang are put. Again the whole mixture should be boiled, and, when it becomes thick, the stuff should be spread on a matting. Over it the flour of germinating ragi separated from its germs should be sprinkled. This preparation is then put into an earthen jar, which should be buried half in the ground, and should be allowed so to remain for two days, then it should be strained twice and the liquid drunk. This liquid is called boja, which possesses intoxicating power.

Majum is prepared as follows :—

(*a*) Ordinary preparation of bhang should be fried on an iron pan and should be powdered and strained. This should be mixed with boiled sugar and formed into slices. The mixture should be in proportion of one seer of bhang to six seers of sugar. A seer is equal to ℞20 weight.

(*b*) Rich or sumptuous preparation of bhang (seer 1) should be boiled in ghee (seer 1), and in it the following ingredients should be mixed :—

	Tolas.
Nutmeg	1
Dried grapes	5
Saffron	¼
Almond	20
Cardamom	½
Refined sugar	80

The whole mixture should be prepared in the form of cakes and cut into small slices.

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118. *Evidence of* LALDAS LAXMONJI, *Kshatriya, Solicitor's Clerk, Bombay.*

1. Personal experience for the last thirty years.

2. I know bhang by the names of bhang, subji, máya and dnyanavalli, and ganja as ganja. Flat ganja is used in Bombay.

19. Ganja is used only for smoking in Bombay.

20. Hindus and Muhammadans smoke ganja here. The proportion of ganja smokers is larger among Hindus than Muhammadans. Ganja is smoked among all castes of Hindus in general.

21. Flat ganja is the only ganja obtainable here.

23. Bhang is never used for smoking.

24. Bhang is generally drunk and not eaten. A small quantity is however eaten. The bhang that is eaten is first cleansed by washing and removal of dirt. The bhang is then fried in ghee on an iron pan and mixed with spices, such as pepper, almonds, sugarcandy, poppy seeds, and various other kinds of seeds. The mixture is next powdered, when it is ready to be eaten. This preparation is usually eaten on journeys and when the consumer has difficulty in preparing the drink.

Jains, Brahmins, banias, Kshatris and some labourers among Hindus consume bhang. Muhammadans also use bhang, but in fewer numbers than among Hindus. Bhang is generally eaten by Hindus of the castes mentioned above.

25. I think there is a small increase in the number of ganja smokers in Bombay. I have formed this opinion from what I see.

27. Both Hindus and Muhammadans smoke ganja. More Hindus smoke than Muhammadans. Kshatris, banias and Hindus of the labouring class chiefly smoke ganja. Sadhus smoke ganja largely. Among Muhammadans a number of fakirs smoke ganja. The practice of smoking ganja takes its rise chiefly on account of luxurious habits with a view to a relief of miseries and anxieties and for medicinal purposes. Sadhus smoke ganja chiefly with the object of producing concentration of mind in their devotions.

28. A moderate habitual consumer of ganja will smoke one tola per diem, and this will cost him one anna. An excesssive habitual consumer of ganja will smoke three tolas a day, which will cost him three annas.

An habitual moderate consumer of bhang will drink about quarter of a tola a day, costing him 3 pies, which includes the cost of ordinary spices also. The habitual excessive consumer will drink one tola of bhang, costing him about one anna with ordinary spices. The quantities mentioned here of bhang refer to quantities made clean and ready to be consumed.

29. Ganja is ordinarily smoked with tobacco in equal parts. Exceptionally the ganja is washed in rose water, and a particle of musk is added with tobacco. Ganja is sometimes smoked from a pipe prepared from a piece of sugarcane.

It is essential that tobacco should be mixed with the ganja to be smoked, otherwise the ganja could not be smoked. The ganja is washed in rose water with a view to making the smoke cooler and pleasant. A particle of musk is added to perfume the ganja smoke. Ganja is smoked from the sugarcane pipe to cool the smoke.

Bhang is ordinarily mixed with water, with a little black pepper and sugar added to it. Exceptionally it is prepared in milk with black pepper, cardamoms, sugar, saffron, almonds, rose buds, poppy seeds, cucumber seeds, white pumpkin seeds, melon seeds, and other ingredients. The black pepper is added to bhang with the object of preventing stomach-ache and wind. The other things are added with the view of making the drink pleasant. Dhatura is never used so far as I know with ganja or bhang. I know of no preparation known as bhang massala.

30. Ganja is usually smoked in company; bhang is also drunk in company. Both ganja and bhang are, however, used by individuals when alone. Ganja is usually smoked by males and the same may be said with reference to bhang. In the course of my experience I have seen only about three females smoking ganja and drinking bhang; and these women were not of good character. The consumption of ganja and bhang is seldom begun before the age of sixteen, and the use is continued to all ages. It is not usual for children to consume any of these drugs.

31. The habit of consuming ganja and bhang is easily formed if the individual associates with persons who use these drugs. If the habit of consuming ganja and bhang becomes habitual, it is difficult to break it off. There is some tendency for the moderate habit to develop into the excessive.

32. I know that offerings of bhang are made to the god Shiva in the months of April, May and June. During August and September these offerings are made also. Bhang mixed with water or milk is poured over the ling of Shiva. These offerings are made with a view of gaining favour of the god. It is a very common custom with ganja smokers, before beginning to smoke, to make offering by using the words "*Lena Shankar*" or "*Lena Babulnath*" or "*Lena Bhuleshwar*" or "*Lena Babulnath tekariwalle, najar lagave chat mar jave.*" After making the offering to the god the ganja smoker sometimes says: "*Jine nahi pi ganje ki kali o ladkese ladki bhali.*"

The offering of bhang to Shankar or Shiva is common and understood to be pleasing to the god. The custom of offering of bhang to Shiva is not likely, I think, to lead to the formation of the habit of using the drug.

33. The smoking of ganja in public is not regarded as respectable. I know that highly respectable and enlightened native gentlemen do smoke ganja privately. The public opinion is that it is not respectable to smoke ganja. The drinking of bhang is not considered as disrespectable as the smoking of ganja. Still an individual does not like it to be known generally that he drinks bhang. I attribute the sentiment to the fact that excessive use of any of these drugs may cause a man to speak or act foolishly. I know of no custom of worshipping the hemp plant.

34. It would be a serious privation to consumers of ganja and bhang to forego the consumption of these drugs. It would be a privation to break off the habit. In some cases life and health will suffer, and it would be a serious deprivation in connection with the religious custom connected with the offerings to the god Shiva.

35. I do not think that it would be feasible to prohibit the use of any of these drugs. The drugs will be illicitly consumed if at all obtainable. Prohibition could only be enforced by stopping the cultivation of the hemp plant. Prohibition would certainly occasion serious discontent among the consumers In my opinion this discontent would amount to a political danger. Prohibition would be followed, in my opinion, by recourse in the greater number of cases to alcoholic stimulants or other drugs.

36. I think that alcohol is now being substituted for these drugs to a certain extent especially among those people having an English education. I attribute the cause to fashion. I speak from my personal experience.

37 I am not well acquainted with charas smoking I have smoked a very few times I found charas very much stronger than ganja in its effects. The intoxication from charas is greater than from ganja, the throat is more parched, and the eyes become redder than when ganja is smoked.

38. I know flat ganja and garda. I have never myself smoked garda, but I have heard of its being smoked by the very poor classes of smokers.

39. The least injurious form of the use of hemp drugs is bhang drinking. Ganja is, I know, very occasionally consumed in the form of a drink like bhang. This mode of consuming the drug is, I believe, injurious. It is less injurious to smoke ganja than to drink it. On one occasion I happened to drink ganja and found the effects so strong that I had to take quarter of a seer of ghee to moderate the effect.

40. Hemp drugs are prescribed by native doctors on account of their medicinal properties. Ganja smoking is prescribed for indigestion by native doctors. In my own case, when I was about eighteen years of age, I first began to smoke ganja as a medicinal remedy, and the effect of the remedy was successful. Bhang is prescribed by some native doctors as a tonic.

41. The moderate habitual smoker and the moderate occasional smoker of ganja finds that the smoking of the drug improves his digestion. The smoking alleviates fatigue. It enables the individual to concentrate his thoughts. It acts as a preventive of disease in unwholesome climates and where unwholesome water is only obtainable. The moderate habitual and moderate occasional use of bhang before meals acts as a tonic or appetizer.

42. I regard the moderate use of ganja and bhang as beneficial and harmless. I have already given reasons for these conclusions.

43. The moderate consumers of ganja and bhang are quite inoffensive to their neighbours.

44. The immediate effect of the moderate use of ganja on the habitual consumer is instantaneous intoxication. It sets the mind at ease. It produces an appetite. The effect lasts for one to two hours. Immediately after finishing my smoke of ganja I drink about half seer of milk, and this prevents the parching of the throat and refreshes me. I enjoy good sound sleep afterwards and suffer no ill after-effects. The want of subsequent gratification does produce longing and uneasiness. I have been a moderate habitual consumer for the last thirty years.

45. The habitual moderate use of ganja in my own case has not produced any noxious effects, physical, mental or moral.

I am now forty-nine years of age and enjoy excellent health. I eat well and sleep sound. I work at home in the mornings and attend office usually from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. In my own case, when I have a difficult case to look into, I usually take it up after my smoke, and I find that I can deal better with the matter than I could without first having smoked. In my opinion the moderate use of ganja brightens the intellect. I think it absolutely necessary that the ganja smoker should have nutritious food.

46. The habitual excessive use of ganja and bhang is bad. The effects of such a habit are very much worse on the individual in the case where he is unable to obtain good food.

47 In my own case I have a son aged twenty-two years. He is my only child, now alive. He does not indulge in intoxicants of any kind and

EVIDENCE OF COORG WITNESSES.

1. *Evidence of* Mr. A. Boppanna, *Planter, Bepunaad, Green Hills, Coorg.*

1 I have seen wild hemp plants growing, and have also seen people who have used hemp drugs and also seen them smoking ganja I also heard from others using the hemp drugs.

2. Subji is also called here by the name of "ramrasa."

3 Smokers throw the seeds around their huts, and there they grow wildly.

4. Jaday bhangi and phoo bhangi.

5. They grow in the months of May and June, particularly on burnt soil, and they require 50 to 60 inches of rain. They grow on lands between three to five thousand feet above the level of the sea.

6. Ordinarily dense.

11 They are raised from the seed of the wild hemp.

12 I hear some people cultivate wild hemp, and the male plant is extirpated in such cases.

13 I think it is restricted People can cultivate after obtaining license in any part of the country if the soil is burnt.

15. The wild female plants, called Jada bhangi, are cut down and are exposed to the sun for a day, then the branches are collected into bundles and are exposed to the sun and dew alternately during the nights and days. This continues for two or three days, then they are preserved after being wrapped up in thick coarse cloths or *kambles*. The leaves are pounded after being moistened with water, and the juice is squeezed out before the pounded mass is used for smoking.

18 They say ganja does not deteriorate in keeping if well preserved. The cause of deterioration is exposure to the air.

19 Ganja is used only for smoking

20 Wild tribes, such as Palayars, Kapalas, Karaters, fakirs and baragis, and Malabar coolies and Muhammadans Individuals here and there of the Eravar class smoke ganja, but it is quite common among the other classes mentioned by me In the estates and jungles

21 I hear low class Muhammadans drink bhangi, called in Canarese "ramras," in the time of Muharram

25 Use of ganja is, I think, on the increase Coffee and cardamom estates are now opened, and the large gang of coolies working in them take to ganja smoking

26 Almost all of moderate consumers

27 Lazy and idle life, fakir's and baragi's life, beggarly life, and people working in the cardamom jungle and some coolies working in the coffee estates and wild tribes, as a rule, take to ganja smoking

28 (*a*) Two or three pies

(*b*) Six pies

29 (*c*) Tobacco is ordinarily mixed up with ganja for smoking I hear the bhang massala mixed with ganja is made up of dried Bengal gram, cardamom, ghee, raisin, almond, sugar, or jagri, and also a seed called in Hindustani "tope."

30. Confined to male sex. It is not used by children.

31. Not easily formed. They say it is difficult to break off. There is a tendency of moderate smoking of ganja, developing into the excessive.

33. Use of the drug is looked upon by the public as detrimental to health.

34. No; it would not be a serious privation.

35. It would be feasible to prohibit the use of these drugs. These drugs would be consumed illicitly. The prohibition can be enforced by legislation, to prevent people from cultivating or collecting the wild plants, from possessing and from purchasing or selling any of these drugs. Privation would occasion some discontent among the consumers, but would not be so serious as to amount to any political danger.

41. (*b*) Smokers say moderate use of ganja is beneficial, giving staying-power under severe exertion or exposure or to alleviate fatigue.

(*c*) I think it is preventive of disease in malarious and unhealthy tracts. I refer to moderate habitual use.

42. I think ganja is not beneficial and is not harmless, because I find the smokers weak in body and in intellect. They always appear to be dull and careless.

43. I think they are offensive to their neighbours owing to the smell.

44. It produces intoxication and giddiness. They say it creates appetite, and they eat more food after smoking. Intoxication lasts about two or three hours; they feel restless afterwards. Yes it does, and they try to smoke again.

45 It impairs the constitution. It causes loss of appetite in course of time It causes dysentery, because several of the smokers complain of it. It does impair the moral sense. It induces laziness. It deadens the intellect It appears to produce some insanity of a temporary character, because when they are under its influence they appear to talk all sorts of things.

49 I hear the subji or ramrasa is used by prostitutes I think the use of hemp tends to produce impotence

51 I think a large portion of bad characters are habitual moderate consumers

53 I think it does in the case of those who eat and drink bhangi preparation.

62 I think it should be controlled, and it is feasible, method suggested by me in answering question 35

65 I think taxation of these drugs would be reasonable if the tax is levied, and that a heavy one It would not only tend to prevent excessive use of these drugs, but will also prevent several poor people from having recourse to it.

66. I think a higher rate of tax should be levied for a more injurious drug.

67. I have no objections to the taxing of the drugs.

68. There are licensed shops in Coorg for the sale of drugs or preparations.

69. No, not to my knowledge. I think local public opinion ought to be considered.

70. I also hear the bhangi is also mixed up in a sweetmeat preparation called "kamier," or "halwa" (in Hindustani) and sold in sweet meat shops.

I also hear that mutton, after it is well boiled, is mixed up with bhangi, condiments, spices, dried cocoanut and *kuskus*, and is roasted in ghee. It is then eaten with bread, particularly by Muhammadans. This preparation is called "bhangi dhallianha."

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2. *Evidence of* MUKKATI IYAPPA, *Cultivator, Davanagiri, Coorg.*

1. I have seen some people who grow and use hemp in this country.

2. Here people prepare only ganja or bhang, both of which are known by me. Preparation of charas is unknown here. So I had no opportunities of knowing it. Here ganja is more extensively used than bhang. Ganja is known as Jade-bhangi, and bhang is known as Hoovo-bhangi.

3. I know no place where it grows spontaneously.

4. Here it is known only by one name, *viz.*, Bhangi-gida.

5. There are no special conditions regarding the matter referred.

7. (*a*) Yes.
(*b*) No.
(*c*) Yes.
(*d*) No.

To a very small extent—the coolies, such as Yeravas and Kurubs, near their huts.

9. I know very little. The seeds are sown broadcast in rich soil mixed with burnt clay and afterwards transplanted in good rich soil.

10. Some of the low class coolies grow the plant for their own use.

14. (*c*) To a small extent, see answer to question 7. Ganja and bhang are prepared and used by growers.

15. All seeds in ganja or jade-bhangi are first removed. Then it is made wet, and immediately afterwards all water squeezed out with the palms of the hand; and then some dry tobacco leaf (powdered) is generally mixed with it, and then the drug is smoked in *chillums* or *hukas*.

19. Ganja is used only for smoking.

21. Flat ganja or jade-bhangi is preferred to other kinds for smoking.

23. Bhang is smoked only when ganja is not procurable.

27. Mostly aboriginal tribes and other low class labourers.

29. Only tobacco is mixed with ganja at 1 : 2 for smoking.

30. Only adults (men) smoke it.

33. The use of ganja is in disrepute among people not addicted to smoking.

34. I do not consider it to be a serious privation to any class of consumers, as they can take to smoking tobacco until the habit is entirely given up.

35. If the cultivation of hemp is prohibited, the habit can be easily checked. The number addicted to smoke ganja being very small, there will be no danger of any kind to anybody. Only poorer classes who cannot afford to buy alcoholic stimulants smoke ganja, and they are not likely to get into other habits.

47. Some of the children of moderate consumers so easily get into the habit by constant presence before the parent, that it is difficult to allude it to any other cause than hereditary.

EVIDENCE OF BALUCHISTAN WITNESSES.

1. *Evidence of* MAJOR G. GAISFORD, *Deputy Commissioner, Quetta, Baluchistan.*

1 I have been in charge of a district for over four years and have had opportunities of seeing the people of all classes.

2. None of the drugs are grown in the district, except a very small quantity of bhang Charas and ganja are not prepared here. The definitions of charas and ganja may be accepted. No distinction is made in the district in the different varieties of ganja The drug used in this district is called "pathai."

3 In the Quetta sub-division of the district only a small quantity is grown.

4. The plant is called bhang.

7. The cultivation of the hemp plant is carried in Ahmed Khanzai, in the Quetta sub-district, to a very inappreciable extent, for use as bhang.

8. There has been no appreciable increase or decrease in the cultivation.

10. Only one or two zamindars cultivate the plant.

11. Never

12. None.

13 See answer to question 7.

14. None

18. Bhang, charas and ganja deteriorate after three years

19 Ganja and charas are only used for smoking.

20 Ganja and charas are chiefly used in this district by the low class Indians residing in Quetta and other bazars. Proportion cannot be ascertained.

21. In this district the ganja called "pathai" is used.

22. Foreign charas is used. It is chiefly imported from Punjab and Afghanistan.

23. Bhang is not used for smoking.

24. Same as answer against question 20.

25. The use of ganja, charas and bhang seems to be on the decrease in this district. The country is becoming more settled, and the low class Indians, who were numerous during war time, have decreased in numbers.

28. (*a*)

Bhang.	Ganja.	Charas.
2 tolas	1 tola	1 tola.
Cost 5 pies	As. 1-6	As. 4.

(*b*)

Bhang.	Ganja.	Charas.
4 tolas	2 tolas	4 tolas.
Cost 9⅜ pies.	As. 3	Re 1.

30. Bhang is used in solitude. Ganja and charas are generally used in company. It is not usual for children to consume these drugs.

31. The habit of consuming bhang is easily formed. It is not difficult to break off this. Charas and ganja develop into the excessive.

32. Among the Hindu sect called Bam Bargis the consumption of bhang is regarded as essential. It is given in very moderate quantity, and is not likely to lead to the formation of the habit. The quantity used is too small to be injurious.

33. The consumption of charas is in disrepute, as it is only used by people of low classes.

37. The effects do not differ

38. None.

43. Yes.

47. No. The use does not appear to be hereditary.

58. The present excise system of the province is working well.

60. Ganja is not grown in this district.

61. Charas is not produced in this district.

62. The cultivation in the district is so very small that no control seems necessary at present.

63, 64 and 68. None

69. The wishes of the people are not consulted.

2. *Evidence of* KAZI IMAMUDDIN, *Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin.*

3 Not of any kind in this sub-division It grows spontaneously in Kangra and Kulu districts (Punjab province)

7. Not in this sub-division

18. Charas and bhang are deteriorated by keeping of three years in a wet place, so necessary measures to prevent deterioration are to keep them aside from wet place or wet season

19 As far as known, ganja and charas are only used for smoking, but it has also been ascertained that habitual consumers do eat charas to complete their intoxication

20 These drugs are generally used without any distinction of classes among Sindhis and Punjabis, as several Thakurs and Brahmins of these countries are seen in this habit Several residents of Kandahar among Musalmans and Hindus are also in habit of smoking charas.

21. Only chur ganja is used somewhere in this sub-division, and in my opinion it is preferred by smokers.

22. It is imported from British India and Afghanistan territories.

24. Only menial sects of Muhammadan and Hindu nations of the Punjab province eat or drink bhang, as it is considered a shameful event to see a lad of good family of this province and India too indulge in this habit and called a *bhangi*.

25. Certainly in decrease in this sub-division and in other provinces too.

28. Rs A. P.

(*a*) 0 0 6 . . ½ tola at four tolas per rupee.

(*b*) 0 2 0 . . ½ do. do.

University of Madras

ECONOMIC STUDIES

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VOLUME I

SOME SOUTH INDIAN VILLAGES

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MYSORE.

GOWNIPALLE.

[*By E. Krishnamurti, Christian College, Madras.*]

Preliminary.—Gownipalle, Srinivaspur taluk, Kolar district, Mysore, is situated in a low marshy district.

It has no forests or even jungle—only thick under-growth. No big rivers—only a stream about a furlong from the outskirts of the village. No hills near by. But about nine miles off there is a very big hill clothed with forest and abounding in good game.

Population.—Total population of caste village 417—men 119, women 133, boys 77, girls 88; homesteads 116.

Castes.—Brahman, Komati (traders), Dhobis, Kammala (blacksmith), Bōya and Yekili (agricultural labourers), Kummara (potters), Muhammadan, Barber, Besta (labourers), Edigi-Gandla (oil-mongers), Sāthāni (non-Brahman temple servants).

Number of families and individuals in each caste—

Caste.	Brahmans.	Komati.	Dhobi.	Bōya.	Yekili.	Kummara.	Barbers.	Besta.	Kammara.	Edigi-Gandla.	Sāthāni.	Muhammadans.
Number of families	11	...	..	14	1	1	5	6	1	1	2	30
Males ..	16	6	6	10	...	1	8	6	1	1	2	44
Females ...	24	10	6	13	1	2	7	6	1	3	...	45
Children. Boys .	13	6	2	9		3	3	8	1	3	1	23
Children. Girls ..	15	7	4	8	...	1	4	7	2	2	3	25
Total ...	68	29	18	40	1	7	22	27	5	9	6	137

Paracheri—Population.—Total 126—men 41, women 40, boys 20, girls 25. Number of families 31.

Statistics of births and deaths—

Year.	Population. Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Births.	Deaths. Adult males.	Adult females.	Children. Males.	Children. Females.	Total.
1912 ..	212	210	125	122	669	22	2	5	4	...	11
1913 ...	192	201	111	120	624	24	25	13	6	6	50
1914 .	180	193	107	106	586	14	10	6	3	3	22
1915 ..	160	74	97	113	544	26	2	2	4	1	9

Land—

	ACS.
Wet land	141·30
Dry land	304·29
Land watered by wells	52·19
Common waste	451·35
Pastures other than waste ... ... }	898·14
Woods and forests ... ... }	

There are two tanks, *Kodipalli cheruvu* and *Varadarajulu kunta*. The first is sufficiently deep though not extensive, and the water stored in the tank is sufficient for two crops. The surplus water is allowed to collect in another small pond. There are fourteen wells, all built round with stone; and one stream when in flood affords an additional water-supply.

Classification of lands—According to assessment—

Wet lands.		Dry lands.	
Rates.	Acres.	Rates.	Acres.
Rs. 4-0-0	18·38	Re. 1	304·29
Rs. 5, Rs. 5-8-0	32·38	... .	...
Rs. 6-0-0	21·24	.....	...
Rs. 7-0-0	20·35	.....	...
Rs. 8-0-0	7·37	.....	...
Rs. 9-0-0	1·10	.. . .	...

Occupation of land.—Of the dry land 109·02 acres, of the wet land 31·50 acres are cultivated by the landowners, the remainder, viz., 32·28 acres of wet land, and 272·79 acres of dry land are sublet and cultivated by tenants.

There are about 25 non-cultivating landowners. Some hold Government posts, about 12 are engaged in trade; there are between 30 and 40 tenants who own no land, and the agricultural workers who neither own nor rent land number men 113, women 47.

There are two kinds of ownership, inam and patta. All sirkar lands are held by pattadars. The area of holdings of inam ownership is 127·38 acres. The rest of the cultivable land is held by pattadars. Inamdars pay only quit-rent and road-cess.

There are only about half a dozen pattadars. One family alone owns 97·15 acres of wet and 143·14 acres of dry land.

Rents.—There are no cultivators who pay a money rent. Everything is paid in kind. The usual arrangement is that the cultivator himself supplies all that is necessary for cultivation, and out of the produce one-half goes to the landowner and the other to the cultivator. There are no other conditions of contract. But when sugarcane is cultivated the landowner gets only one-fourth of the produce.

The whole land revenue comes to Rs. 1,034 7-0, out of which the revenue from the inam lands alone amounts to Rs. 154-3-0.

Some of the villagers are engaged in trade side by side with agriculture. Others are potters, dhobis, in addition to being cultivators. Some hold Government posts. Some are contractors.

Agriculture.—Area under each of the principal crops :—

	ACRES.		ACRES.
Paddy	123·17	Ragi	171·9
Sugarcane	4·21	Cholam (for cattle) ...	4·27
Coconut topes ...	2·11	Sazzulu	0·27
Other fruit trees and scattered shade trees	11·21	Chamulu	6·36
		Gram	8·30
		Dholl	6·31
Betel gardens ...	1·4	Groundnut	12·15
Plantain	4·22	Castor seeds	2·4
Mango	1·0	Other crops	18·10

Out of the dry land, nearly 250 acres yield only one crop per annum, about 60 acres two crops. Almost all of the wet land yields two crops. There is no land yielding three crops per annum.

The methods of cultivation are the same as in Thettupalli in the Chittoor district of the Madras Presidency.

Implements.—In one house only an iron plough * is used. The rest use the country plough made of wood.

Other agricultural implements used are yoke, picottah, *yethambana*, hoe, *guntaka*, *donthi*, *pandluminu*, *gorru*, *palikiguntaka*, *mamoti*, scythe and other minor implements.

The *gorru* is a seed-drill, with a bowl to put the seed in, and bamboo tubes to distribute it. The *guntaka* is a six-bladed harrow, the *palikiguntaka* a twelve-bladed harrow. The *donthi* is a log of wood with twenty wooden teeth, each 5 inches long and half an inch thick, with a curved contrivance at the end of the handle which the driver holds against his stomach. It is used for powdering the soil. The *pandluminu* is a variety of the same.

Stock—

Oxen	144	
Cows	111	
Male-buffaloes	...	
Cow-buffaloes	5	(These do not thrive well here).
Young stock of above species.	103	
Horses	4	
Donkeys	15	
Mules	...	
Sheep	27	
Goats	14	
Pigs	4	

In the mornings cows are fed with grass, gram well pounded with the addition of water and rice bran. Then they are let out to graze in the fields. In the evening they receive the same as in the morning and oil-cake. They are also fed with rice straw and ragi straw. Sometimes cholam also is used and its stalks.

Bulls receive almost the same as cows, but are given less of green grass. Gram is fried and made into flour and then used; also Bengal gram and oil cake.

[* The Mysore State Department of Agriculture manufactures and sells cheap and handy iron ploughs. The general use of these would be of immense advantage on dry land.—Ed.]

Horses are fed on grass and gram chiefly, sometimes also on oats and bran.

Manuring.—Nearly 90 per cent of the cow-dung is used as manure, the rest being used for household purposes.

Almost all the cattle urine is allowed to run to waste except trifling quantities used for household purposes.

The green manure chiefly used is the leaf of the Kanaga tree. Generally all kinds of green leaf are held to be good manure. This is obtained chiefly from the surrounding jungle, licences being obtained on payment of a fee to the Maharaja's Government. Sometimes topes are planted for the purpose.

No other kinds of vegetable manure are largely used. In some cases, for instance in the cultivation of sugarcane, the refuse left after the oil has been squeezed out from the fruit of the Kanaga tree is used.

Insect-pests and cattle diseases and the method of combating them are the same as in Thettupalli.

The village.—The village occupies an area of 9·36 acres. The tendency is for the members of one caste to congregate together. For example all the Muhammadans live in one part of the village together. The Komatis live exclusively in one street.

The depressed classes live in dirty and squalid huts of but one room.

There are in the caste village 85 thatched houses, none tiled, 63 terraced; in the Paracheri, only thatched houses 31 in number. There are no gardens adjoining any of the dwellings. The fields lie adjoining and surrounding the village. The most distant field lies about three-quarters of a mile off.

There is a great demand for additional building sites.

If land is obtained direct from the Government a fee of ½ anna per square yard is charged, payable on sale. If dry land is acquired for the purpose from pattadars, the value ranges from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per acre. It is only near this village that the value is so low. Further up the value goes up to nearly Rs. 300 or Rs. 350.

Subsidiary industries.—There are only two pariahs who weave at all. They use two handlooms.

No hand spinning is practised. Yarn is bought ready made. The other crafts are—

Crafts.	Average time.	Earnings per year.	Remarks.
Blacksmith.	The major part of the day.	About Rs. 300 a year.	He receives customary mamūls. At harvest time gets about 10 puttis of paddy. There are also inams in his name.
Potter ...	The major part of the day and almost throughout the year.	About Rs. 100 a year.	Do.
Carpenter ...	For the major part of the year.	About Rs. 150 a year.	No mamūls.

Village trade—Purchase of commodities by the village.—Wood for implements is got from the forests already mentioned. Iron

implements are bought chiefly in Chintamani, about 18 miles off, and also at Srinivasapur, about 14 miles off.

Articles of consumption are bought at the weekly fair held here on Tuesdays, also in Chintamani, Kothakota and some other places.

Sale of village produce.—The quantities produced here are: paddy 500 puttis,* ragi 200, † sugarcane to the value of about Rs. 1,500, other millets and pulses to the value of about Rs. 1,000.

Out of this whatever is required for household purposes is retained. The rest, more than 50 per cent, is sold away. The nearest market is Chintamani. Sometimes the grain is transported to Bangalore also.

There are about three local roads, one from Gownipalle to Addegal, a village 4 miles off, one from the village to Manchinillakota, a village 6 miles off, and the other up to Todigol, 6 miles off. Another short road running for three miles runs up to the Mysore frontier. On the other side is British territory and there is no road further up. The local road to Tadigol connects with the Bangalore-Cuddapah road. The nearest commercial centres are Chintamani and Bangalore, accessible by the said road. The nearest railway station is Srinivasapur, about 14 miles off, reached by road.

The fair that takes place here every week is a big affair. People from very different parts come here. The fair is nominally held on Tuesday, but it generally extends from Monday to Wednesday. The chief business is carried on in stock, especially sheep and goats. Business in these is carried on to the extent of Rs. 4,000. They are chiefly sent to the Kolar Goldfields for slaughter and consumption.

Economic condition of village.—The customary rates of wages, in money, are from 2 to 3 annas per day, for a man; and 1½ annas for a woman; in kind, 2 seers of ragi, or 3 seers of paddy to a man, 1½ seers of ragi or 2 seers of paddy to a woman.

The current prices of staple foods are—

Rice	8 Mysore seers for a rupee.
Ragi	28 " "
Sazzulu	20 " "
Cholam	14 " "
Tamarind	Re. 1 for a maund.
Jaggery	Rs. 2 "
Chillis	Rs. 4-8-0 "
Dholl	8 seers for a rupee.

About four or five families have made savings to the extent of Rs. 5,000, but on the other hand others have contracted debts to the extent of Rs. 10,000. Owing to scarcity of rains and failure of crops the people have been obliged to borrow heavily to meet current and occasional expenses.

There are practically no families who have liberated themselves from debt. While paying off old scores they borrow in new places.

There is a co-operative credit society. The capital is subscribed in shares of Rs. 10 each payable in twenty monthly instalments.

* [Weight about 89 tons, value about Rs. 10,000.—Ed.]
† [Weight about 48 tons, value about Rs. 4,000.—Ed.]

Money is lent at about 9½ per cent interest per annum. The registered capital is a little over a thousand rupees. There are forty-six members. There is a Secretary, a President, and a Treasurer, all honorary posts.

Dry land sells at from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per acre; wet land from Rs. 400 to Rs. 800. There has been a rise in prices owing to the increased demands for land and insufficient supply.

Under the Mysore Agricultural Loans Act loans nearly to the extent of Rs. 1,200 have been taken up at 4 per cent interest per annum from the Mysore Government.

Festivals.—A great festival is held at irregular intervals in honour of the goddess Gangamma, the tutelary goddess of the village and its fields and crops. There was a celebration in 1911, and another, prompted by a succession of bad seasons, in 1917. This last was celebrated from the 22nd to the 29th of April. The inhabitants of sixteen villages took part, every family making some contribution, and some 10,000 people congregated in Gownipalli. An image of the goddess is made of rice-flour, copying the silver image in Punganur. It shows only the neck and head, wearing a lofty head-dress. Before this image some 2,000 victims are sacrificed. The first sacrifice is that of a male buffalo; this takes place at midnight, and is followed by that of two or three goats. In the following morning 21 buffaloes are sacrificed. Throughout the festival there is great rejoicing and weird dancing at night, with *kolattam,* short sticks held in the hands and beaten together. Finally the goddess is carried in procession, with drums and cymbals, to the water and thrown in, and there she dissolves. This year there have been good crops and all the tanks are full. The animals sacrificed, in addition to male buffaloes and goats, are rams and cocks. The Brahmans take no part in this festival. The village officers make money out of it, the patel may get Rs. 30 or Rs. 40.

Sanitary condition.—Malaria is always prevalent. The water for drinking purposes is bad and the village is situated in a low marshy place. Two years ago the village suffered from cholera. There were about fifty deaths. It is free from plague. This year (1916) there was an attack of small-pox, with some deaths. In disease people get themselves treated by native doctors. The nearest hospital is at Srinivaspur, but no advantage is taken of it, as they regard it as most unsatisfactory.

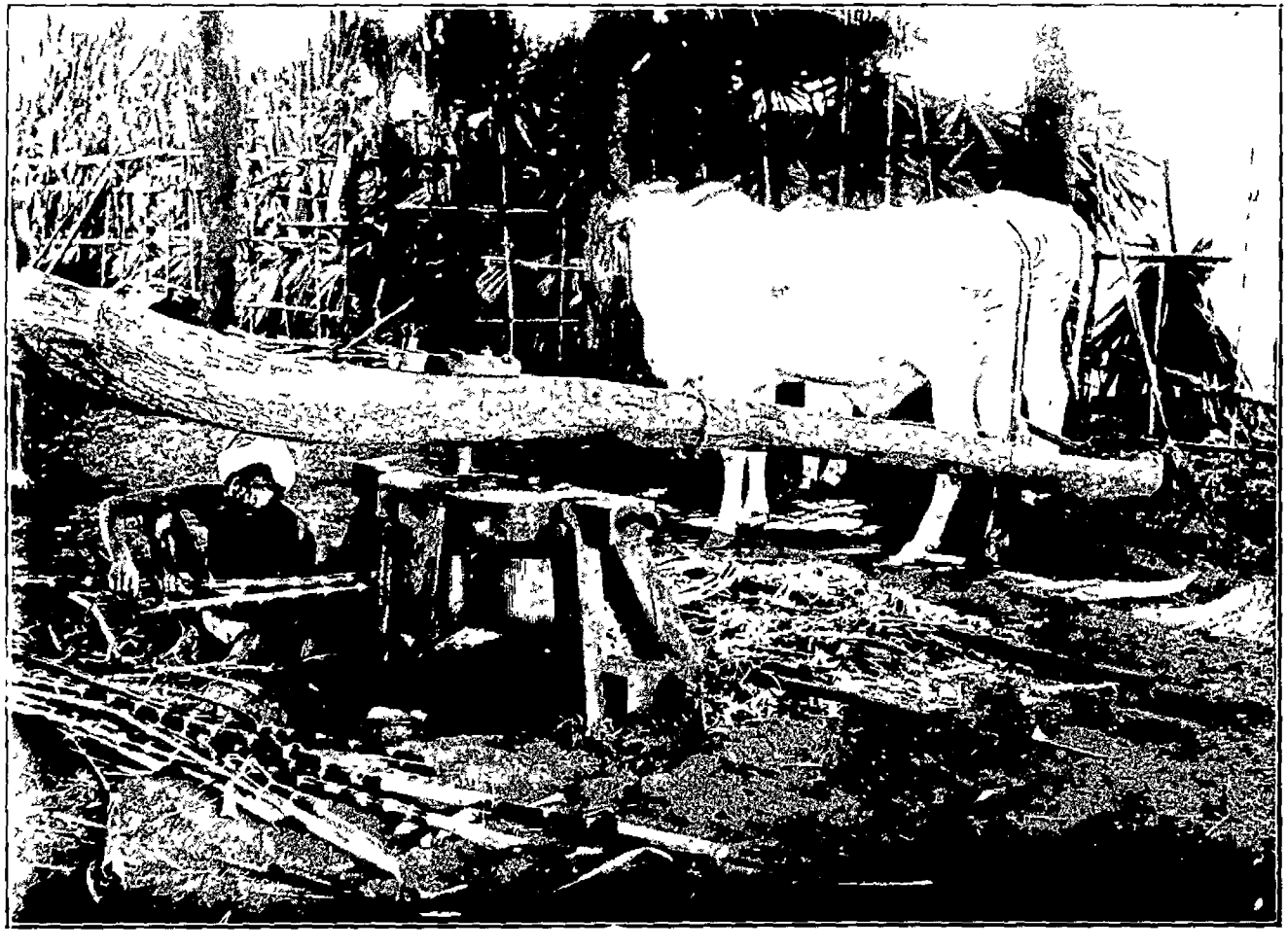
All kinds of filth and dirt are allowed to accumulate in the courtyards of the houses. Cattle are housed there only and people sleep near these places. This is to a great extent minimized among the Brahmans.

No infant marriages are allowed in Mysore. The bride must be at least eight years old and the bridegroom sixteen years.

All Muhammadans observe purdah.

Water for drinking purposes is found in abundance. All the Brahmans drink water got out of wells in their backyards. Others drink out of a well about half a furlong from the village and out of the stream aforesaid. Almost all the water is fresh. But it has a tendency to bring on malaria.

Education.—There is one school, but the accommodation is insufficient. The classes, about seven in number, are held in two



SUGAR-CANE CRUSHING.

Photo by Agricultural College.

rooms. The school buildings have been erected at the cost of the villagers. Efforts are being made to provide more accommodation. The school trains pupils for the Kanarese Lower Secondary Examination and instruction is given in Kanarese. Now efforts are being made to open classes in English and also to open a school exclusively for girls. There are about fifty boys in attendance and about fifty girls. School is held from 6-30 to 10-30 in the morning and from 2 to 6 in the evening. No time is allowed for play at all. Instruction is in Kanarese, although the language the people speak is Telugu.

The number of persons who know how to read the vernacular is 131; fifteen or sixteen can read and write English.

There are about thirty or forty books almost all in Sanskrit and Kanarese.

A night school has recently been opened. It has twenty on the rolls, mostly adults. Average attendance five.

Village administration.—There is a panchayat composed of five members. The main work of the panchayat lies in the field of village improvement in the different branches of education, sanitation, etc.

There is a patel and a shanbhog. The shanbhog's duty lies in keeping the village accounts. The patel is concerned with the general oversight of the village and the collection of revenue. There are four servants, two for police purposes and the two others concerned in the collection of revenue.

Sanitary administration.—The panchayat is concerned with the sanitary administration of the village. The panchayat holds meetings when occasion arises and takes steps to improve the sanitation of the village. Every Monday each family supplies half a day's labour, compoundable by a money payment of an anna. This does what is needful for the sanitation of the village. The panchayat exercises a general oversight in these matters. The Sanitary Inspector and the District Health and Sanitary Officer inspect the village often.

There is a police sub-station with a daffadar and five police constables. During nights, three other men watch the village; their services are purely voluntary and unpaid.

The higher authorities are the Amildar, Assistant Commissioner, and the Deputy Commissioner. The Amildar is the only official with whom there is contact at all often. The others visit the village about once or twice in a year. There is a resident shaikdar or revenue inspector.

Crime.—There have been practically no crimes punishable with capital punishment hitherto. Whatever crime there has been consists only of burglaries and minor thefts. These too are rare. For the past six years there has been only one burglary (in 1916); valuables were lost to the value of Rs. 150.

No villagers are engaged in litigation. Almost all civil disputes are decided in the village itself by the panchayat.

History and prospects.—There has been economic deterioration due to the scarcity of rains and the consequent failure of crops. The ryots have been obliged to borrow and this is very well evidenced by the amount of rural indebtedness. No remission is

allowed by the Government for waste lands. An economic enquiry is held by the village officers every year and a report is sent to the Government.

There is scope for improvement on a large scale if only ryots are prepared to start with a large capital and adopt modern methods of agriculture. There does not seem to be any possibility of extending the irrigated lands. Almost all available land has been used up, and brought under cultivation.

The condition of tanks and wells has been improved of late. More wells could be sunk with advantage, but are not sunk owing to lack of funds.

The barbers, dhobis and others are tending to lose their lands owing to their pernicious habit of drinking. People sell land in order to pay off old debts. Loans are given only on mortgage of lands. The chief purchasers are money-lenders.

There has been no emigration. But two Muhammadans are at the front as sepoys. About a hundred belonging to this particular taluk are in the army and most of them are at the field of operations.

Continuation and
Completion of the 2nd
instalment of the
Chittoor collectorate
Records

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